

AMERICAN
NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

April 15, 1952

Dear Subscriber:

Enclosed with this issue of THE FIRING LINE is an "Index of Individuals, Organizations and Publications" listed during 1951 in our publication then entitled SUMMARY OF TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS.

For those of you who did not receive the SUMMARY last year or who do not keep a file of these, this may not be of great importance except that it will serve as a reference for you.

Also enclosed is a booklet entitled "Primer for Americans." You may disregard the price list enclosed. These were furnished to us by Young and Rubicam, Incorporated of New York and in the event you wish a reasonable quantity for further distribution I will be happy to try to obtain these for you at no charge.

Sincerely yours,

Allen B. Willard

ALLEN B. WILLARD, Director
National Americanism Commission

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Protect Our Liberty



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December 1, 1952 W.C.

THE FIRING LINE

THANKSGIVING 1952 - Legionnaires have reasons of their own to be thankful this year. Smug self-righteousness and "I-told-you-so" are no virtues; nevertheless in this year of world crisis and the third year of war without end or objective in Korea, thank God you are a Legionnaire! And that your organization's position on the twin evils of Communism and Socialism since its very founding 33 years ago, has never shifted or deviated 1/10,000th of an inch. This despite Niagaras of ridicule, abuse, pressure, and at times, virtual isolation.

As the whole sickening and sordid story of twenty years or more of mass betrayal, treason, subversion, and Communist-coddling continues to unfold it becomes increasingly clear that the Legion's record and adamant position is almost unique. It saw through the true nature of Bolshevism right from the very beginning. Unlike some intellectuals and others, it was never flim-flammed by Soviet confidence men and grifters. Through the years it steadfastly refused to be intimidated or coerced by all manner of pressures to "liberalize" itself or to "grow-up". Veterans have one tremendous advantage over such intellectuals, "liberals", and other non-combatants. Even a callow 17 year old boy "grows up" awfully fast under fire. You learn darn fast who and where the real enemy is.

WHO IS THE FOOL TODAY? The "simple-minded" Legionnaire who "never grew up" and still believes in the homely virtues of patriotism and sound Americanism, the butt of every smart alec playwright, writer, commentator, and pseudo-intellectual; or the smart alecs, many of whom now stand exposed as Soviet spies, commies, commie fronters, or saps and easy marks for every Stalinist con game pulled off in this country?

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Trials, Congressional hearings, sworn testimony, and confessions by former Communists now show that literally hundreds of national leaders in politics, industry, finance, labor, religion, and intellectual pursuits today stand self-exposed as having been most handsomely flim-flammed by Soviet spies, secret CP members, or plain Communist infiltrators whom they hired, recommended, defended, or otherwise aided and unwittingly abetted; or who assured and tried to tell the rest of us that Soviet Russia was really a "peace-loving democracy sharing much in common with the United States", or that Stalin's spies and agents in this country were "just good Americans like the rest of us but merely subscribing to an unpopular political philosophy".

INDEXED 32 100-418228-3
HAD THEY COME TO THE AMERICAN LEGION THEY WOULD HAVE QUICKLY LEARNED THAT C-O-M-M-U-N-I-S-M spells atheism, murder, treason, and death. That Soviet Russia spells mass murder, mass terror, mass degradation, and the world's largest concentration camp in all history.

NOT RECORDED

A large number of intellectuals, liberals, and many American businessmen, favored Soviet recognition in 1932. They swallowed Soviet lying propaganda hook, line, and sinker. The American Legion opposed recognition — the Pandora's Box which spewed forth all our subsequent ills and woes. The Americanism Division was lampooned and ridiculed from one end of the U. S. to the other when it published "ISMS" in 1937, calling atten-

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tion to Soviet espionage and subversion in this country in violation of the Roosevelt-Litvinoff recognition agreement. We were "witch-hunters" and down-up men afraid of their own shadows.

In May 1947, Paul Griffith, who was then National Commander, in a speech before the D.A.R. in Washington, demanded governmental action against Soviet atomic spies in this country, then operating brazenly and unhindered as disclosed by the Canadian espionage ring uncovered by Gouzenko. The speech was either ignored by the wire services and reporters or slyly ridiculed as "typical Legion red-baiting". In November of that same year the National Americanism Commission conducted a four-day counter-subversive seminar in Washington, D. C., at which eighteen of the country's experts on Communism instructed some ninety Legionnaires from twenty-eight Departments, in every aspect of subversion, including espionage and government infiltration. Smart alec columnists like MARQUIS CHILDS, and radio commentators ridiculed the seminar as a "Legion brass-knuckles academy", despite the fact that lecturers of the eminence of former Ambassador William Bullitt, Rear Admiral Zacharias, George Sokolsky, and others had made up the faculty. The following year Presidential confidante and first Secretary-General of the United Nations, ALGER HISS, was belatedly flushed from cover and the march of traitors to the dock and Congressional witness stand began. WHO PLAYED THE FOOL, THE LEGION OR THOSE BLATHERSKITE "INTELLECTUALS"?

A complete recapitulation of the Legion's long and proud record combating subversion, both communist and fascist, would require a book. Why do we bring all this up now? Because many of these same phony "liberals" and other commie-coddlers of the past are today posing as the only real and true anti-communists! With titanic gall and impudence they say in effect that Legion policies and tactics are all wrong and that only they know how best to combat and reduce subversion! This is really one for the gods on Olympus.

Today everyone — even the commies — are staunch, true-blue anti-communists. Even the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, NATION, and NEW REPUBLIC, literally pushing their tongues through their cheeks, are blandly assuring the rest of us that they are OH SO anti-communist.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, COMPOSED OF THREE MILLION VETERANS AND ONE MILLION AUXILIARY MEMBERS, TODAY IS IN NO MOOD TO SWALLOW SUCH TRIPE, OR LISTEN TO PHONY AND INSINCERE ADVICE FROM RECENTLY ARRIVED "ANTI-COMUNISTS" WHO WERE NOT AROUND LAST YEAR OR EVEN LAST MONTH! Having held the front line against subversion under heavy fire for thirty-three years, we of the Legion and Auxiliary are not likely to be either fooled or impressed by the new crop of home guards coming up with bean-blowers and pop guns and full of hot combat tips and bright ideas on how best to fight Communism. The American Legion has kept records and we know who the real and veteran anti-Communists were outside of the Legion because they were up at the front with us all through the long dark years. As for the phonies, Phooey!

McCALL'S LAYS THREE EGGS. Overripe eggs at that. Both Westbrook Pegler and George Sokolsky have properly criticized McCALL'S MAGAZINE for publishing a series of shabby and dishonest articles purporting to defend the American public school system against sinister "enemies of education". Actually the Arthur Morse and John Bainbridge articles are craftily concocted attacks on anti-Communists using all the familiar smear techniques of sly innuendo and "guilt by association".

Bainbridge in his October McCALL'S article even goes so far as to ridicule a Scarsdale, New York, citizen, Otto Dohrenwend, because he questioned the propriety of having the books of HOWARD FAST, ANN LOUISE STRONG, and LOUIS UNTERMEYER on Scarsdale public school library shelves. Through the sleazy device of quoting some obscure New York lawyer as having said, "I don't care a hoot what a man's politics or religion are if he writes a good book". Bainbridge cunningly plants the commie line that Communism is a matter of private personal belief and political opinion. On par, if you please, with religious freedom! Despite numerous recent court decisions defining Communism as

a criminal conspiracy gimmick of the Stalinists. McCALL'S article still seems to be the favorite defense that their literary and other products should be accepted by the general non-Communist public at par with the books, films, and other products of non-Communists.

THE FIRING LINE frankly does not have much space for Bainbridges or Morses except to observe that neither is favorably or well known to the Legion either as a nationally recognized educator, or an established anti-Communist. Special pleading articles of this type running counter to both established fact and sound Americanism do not slip into a reputable national magazine because someone was asleep or looking out the window. One such article might slip in through an "inside job", but three in a series leaves the unfortunate suspicion that they were "written to order" and inspired from the outside, and probably pressured into the mag.

Read the articles yourself in McCALL'S for September 1951 and September and October 1952. If you don't like their obvious bias and covert design write a letter to Editor Otis Lee Wiese or President Marion Pierce, McCALL'S MAGAZINE, 230 Park Avenue New York, New York. Auxiliary members who are McCALL'S subscribers please note.

(R.W.G.)
RADIO WRITERS GUILD STAYS UNDER COMMUNIST CONTROL. On August 27 the McCarran Internal Security Sub-Committee issued a report, "Subversive Infiltration of Radio, Television, and the Entertainment Industry." Signed by three Senators, the report found that:

"The Radio Writers Guild has a membership of 1,200 to 1,500 persons who write an estimated 90% of the words heard over national radio networks. Members of the R. W. G. also write for Voice of America and for the United Nations Radio Section..."

Although a large majority of the membership of the R. W. G. is anti-Communist, the council of the guild, which is the governing body, is controlled by the pro-Communist faction which has aligned the Guild in support of Communist organizations and causes."

In mid 1950 after the start of the Korean War the R. W. G.'s national executive council tabled a resolution pledging support of the U. S. Government. Sworn testimony before the McCarran Sub-Committee identified PETER LYON, JACK BENTKOVER, and JAMES HART as N. E. C. members opposed to the resolution on the grounds that the U. S. had started the war to smash Korean unions and that the Radio Writers Guild should not give the U. S. Government any such "blank check" loyalty pledge. During the past fall, patriotic and anti-Communist members of the R. W. G. organized themselves into a group called, "We the Undersigned". They published documented charges against their commie misleaders so that every R. W. G. member knows the score. The issue was simple and clear cut — Communist versus anti-Communist control of the union. On November 6, the R. W. G. held election of officers. Who do you suppose won? The commies by a vote of 25 to one.

About 250 ballots were cast — or counted. The badly defeated Americans averaged about 68 votes against the Communist line slate of 175 each. One victorious candidate was SAM MOORE, Fifth Amendment boy who has been named a CP member by three sworn witnesses. Two successful candidates, Hector Chevigny and Philo Nigley, promptly filed \$100,000 libel suits against all members of "We the Undersigned" on grounds that they had been defamed and libelled by being identified with the pro-Communist clique in control of the R. W. G. These boys apparently did not follow the celebrated LARRY ADLER and PAUL DRAPER case and all the bad luck these two characters ran into after filing a phony suit against an American patriot, Mrs. Hester McCullough.

U.S. STEEL IS SLIPPING. And we don't mean "X" in the big board. Last summer THE FIRING LINE drew attention of Legionnaires to the use of RUTH GORTON (Mrs. Garson Kanin) by U. S. Steel in a "Theatre Guild on the Air" show. Legionnaires who watch these shows now complain that U. S. Steel during the past three or four months put FLORIDA FRIEBUS, PADDY CHAYEFSKY, ARTHUR ARENT, ANNE JACKSON, JOSEPH BULOFF, SYLVIA SIDNEY, STEFFAN SCHNABEL, and BURGESS MEREDITH into their homes via various radio shows. All have front records of varying degrees. How can so many objectionables slip through the screen? Perhaps we have the answer in a nice four page "Theatre Guild on the Air" program for November 16's show with Tallulah Bankhead. We note with great interest the name of H. William Fitelson as "managing director".

The NEW LEADER of November 17 carries a letter signed by H. William Fitelson as "Chairman, A.C.L.U. Committee on Membership". (Your last National Convention petitioned Congress to investigate the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.) Fr. Fitelson comes to the rescue of one MERLE MILLER, another A.C.L.U.er whose smear book attacking anti-Communists has now been pretty well discredited by Louis Berg in the October 1952, COMMENTARY, and by Merlyn Pitzele, himself an A.C.L.U. member. Mr. Berg's article reveals for the first time that the A.C.L.U. suppressed one of its own committee's reports condemning Miller's book for "omission, serious and misleading inaccuracy and distortion". Mr. Fitelson's letter calls these "unintentional errors". WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Ben Fairless, U. S. Steel Corp., 71 Broadway, New York, and ask him if "Theatre Guild on the Air" cannot find American actors and actresses without front records and whether Mr. H. William Fitelson of the A.C.L.U. has anything to do with these "unintentional errors" of casting.

ODDS AND ENDS. COMMENTARY, published by the American Jewish Committee, \$5.00 per year, 34 West 33rd St. New York, has an excellent anti-Communist article in practically every issue...Emile Watson, Leveque Lincoln Tower, Columbus, Ohio, is the author publisher of MEDITATIONS OF STALIN, \$1.00, a unique and devastating book which should be in every college library in the land. Don't miss this! Best thing published in 1952. COMMUNIST TRADE UNION TRICKERY EXPOSED, a handbook of commie tactics and working methods, has been republished after being out of print, \$1.00, or five for \$3.00 — Argus Publishing Company, Box 174, Benj. Franklin Station, Washington, D. C. (Author - K. Baarslag)

First District, Department of Washington, printed up DANNY KAYE'S record as a handout leaflet. Legionnaires passed same out in front of Seattle theatre where a KAYE picture was showing...William Mooring's column, "Hollywood in Focus" which appears in many Catholic papers, claims that "Reds dislodged from Hollywood have scrambled into the Broadway theatre, the radio and TV". HUMAN EVENTS, \$10.00 a year, 900 19th St. NW, Washington, D.C., a weekly indispensable newsletter runs much important material on otherwise unpublicized subversive activity. November 12 issue tips off that BELLA V. DODD, who just broke with the CP and now tells all, has given executive session testimony tying "progressive education" to certain Comintern objectives...Miss Dodd has named, or will name, 400 secret CP teachers and 1500 others she knew in the racket.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN, which claims to be a non-Stalinist paper, runs a "buying service" on the side, selling Magyar blouses, Polish linen, Soviet "imported linens", and other junk produced by Iron Curtain slave labor. How do they get this stuff into the U. S.?...December AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE has a timely article on CHARLES CHAPLIN. Don't forget that your National Executive Committee last October asked all American exhibitors to defer showing Chaplin's LIMELIGHT just released, until his re-entry status is finally determined.

DON'T MISS THE NEXT ISSUE — PLENTY OF INFORMATION ON WHAT YOUR POST OR AUXILIARY UNIT CAN DO AT COMMUNITY LEVEL TO FIGHT THE ENEMY WITHIN!

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RECD 0 B. I. 2 NOV 1952
RECD 0 REC'D 2 NOV 1952

The Firing Line



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NOVEMBER 15, 1953

Communist China. Charles Edison, Joseph Grew, Herbert Hoover, Walter H. Judd, John W. McCormack, John Sparkman and H. Alexander Smith, have joined together to petition the President of the United States, expressing their opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. Among the reasons presented by these outstanding Americans for their opposition were: (1) The admission of Red China would destroy the purpose of the U.N., (2) Such action would require the expulsion of the legitimate Chinese Government, (3) Red China has proved itself an aggressor nation by the Korean War. Its admission to the U.N. would destroy the prestige and the position of the United States and of the rest of the Free World in Asia, (4) The admission of Red China to the U.N. would encourage subversive movements in the Free Nations in expectation that their success would likewise be sanctioned. The danger of new wars would be increased by the rewards offered to aggressors.

The Free Trade Union Committee of the American Federation of Labor, in its November issue of INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADE UNION NEWS, reports:

"The democratic world would be its own grave-digger if it were to make any political economic or military move to help the regime of Communist Chinese usurpers stabilize and consolidate itself. - - - For the free nations to recognize such a foreign imposed regime and admit it to the U.N., would be tantamount to encouraging Moscow and its international fifth column to do in other countries what they have done in China. - - - If Communist China, which was condemned by the U.N. as an aggressor, had been decisively defeated in Korea, it would today have no advocates for its admission to the U.N."

It is vital to the future of our country that Red China not be seated in the U.N. Present the true story to your Legion Post, Auxiliary, Kiwanis, Rotary Club and every organization to which you belong. Inform your elected representatives by individual letter and by resolution, that Communist China must not be admitted to the U.N.

The New York Telephone Directory lists many hundreds of theaters from whose feature attractions the NEW YORK TIMES may choose films to review. From this number, a staff reviewer, with initials H. H. T., decided to feature a film "Battle For China", now showing at the Stanley Theater in the Times Square theatrical district of New York City.

The review, which appeared in the NEW YORK TIMES of 2 November 1953, recorded, "Battle For China", adds up to quite a show. And, as a home record of the strategy, fight, movement whereby some 450,000,000 souls changed government, it adds a staggering visual postscript to history - - - Tinted in some of the best Soviet color to date, it happens to be beautiful to look at. Indeed, the pictorial panorama is vast and stunning. - - - The entire film is threaded with so much dancing in the streets after each victory and so many beaming faces, extending right into battle, that a distinct Gilbert and Sullivan jauntiness pervades the whole unfunny business."

231 S The showing of "Battle For China" is an insult to every G.I. who fought in Korea.

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The Chinese Army which is glorified in "Battle For China" is the same army which killed and wounded thousands of American G.I.'s, committed horrible atrocities on Americans and forced American POW's to exist in sub-human living conditions subject to constant attempts at brain-washing.

This film was produced by Peking Studios in Communist China and the Central Documentary Film Studios in Moscow. The Stanley Theater has exhibited many propaganda films produced in the Soviet Union. The Communist DAILY WORKER of November 4, 1953, says the picture "describes the growth of the mighty Chinese peoples movement led by the Communist Party." William Z. Foster is quoted in the DAILY WORKER of November 5, 1953, hailing the film as "a forecast of similar people's revolutions for independence all over Asia - not to mention Africa, Latin America, and other colonial and semi-colonial areas."

Why did the NEW YORK TIMES give the propaganda of the enemies of the United States such publicity? Why did the Government of the United States permit such a film to enter this country?

The McCarran-Walter Immigration Act strikes at the heart of the Communist menace. A large proportion of the season hard-core Commie leaders are aliens or naturalized citizens who are subject to loss of citizenship for refusal to testify before Congressional Committees concerning their subversive activities. To remove the anti-subversive portions of the McCarran-Walter Act, or emasculate it in any way, would be a great victory for the Communists.

The American Committee For The Protection of The Foreign Born, recognized as one of the oldest Communist-front organizations in the United States, has been selected apparently to lead the attack on the McCarran-Walter Act. The first action of the Committee was to send Abner Green and Dr. Louise Pettibone Smith on speaking tours to arouse public sentiment against the immigration law. The next step was to call a National Conference To Repeal The Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims. This Conference is advertised as to be held under the auspices of the American Committee For The Protection of the Foreign Born on December 12-13, 1953, at Walsh's Hall, 1014 North Nobel Street, Chicago, Illinois. The paper KOREN INDEPENDENCE, in its October 28, 1953 issue, has listed the sponsors of the Chicago Conference as follows: Rev. Paul J. Allured, Rev. P. Alterio, Dr. Victor Arnautoff, Hon. Elmer A. Benson, Dr. James A. Blaisdell, Mrs. Anita Block, Prof. G. Murray Branch, Millen Brand, Dr. Dorothy Brewster, Rev. Raymond Calkins, Rev. Frank D. Campbell, Dr. A. J. Carlson, Prof. Rudolf Carnap, Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin, John M. Coe, Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Prof. Russel J. Compton, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Ephraim Cross, Frank Marshall Davis, Prof. John J. Deboer, Dr. William Wells Denton, Dr. Katherine Dodd, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. Lewis A. Eldridge, Jr., Fyke Farmer, Prof. Ernest Feise, Rev. George A. Fisher, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Dr. G. George Fox, Clemens J. France, Dr. Yoyal W. France, Hugo Gellert, John T. Gojack, Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg, Dr. Marcus I. Goldman, Rev. L. A. Gross, Dr. Harry Grundfest, Prof. Ralph H. Gundlach, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Dashiell Hammett, Hugh Hardyman, William Harrison, Willard T. Hazen, Jr., Rev. Clarence D. Herriott, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Dr. Preston Holder, Daniel Howard, M. Louise Hunt, Prof. Mervin Jules, Prof. Erich Kahler, Rev. Spencer Kennard, Jr., Ho. Robert W. Kenny, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Dr. Paul H. Lavietes, Ray Lev, Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Prof. Oliver S. Loud, Hon. Robert Morss Lovett, Florence H. Luscomb, Prof. Curtiss MacDougall, Albert Maltz, Prof. John Marsaka, Prof. Theodor Mauch, Helen McAallister, Rev. Paul L. McClure, John McLaren, Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Hon. Stanley Moffatt, Prof. Philip Morrison, Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, Prof. Gaspare Nicotri, Harvey O'Connor, Willard Ranson, Bertha C. Reynolds, Earl Robinson, Prof. Theodore Rosebury, Prof. Robert A. Rosenbaum, Prof. Philip L. Schenk, Rev. John R. Scotford Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Dr. Laila Skinner, Rev. Walter A. Smith, Dr. Frederick L. Stamm, Prof. William T. Starr, Prof. Bernhard J. Stern, Prof. Ellen B. Talbot, Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Judge Edward P. Totten, Rev. Ernest J. Troutner, Dr. Willard Uphaus, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Prof. Leroy Waterman, Prof. F. W. Weymouth, Dr. Joyce Wike, Rev. Loyd F. Worley, Dr. James D. Wyker, Rabbi S. Burr Yampol.

The November issue of NATIONAL REPUBLIC contains a very fine article, "Help Us Save The McCarran-Walter Act!", by Senator Herman Walker. Don't miss reading this article.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia deserves commendation for the publication of a selected reading list entitled "The Case Against Communism."

experiences of Eddie Dmytryk and the "Hollywood Ten".

Here is a good anti-communist program which can be used to educate Americans via N.B.C. Radio. Not all N.B.C. stations carry this program and others may drop it unless you do something. If the radio program "Last Man Out" is not being aired over your local N.B.C. Station, find out why. If the show is being presented in your locality, plug it in every possible way. Let the radio station and its sponsors know that you are interested in keeping this program on the air.

Communist Communications. A decentralization of the Communist communication as Communist forces go deeper underground, is indicated in the emergence of eight new newspapers in the Chicago area.

An article appearing in the DAILY WORKER of November 8, 1953, speaking about the newspapers, has this to say: "The information comes in the form of monthly shop papers issued by the members of the Communist Party who work in these shops. - - - Because they are 'home grown' products, written by the Communist workers inside the plants, they have a fresh quality and talk the language of the shop itself."

Five of the new newspapers are indicated by name. They are: (1) THE FURNACE, issued at steel mills in the Gary region, (2) THE PACKINGHOUSE VANGUARD, (3) THE STEELTOWN TRIBUNE, distributed to mill workers in South Chicago, (4) STEEL SPARKS and (5) THE DIESEL WORKER, handed out at G. M. Electromotive Diesel Plant in Brookfield, Illinois.

Other papers whose names were not listed are said to be distributed at the International Harvester Plant and the Stewart Warner Plant, both in Chicago.

The Hawaii Residents Association, Inc., Pier 7, Honolulu 13, Hawaii, is doing a terrific job in combating Communism. This organization publishes bi-monthly the IMUA - SPOTLIGHT which is devoted exclusively to exposing Communism in Hawaii.

Current issues of the IMUA - SPOTLIGHT include the 1953 Report of the Territorial Commission on Subversive Activities in Hawaii which is practically unobtainable elsewhere. For those who maintain files and indexes, this organization has prepared a list of 100 members or employees of Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, who have been identified Communists by witnesses in the hearings of the Territorial Commission. The cost of this valuable list 10¢.

Current Activities. The KOREAN INDEPENDENCE reports, in its November 4, 1953 issue, that the Third Annual Testimonial Dinner honoring attorneys defending the foreign born, would be held in the Banquet Room of the Park Manor in Los Angeles, November 8, 1953.

Guest speakers were to be Germain Bulcke and Professor Louise Pettibone Smith. Samuel Marti, a Mexican violinist, and his wife Gunhild Nilsson, listed as an American pianist, were scheduled to provide entertainment. Sponsor for this event was, as might be expected, the Los Angeles Committee For The Protection of Foreign Born, of 326 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles.

Three events were advertised in the DAILY WORKER of November 6, 1953 for the New York area. Steve Nelson, Bill Albertson and Irving Weissman were scheduled to appear at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st Street on November 6, under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress. A report on the Rosenberg-Sobell conference, recently held in Chicago, was scheduled for November 10, at the Hungarian Restaurant, 2141 Southern Blvd., Bronx, under the auspices of the Bronx Rosenberg-Sobell Committee. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship scheduled a mass rally for November 11 at the Grand Ballroom, Capitol Hotel, 8th Avenue and 51st Street, New York City.

Publications Needed. Do you know of anyone having spare copies of the Fish Committee or Dies Committee Hearings? The Counter-Subversive Section of the National Americanism Commission receives many requests for these and other hard to get publications. Help other Commie fighters get a start. Send in your spare copies of these publications today.

Coming at a time when many of our libraries are loaded with pro-Communist books, this courageous step taken by the Public Library of the Capitol of our Nation can sparkplug a nationwide campaign.

Here is a job for every Legionnaire and every member of the Legion Auxiliary. Take the enclosed book list to your local public and school librarians. Find out how many of these books are in your local libraries. If they are not in your libraries, find out why. Get your local librarian to put out a similar reading list. If the Public Library of the Capitol of the United States can publish a book list which unmasks our common enemy, can your local library do less?

The Indiana Department of The American Legion has compiled a set of 27 government reports on different Congressional investigations of Communism in the United States. These are being sent to every public library in Indiana. The Department of Florida carried out a similar program some time ago. Your Department can do likewise. The Counter-Subversive Section of the National Americanism Commission will assist in obtaining the necessary government reports. Write them today.

What you can do. With the permission of the author, the following letter is reprinted as an example of what you as an individual can do in your trade or profession to combat Communism:

November 3, 1953

George F. Lull, M.D., Secy.
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Doctor Lull:

The TV schedule for November 5th lists among the participants of "The March of Medicine" program, Harold C. Urey.

I question the judgment of the persons responsible for placing a Red-fronter on a program presented by Smith, Kline and French and the A.M.A., and wish to express a most vigorous protest - regardless of the quality of research he has done in the field of cancer, because that cannot compensate for the harm he has done in espousing Socialism.

He has been affiliated with no less than ten Communist fronts. He defended government scholarships to Communist students - specifically to Hans Freistadt. On May 19, 1949 before the Illinois State Legislature he assailed the Attorney General of the United States for publishing lists of Communist-front organizations. At a meeting of the Atlantic Union, he said that Major Racey Jordan should have been courtmartialed for removing material from Russian planes. In June of this year his name was prominent among the "big men" requesting amnesty for the Rosenberg traitors.

If the medical progress report must enlist the support of such a person as an example of what is being accomplished - then the Marxian fallacies of Channing Frothingham have indeed penetrated the "upper circles" of our national association to an alarming degree, and the directors of Smith, Kline and French are either naive or accessories to the elevation of false prophets.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Blazey, M.D.

The Anti-Anti's are at it again. This time its the radio show "Last Man Out" which the hatchet men are attacking. The show which is produced by Dick English deals with the



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April 15, 1953

CAREY McWILLIAMS, editorial director of THE NATION, ran into a courageous section of our citizenry and found himself a bit unpopular. Maryland State Teachers College, Salisbury, Maryland, had lined up McWilliams as an assembly speaker. When his record came to light, the student assembly committee voted against his appearance. The faculty upheld the decision. The college sent McWilliams his \$100 fee — and he did not appear on the program. This case is cited because the president of the college, Dr. J. D. Blackwell, is to be commended by Americans everywhere. Too often when facts about a speaker's pro-Communist record are learned after he is signed up, Americans are afraid to do anything more than timidly let him go on their program and spell off his "line". This example set by Maryland State Teachers College should be called to the attention of all our colleges and universities so they will not be afraid to take the same action if they find themselves in the same situation. Wicomico Post No. 64 of Salisbury was right on the ball and showed its appreciation of President Blackwell's action by sending him a letter of highest commendation.

ON THE BOOK FRONT. The postponement of OWEN LATTIMORE'S trial gives Legionnaires a bit more time to read up on him. John T. Flynn has condensed in 128 pages the thread of conspiracy brought to light of day in the 14 volume hearings and the report on the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS compiled by the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee last year. Flynn, from the proofs presented, has set forth the activities of "over four dozen writers, educators, and high-ranking government officials, almost all Americans, to force the American State Department to betray China and Korea into the hands of Communists." Be sure to read and circulate THE LATTIMORE STORY by John T. Flynn (Devin-Adair Co., N.Y., \$1.00).

In an age of guided missiles, rocket and jet propulsion, a ground general cries out the need for air power as the key to our defenses. Pointing out that Red ground forces in Europe within a year or so could mobilize 565 divisions as against NATO's 25 regular and 25 reserve divisions afoot, Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, (USA, Ret.) calls for air strength to overbalance this tremendous disadvantage. WINGS FOR PEACE (Henry Regnery, Chicago, \$3.50) points out that the Soviets are building an air force capable of striking at cities throughout America. General Fellers presses hard for an effective policy of liberation of the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain as the way to victory — with Soviet military aggression on a world scale held off by a great American air force power of retaliation.

NOT RECORDED

100-418225-1

27 APR 30 1953

Edward Hunter, author of BRAIN WASHING IN RED CHINA, had a thought-provoking article in The Freeman entitled "Government by the Insane" concerning the fanaticism of Communist leaders. Reprints are available at 10¢ apiece, 100 copies for \$5.00, and at other quantity prices from The Freeman, 240 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16, N.Y.

63 MAIL TO THE WEST by Jerzy Gliksman (Gresham Press), long on our list of recommended books, is now being sold for \$1.00 by the Jewish War Veterans of the U. S.,

50 West 77th Street, New York 24, New York.

MALENKOV OPENS THE DRAWER. Newspapers have carried stories about ten American news executives going to Moscow — the first such visit in years. The party flew to Moscow from Helsinki, Finland, March 31st.

We want to point out here that Lenin always figured on the bourgeois press doing about 80% of the Soviet propaganda with the Communist Party press the remainder. The task of the Communists is to get their ideas planted in capitalist newspapers, for an outlet is offered through them far surpassing the reach of the Party press. The Communist line is not at all always carried by malicious crypto-Communists on the staffs of non-Communist papers. More subtle propaganda is printed by innocent dupes. It will be interesting to see what the ten newspaper people will have to report. We know absolutely nothing about any of them. But similar people have been used in the past by Stalin, and Malenkov is no junior CP man.

A former official in the Soviet Foreign Office tells us that in the Kremlin there is a drawer full of requests from people of the press from all over the world for interviews with the top dog. Whenever it suits the purpose of the Soviets the drawer is pulled out, a selection from among the old and new requests is made, the people are invited, they are given a story, and they return to print it at home.

At the present time there is a terrific peace campaign directed on a worldwide scale by the Kremlinites. What better way to prove its authenticity than by having people take the line back to the bourgeois world "right from the horse's mouth"? Never, never let us forget the final aim of the world Communist revolution is world conquest — world conversion by force to Marxism. The strategy is unchanged. The heart of the Marxist drive is its dogma that historically it is inevitable that Communism must triumph. Malenkov drives the machine which is to hasten this final goal. Peace campaigns, Korea's, Berlin Blockades — all these are merely turns in the road that the machine must follow to get there.

Peace, peace, there is no peace — as long as there is a Communist conspiracy to win the world for Marxism. Malenkov will turn the cold spigot on, and then the hot one — as Stalin did — building up the hopes of free men, then dashing them, reviving them, then crushing them again. This is war. There can be no peace until Communism is destroyed. But it takes understanding and wisdom on the part of free men to drive to the heart of the problem. Study and sacrifice is required on our part.

On this score — HOW MANY LEGION POSTS ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE MEMORIAL BOOK PLAN? Has your Post followed through on this basic, simple operation which should be one of its most important activities of the year? CHECK-UP! Legionnaires cannot gripe at the fools around them who fall for the Communist "peace" line if we ourselves are asleep at the switch in not getting the hard, cold facts to these people through good books and periodicals on our enemy.

Is there evidence of Communist influence in our schools? Ten fellow faculty members and fifty students protested to President Howard L. Bevins of Ohio State University for suspending DR. BYRON T. DARLING, physics professor who refused to answer the House Un-American Activities Committee's \$64 questions. No comment needed. But we'd like to know how many, if any, publicly commended the action. Undoubtedly a far greater number favored the move, but how many got in a good blow for their side, going on record as men of letters and students in behalf of such measures aimed at the real destroyers of academic freedom?

In the interest of justice we reprint an editorial in the POST-STANDARD (Syracuse, New York) March 15, 1953. This news naturally enough was not carried prominently in all leading newspapers. The POST-STANDARD made a financial settlement out of court in Senator McCarthy's libel suit against the newspaper and printed the

Legionnaires! See if you can get the signature of every educator in your community on the following statement. Then get it published in your local press. Compiled by over 600 teacher-veterans from every rank, level and division of the educational world in New York City — members of Schoolmen's Post No. 543, American Legion, it contains a clearly defined and positive guide for thinking and action in the current national controversy over academic freedom and teacher's responsibilities:

Statement of Principles of Americanism for Teachers

1. It is the responsibility of educators to transmit the cultural heritage of America to the younger generation as a basis for the continuing improvement of our society.
2. It is essential, therefore, that educators be loyal to the spirit of our American institutions. This loyalty must include acceptance of the principle that changes in these institutions are to be accomplished by legal processes within the framework of the Constitution.
3. A teacher has the duty of developing in his pupils a knowledge of and a devotion to the foundations of the American way of life, namely the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, the dignity and worth of the individual, the inviolability of the family, the encouragement of free enterprise consistent with the general good of society and the control of government through elected representatives directly responsible to the people. It is also a teacher's duty to arouse in his pupils an acceptance of the responsibilities which accompany our freedoms. For these purposes, the teacher takes the place of the parents and represents the community during school hours.
4. A teacher is also responsible for guiding children toward truth. This requires not only scholarship but a mental and spiritual integrity which abhors the perversion of truth to serve the interests of Communism or any other form of totalitarianism. In our democratic society there are divergent points of view on many controversial subjects and the teacher must teach all of the facts. Any distortion or "party line" approach would destroy the tradition of American education. A teacher who submits willingly to the authority of the Communist Party or its Front organizations, or any authoritarian organization, has thereby voluntarily forfeited the right to teach in the public schools of a free society.
5. The public has the right to expect its teachers to adhere to the principles enunciated in this statement. As agents of the public, the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools have the duty of insuring the fitness of individual teachers. To do this, it is entirely reasonable for the Board of Education or the Superintendent of Schools to question teachers about overt acts of disloyalty, or about membership in organizations or groups dedicated to the destruction of the American way of life. Such investigation of a vital factor in a persons fitness to enjoy a privilege of teaching in a public school is no infringement of either individual rights or academic freedom.
6. A teacher who advocates the overthrow of our American form of government by force and violence, or who knowingly belongs to an organization dedicated to such ends, or who refuses to answer questions concerning such beliefs or membership, is unfit to teach in American schools and should be dismissed.

following retractions:

"An editorial published in this space October 19, 1951, has been the subject of a suit for libel by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin. Since publication of this editorial the statements therein have been subjected to careful study in the light of all the facts now available.

"The 'Post-Standard' in the light of all the pertinent facts wishes in fairness to its readers to correct certain statements that were written in good faith and in a sincere belief in their truthfulness but which have nevertheless proved to be untrue and unfair to Sen. McCarthy.

"The editorial had criticized Sen. McCarthy because of certain testimony given in a Swiss court by a Charles E. Davis. The 'Post-Standard' relied on this testimony and on that basis felt that Sen. McCarthy had merited severe criticism. The 'Post-Standard' has since gone further into the record and finds that Charles E. Davis has been convicted of forgery and is beyond belief and that Sen. McCarthy had not committed any act deserving of criticism in connection with that matter.

"The editorial of October 19, 1951, also imputed to Sen. McCarthy responsibility for a photographic 'framing' of Sen. Tydings of Maryland. We are now satisfied that Sen. McCarthy was not responsible for this act and the record shows that responsibility has been clearly fixed on another individual who had no connection with Sen. McCarthy.

"The editorial of October 19, 1951, also criticized Sen. McCarthy for a financial transaction with the Lustron Co. The facts in this case are these:

"Sen. McCarthy had prepared a book advising veterans how they could finance home purchases and obtain full advantage of all helps and provisions of federal housing laws. He entered into an agreement with the Lustron Co. whereby they undertook to publish and distribute 100,000 copies of this book, to pay him ten cents a copy for these and five cents a copy thereafter. This agreement was entered into after Sen. McCarthy's party, the Republican Party, had been defeated in the 1950 elections and had lost control of Congress and Sen. McCarthy was very unpopular with the Truman Administration. It is not possible therefore that Sen. McCarthy could have been useful to the Lustron Co. with the Truman Administration.

"Lustron at that time was about to embark upon a large-scale production of homes. There was no public indication that the RFC was about to foreclose. There has never been evidence presented before any committee or elsewhere that Sen. McCarthy in any way attempted to intercede on behalf of Lustron. The 'Post-Standard' is therefore convinced that Sen. McCarthy's part in this transaction was on the same plane as the common practice among legislators of accepting fees for speeches and earning other fees from legitimate services.

"The 'Post-Standard's' editorial of October 19, 1951 was in the nature of an omnibus attack on Sen. McCarthy provoked in the mind of the writer by the Charles E. Davis testimony in Switzerland. The nature of this testimony predisposed the writer to think adversely with respect to Sen. McCarthy and to give credence to other allegations that have since been disproved. The Davis testimony on its face appeared to warrant our sharp editorial comments. Inasmuch as Davis on the basis of his record is unworthy of belief we are happy to make these corrections in fairness to Sen. McCarthy, our readers and ourselves."



The Firing Line



FACTS FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM

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Single most important source of sound thinking and correct information on the global cold war and world Communism is now the U.S. News and World Report. Counterattack, The Freeman, Intelligence Digest, and the New Leader are valuable or, if you please, indispensable additional sources. Editor David Lawrence has been writing a series of one page, truly magnificent editorials as sound and as true as the eternal verities. In the September 26 issue, Lawrence opens his editorial by stating flatly: "We are losing the 'cold war', and that's the main war of our times". David Lawrence as one of our "elder statesmen journalists" knows the score when he concludes: "The whole 'cold war' effort of our government is a mess from top to bottom".

Read this U.S. News editorial. Get reprints and send them to all your friends and acquaintances.

Along parallel lines Counterattack devoted its entire September 12 issue to masterly article by Eugene Lyons on the fraud and bankruptcy of the Acheson-Kennan "containment" policy and what America must now do to avert ultimate and total disaster. Single copies can be secured for 25¢ in stamps direct from Counterattack, 55 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

We have previously mentioned "The Sign", a Catholic magazine which makes a practice of running timely and well-written articles on subversive activities and Stalinoid fronts. The "Commentary", published by the American Jewish Committee, not only features sound and excellent articles on various aspects of Communism but frequently reprints such articles and makes them available at cost in quantity lots. The March, 1952 issue contained a very sound and brilliantly written article, "Civil Liberties, 1952 - A Study in Confusion", which should have been mandatory reading for every "confused liberal" and not so confused Pinko and crooked thinker in the country. The Commentary is \$5.00 per year -- 34 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y.

100-418228-1
The Firing Line recently asked for information on the American Council of Spanish-Speaking People, with offices in Austin, Texas. Dr. George I. Sanchez, Director of A.C.S.S.P., under date of September 17, leaves no room for doubt that this organization is 100% American and patriotic in every respect. The Daily Worker played it a dirty trick and raised some doubts about the American Council by giving it an indirect boost or more correctly, mere mention. Dr. Sanchez is the Chairman of the Department of History and Philosophy at the University of Texas and is well known for his staunch opposition to all subversive "isms". Dr. Sanchez also vouches for The League of United Latin-American Citizens (LULAC) and American G.I. Forum as having been "active in combatting the efforts of organizations and individuals who are fronts for un-American ideas and purposes -- the only 'ism' they will have anything to do with being solid and conservative Americanism."

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The Daily Worker is doing its best to kill another good anti-Communist picture, "Big Jim McLain", produced by Warner Brothers. Several columns in a number of issues were used to steam up the tovarichi against the picture and to give the vast auxiliary secret corps of the C.P. ammunition with which to blast the film in non-C.P. media and circles. The picture credits the House Committee on Un-American Activities with exposing subversion in Hawaii and to the Stalinists this is strictly "anti-labor". Legion Departments and Posts, as well as Auxiliary members, therefore should support this picture.

NEW FRONT -- Just as the Legion was converging on New York for National Convention, the Stalinists uncorked a new one -- NATIONAL PEACE REFERENDUM. This is not a new organization but a nationwide Communist enterprise to roll up a huge poll for immediate ending of the Korean war. On Stalin's and Red China's terms, needless to add. The Daily Worker of August 21 listed 43 "Notables" who were initiating the referendum. The list included W.E.B. DuBOIS, REV. JACK McMICHAEL of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, PROF. PHILIP MORRIS, nuclear physicist at Cornell U., REV. KENNETH REPLY FORBES, Philadelphia Executive Secretary of the Episcopal League for Social Action; DR. JOSEPH M. EVANS, Community Church, Chicago; DR. MARK DAWBER, Long Beach, N.Y., Executive Secretary Emeritus of the Home Missions Council of North America; the Hon. CLEMENS J. FRANCE, former Rhode Island State Commissioner of Public Welfare; together with such well known characters as BEN GOLD, HOWARD FAST and other identified Communists. Full list of initiators will be run as a supplement with the next Firing Line.

Playing heavily on the poignant desires of American families to have their POW sons, husbands, and fathers restored, the Communist press is stepping up its propaganda for an immediate cease fire and unconditional exchange of all prisoners in our hands. Even though 75% or more have voluntarily surrendered to escape from Communism. The Chinese Reds at Panmunjon have now made it abundantly clear that true to Communist blackmail and extortion, they intend to use American POWs in their hands to squeeze every last concession from the U.S. Communists as ruthless and totalitarian realists may be trusted to extract every possible advantage from any sort of situation or circumstance. There is no doubt whatever among experts that the Chinese Reds are busy indoctrinating and poisoning against their own country, the most pliable, weaker, and gullible of our G.I.s in their power.

Pentagon brass might do well to dust off and study some military history books of W.W.I dealing with psychological warfare techniques which the Bolsheviks of 1917-21 used so successfully against Allied troops in Russia including the mutiny and disaffection of certain American units near Murmansk. Sabotaging and destroying the morale of enemy troops is not only highly developed by the Soviets but is given No. 1 priority wherever they operate.

Competent authorities claim we are rapidly losing friends and prestige all over the world -- to Stalin's obvious gain. Oatis is still held in prison in Red Czechoslovakia. Hundreds of American missionaries, religious workers, and some businessmen are still held in Red China with occasional reports of their deaths being the only word that our State Department apparently can wheedle from Mao Tze Tung. German anti-Communists are brazenly kidnapped by Soviet secret police and their agents right in U.S. territory. Dr. Linse for example. Do we get tough with these international gangsters and murderers? We certainly do. Mr. George Kennan, "greatest living authority on Russia and Communism" and present Ambassador to the Kremlin, courageously and fearlessly stayed away from a Soviet air show when he saw three offensive anti-American posters showing Soviet fighters shooting down American aircraft. So there! You bad, bad boy, take that!

The State Department also recently announced a new publication entitled "Forced Labor in the Soviet Union". That the Soviets use slave labor is evidently only now known to Mr. Acheson. The National Americanism Commission's various Recommended Reading Lists for the past four years have listed 18 or 20 books on Soviet slave labor, some of them published over twenty years ago. Literate and informed Americans knew all about Soviet mass slavery before Acheson got his first job with the U.S. Government.

The New Leader of September 15 carried a vitally important article on "Fighting Democracy" (Democratique Combattant) being set up in France by the veteran anti-Communist labor leader LEON JOUHAUX. JOUHAUX, now 78, seems to have been "taken in" by the notorious LOUIS DOLIVET, former editor of the U.N. World, and American magazine with no official U.N. connection other than the implication in the title. DOLIVET, right name said to be LUDWIG BRECHER, has been called a Soviet agent in the Congressional Record and is well known to European intelligence circles even though he cut quite a social swath in this country. Experts on Soviet intrigue charge flatly that "FIGHTING DEMOCRACY" is a cleverly disguised move to revive the popular front in France and to push La Belle France still further toward a neutral corner. This seems to be born out by a recent significant development, the temporary suspension from power of several leading French Communist "activists" and hard core revolutionaries. Notably Andre Marty and Charles Tillon. Watch for a new and highly deceptive manuever by Stalin in France.

Appendix IX -- Cautionary note. In 1944 the Special House Committee on Un-American Activities under Chairman Martin Dies compiled what was then an extremely valuable compendium of all information available on C.P. fronts, together with an index of individuals mentioned by name in connection with such front. This was Appendix IX to Vol. 17. Only 1,000 copies were printed and released. They naturally became quite scarce as at that time they were practically the only official government source of information on questionable organizations, publications and individuals.

However, with the passage of the years, Appendix IX became increasingly less valuable as people dropped out of fronts and in some cases even became anti-Communists while literally thousands of newcomers swarmed into Communist fronts after the war whose names, of course, do not appear in Appendix IX. Many leading and dangerous crypto-Communists are not in this index -- under C.P. orders and strict conspirative practice they stayed away from all C.P. fronts. Hence the number of citations against a given name in Appendix IX means very little except as used in conjunction with other and later information. Appendix IX was compiled for government experts and others who know how to use it. Like TNT it is not recommended for beginners or amateurs.

The Hollywood Legionnaire, published by Hollywood Post #43 of California, and Postscripts published by the Erie County (Pa.) Legion, are two Post or County level Legion periodicals which regularly publish current information on subversive activities and what Legionnaires and Auxiliary members can do at community level. Are there any others? Please send direct to Un-American Activities Section, Americanism Commission, The American Legion, 1608 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Human Events, 900 Nineteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. (\$10.00 per year) is another excellent source of information. The July 30 issue #31 ran a flawless indictment of the college situation written by a schoolman, E. Merrill Root. Send 24¢ in stamps and ask for "Darkness at Noon in American Colleges". Special rates on quantities.

I.P.R. Report 7A by the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, contains a sensational Army Intelligence report of 1945, warning what would happen in the Far East if China was abandoned to the Reds. Completely ignored by the State Department and only recently de-classified and made available to the American public. Supply limited. First come; first served.

POINT OF NO RETURN? Informed Legionnaires evidenced no surprise when Attorney General McGranery cracked down on CHARLIE CHAPLIN's re-entry into U.S.A. The notorious comedian who profited greatly from America, since his arrival here in 1910, never saw fit to undertake the responsibilities of American citizenship. Perhaps his owing no duty to our country made it legitimate for this British citizen to lend his support to Communist groups owing allegiance to the U.S.S.R. May the Englishmen who wildly cheered Chaplin on his homecoming clutch him to their bosom and never let him depart Merrie England's shores.

Legion steps up offensive at Convention. AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION prime domestic target. All Firing Line readers note that the Legion in Convention demanded that this questionable outfit and all its branches be investigated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, McCarran Internal Security Committee, and by the Attorney General, to ascertain its status in relation to the Communist movement. Let's start building the fires under these three agencies so the ACLU will receive the same amount of public exposure as the Institute of Pacific Relations.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE OFFENSIVE AGAINST SOVIET UNION. It's real news when demand for action in this highly important, poorly appreciated field comes from two Commissions. Stalin is slowly conquering the world through political warfare methods - badly misnamed the "cold war". Legion thinking is proven far ahead of government policy by its recognition of this modern "third alternative" - the others being peace, and total shooting war - and by its demand for action to win this conflict. In a terrific Foreign Relations report, which every Legionnaire should read, there is urged "a fighting policy directed toward a collapse of the Red hierarchy and that we perfect the techniques of psychological warfare to match such a policy". Report asked for "a formal policy of friendship and liberation toward the Soviet peoples". The Security Commission demanded immediate action to implement the Mutual Security Act which set aside \$100,000,000 to form national military units of escapees from Sovietized countries. It pointed to 10 months of administration inaction on this point since Act was passed. Soviet propaganda has spewed more hate upon Congressman Charles J. Kersten, the outstanding champion of a courageous policy of liberation and author of the amendment providing this money, than it has on any phase of the Act other than his. Legion line of attack is one of striking at the self-admitted weakness of the enemy, his Achilles heel of smoldering, resentful captive subjects.

Bits and loose ends -- Late releases: House Committee; Communist Activities in Chicago Area, Parts 1 and 2, and Testimony of Dr. Edward U. Condon. Congrats to Un-American Activities Committee on speedy printing of ~~un-American~~ ^{un-American} hearings. American Committee, the long awaited testimony of Judy Holliday, Philip Loeb and Burl Ives whose records are well known by Summary of Trends and Firing Line readers. HOOTENANNY RECORDS, 799 Broadway, New York, N.Y., apparently a subsidiary of the PEOPLES ARTISTS recording group, gets a nice plug in the Daily Worker. LAURA DUNCAN, BETTY SANDERS, ERNIE LIEBERMAN and OSBORNE SMITH, are mentioned as doing a record for HOOTENANNY. Same source credits NEGRO ARTS PLAYERS as producing Langston "Goodbye Christ" Hughes on ⁱⁿ plays in New York City. ALICE CHILDRESS was playwright of another N.A.P. play.



The American Legion



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CONSUMERS UNION -- COMMUNIST FRONT. Veteran anti-Communists who know all the answers are frankly baffled by the ever-mounting sales of CONSUMERS REPORTS published by CONSUMERS UNION, a C.P. front. The House Committee on Un-American Activities "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" lists five government citations which call C.U. "subversive and un-American". While other fronts wither and die under such exposure CONSUMERS UNION seems to grow. Explanation appears to be that communist unions plug Consumers Reports indefatigably and that many non-party educators, particularly economists assiduously recommend C.U. to their classes.

DO NOT CONFUSE CONSUMERS UNION OF NEW YORK WITH ITS OLDER AND HIGHLY REPUTABLE RIVAL CONSUMERS RESEARCH OF WASHINGTON, N.J.

The Freeman, indispensable libertarian journal, ran an excellent expose on C.J. in its July 28 issue. Reprints 10¢ each -- 100 for \$5.00 -- The Freeman, 240 Madison Avenue, New York.

HIGH NOON -- United Artists movie in part answers question, "Have the Movies Really Cleaned House?" Producer-writer is CARL FOREMAN who invoked the Fifth Amendment when the House Un-American Activities Committee asked him to testify as to his communist party connections. Actress MARY VIRGINIA FARMER likewise ducked H.C.U.A.A. questioning behind 5th Amendment. So did HOWLAND CHAMBERLAIN, another HIGH NOON actor. N.Y. TIMES critics, as might be expected, raved over HIGH NOON giving it full front page treatment. High octane publicity all over U.S. to put this one over. Dept. of E.C. Legion have indicated they will picket this one.

"Pat and Mike" another current flicker written by GARSON KANIN and RUTH GORDON. Same commy-fronting man and wife team now scripting "A Nice Place to Visit" to be delivered to Columbia Pictures "between September 15 and October 1". JOSE FERRER and JOHN HUSTON have just finished shooting a picture in France on the life of Toulouse-Lautrec. 100-418228-1

NOT RECOGNIZED

Idaho Legionnaires have a possible candidate for Legion commendation at St. Maries. Robert Cook, manager of the Bungalow Theatre in that town has "consistently refused to book or play any picture in which a communist had any part whatever." Mr. Cook even turns back movies he has already contracted for if he finds a single subversive connected with its production. Writing to the "Motion Picture Herald" the Idaho exhibitor states: "I think if all exhibitors would take this stand, it would soon become unprofitable to employ communists, and therefore make it impossible for the communists to live and work within the motion picture industry."

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Allied Motion Picture Theatre Owners of Maryland have passed the following resolution:

1. BE IT RESOLVED, That the Allied Motion Picture Theatre Owners of Maryland is opposed to permitting box office dollars to filter into communistic channels.
2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the A.M.P.T.O. of M. request Allied States Association to consider this problem with a view to presenting the producers with a solid front of our entire membership, standing firm against including in any segment of the motion picture industry, those people who by action, or otherwise, give aid and comfort to communism or any other group advocating the overthrow of the American way of life.
3. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this letter together with above resolution be forwarded to The American Legion, Department of Maryland, in order to clarify the position of members of the Allied Motion Picture Theatre Owners of Maryland.

Leon B. Back, President

CAULDER PETITION. The Moscow radio recently boasted that over one million Americans had signed petitions to President Truman urging an immediate end to the Korean War and an exchange of all POWs whether or not they desired to be repatriated. This petition was started by one R. L. Caulder of Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Caulder is a brick contractor favorably known to the Little Rock American Legion. The Caulders' only son was drafted and captured in Korea by Chinese Reds. Legionnaires helped Mr. Caulder draw up his petition but frankly advised him that it would accomplish little in getting his son released. A local paper got hold of the story and it caught on like wildfire. Any plan which might secure the release of American POWs held by the Chinese communists was naturally clutched at by the distraught parents and relatives of our POWs.

The Caulders sent copies of their petition to several thousand next of kin listed in the POW lists released by the Defense Department and the idea soon spread all over the U.S. The commies missed the boat on this one but they lost no time scrambling aboard once it got going good. The unexpected publicity, according to Little Rock Legion sources, seems to have gone to Mr. Caulder's head. The Caulders apparently no longer have any control over the "Get Our Boys Back" petition. A Legionnaire in Little Rock is of the opinion "that the communists have now taken over the project". The amount of space and emphasis given to the petition by the Daily Worker and other party publications would tend to confirm this.

The Daily Worker for July 8 front-paged across all five columns "POWS DAD GETS 1,000,000 TO SIGN PLEA TO Truman TO FREE ALL POWS". Datelined Little Rock, Ark., the item lavishly praises Caulder and quotes him directly. It also quotes the following from the petition:

"We feel you have a duty to the citizens of the U.S. which transcends your personal concept of obligation to the Korean prisoners who state that they do not want to be returned to the Korean Reds."

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, one of the best sources of current info on subversive activities, devoted twenty pages of its July 11 issue to a summary of "Communists in Government". Based on the Senate Judiciary

Committee's report of July 2. Firing Line readers who do not take U.S. News are urged to send 20¢ to U.S. News & World Report, 437 Parker Ave., Dayton, Ohio, for the July 11 issue. Hand or mail it to phony "liberals" who still yap about "McCarthyism".

HOWARD RUSHMORE writes a darn good column on current communist activities in the N.Y. Journal-American. Mystery is why other Hearst papers around the country fail to carry the Rushmore column. You can do something about that if you take the local Hearst paper. Write a letter or send a Legion Post resolution to the editor asking that Rushmore's anti-communist news items in the N.Y. Journal-American be carried locally. And if your local papers do not carry the Rushmore, Woltman, Philbrick, or other columns on subversive activities, you can do something about that too. Demand that they catch up with the times and keep your local community informed on current communist front monkeyshines by securing an authoritative anti-communist column. Or, you'll have to subscribe to a paper that does. AND WE DON'T MEAN THE N.Y. TIMES.

PITTSBURGH RATS AND LICE GET BREAK! STEVE NELSON, who needs no introduction to Legionnaires (see Legion Magazine article, Feb. '50) after months of due process trial drew a nice twenty year sentence for sedition. Clapped into a Pittsburgh jail, Steve complained bitterly to his pals about the rats and lice. The commies in turn wailed their protests to the jailer. Presumably recognizing the indignity accorded self-respecting American rats and lice by Nelson's presence, the jailer promptly gave them a break by removing Stalin's agent to another cell. And you ought to read the Daily Worker's heart-rending howls over the 20 year stretch!

Washington newsmen are of the opinion that another convicted Soviet spy, little JUDY COPLEN, will probably never go on trial again. Twice convicted in two sensation-packed trials, Judy won re-trials on legal technicalities. Department of Justice officials seem loath to prepare new cases against the spy whose thefts of secret documents concerned with American agents abroad may quite possibly have sent some of them to death behind the Iron Curtain. Judy worked in the Department of Justice.

S.A.C.B. -- meaning Subversive Activities Control Board -- is winding up its hearings on the Communist Party and whether or not the C.P. must register as a communist action organization under the McCarran Act. The government began its presentment on April 23, 1951, and required almost a year to present twenty-two witnesses and 12,500 pages of transcript. The communist defense, headed by former Congressman Vito Marcantonio, has just rested its case. Whatever the decision of the two member board, the case is sure to go to appeal through the courts. That might take several more years before the Supreme Court or final court of appeal terminates the case. In the meantime nothing can be done about communist front organizations. The McCarran Internal Security Act requires front organizations to register and carry out certain other identifying acts but the Department of Justice must first prove to the S.A.C.B. that the front organization in question is undeniably an adjunct to or subsidiary of the Communist Party USA, itself. In other words, until the C.P. itself is proven, through the last court of appeal to be linked to Moscow, nothing can be done about fronts linked to the C.P.

"What paper do you read?" Comparing metropolitan newspaper treatment of identical communist news items can often be revealing. And interesting. Veteran communist woman leader BELLA DODD recently was expelled from the C.P. and last week re-joined the Catholic Church. DR. DODD had a fiery red record as spokesman for the communist-controlled Teachers Union of New York. The N.Y. World-Telegram-Sun front page featured the story by

Fred Woltman, running three columns spillover on the second page. On the same day the N.Y. Times buried the story in a quarter column back on page 19. The Times account, in stilted and colorless English, made no mention of the merciless persecution, insults, and harrassment which the C.P. vengeance squads visited on Mrs. Dodd over a period of several years. She was virtually reduced to isolated starvation. Communist terrorization presumably is not "News Fit To Print".

The team of ELIA KAZAN and ARTHUR MILLER separated. The N.Y. World Telegram-Sun gave it four columns and explained the real reason. MILLER, author of "Death of a Salesman" and other Broadway hits, has a long and convincing record of supporting communist fronts. KAZAN on the other hand appears to have broken with his former Stalinist buddies, made a satisfactory appearance before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and paid for a full page ad explaining why he had broken with fellow travelling. The communist gutter sheets gave KAZAN the full treatment. MILLER's break followed. And what sayeth the lil ol' N.Y. Times about all this? Nothing but a brief item that MILLER and Kazan have come to a parting of ways and then the usual N.Y. Times laudation of Miller's eminence and genius. "What paper do you read?"

On the insistence of Senator WAYNE MORSE of Oregon, OWEN LATTIMORE and others, the Department of Justice last year was also supposed to investigate an alleged "China Lobby". LATTIMORE in particular was quite positive that all of his troubles stemmed from the sinister and super-secret "China Lobby". The "China Lobby" paper dragon finally turns out to be nothing more than a smear attack on a patriotic New York citizen, Alfred Kohlberg. Mr. Kohlberg, who is National Chairman of the American Jewish League Against Communism, was voted the New York County Legion's 1952 Americanism citation. The Legion Magazine also ran a feature article on him recently. And if you want more information on the China Lobby, the real pro-Communist China Lobby, write to Senator Harry Cain, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C., for his 43-page Congressional Record reprint "The China Lobby". Very important. Supply is limited.

Also recently released and in short supply are I.P.R. Hearings, Parts 9 and 10. OWEN LATTIMORE's testimony. Un-American Activities Section, The American Legion, 1608 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. While they last, single copies only. Please enclose ten cents in postage to cover cost of mailing.

Single copies of The Firing Line can be obtained for fifteen cents or 12 for a dollar. Same address. For those who may want to hand or mail copies to non-Legionnaires, libraries, business associates, etc.

Part 5 of the "Katyn Forest Massacre" investigation is out. Very short supply. Write direct to Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation of the Katyn Forest Massacre, House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Also available at the Washington office: "Documentary Proof that the Communist Party, U.S.A. Teaches and Advocates and Advocates the Overthrow and Destruction of the U.S. Government, by Force and Violence". Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee. No Charge.

Chairman John S. Wood of the House Un-American Activities Committee has announced that committee hearings on communist infiltration in Chicago area defense plants will begin in the Windy City on September 2 August 11 issue of The Freeman very important. Read the Bogolepov article, "The West Betrays the Russians". T.N.T. Thirty cents in stamps brings sample copy.

COBB, Lee J. Actor

Record of pro-communist activity:

Refused important part in the anti-Communist movie "The Iron Curtain" drawing praise of Daily Worker 6/11/48 p. 12.

ACTORS LABORATORY, INC. (See Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications p 10)
Performer, Actors Lab Theatre. Schedule of Activities 1949-50
Supporter Actors Lab Theatre in protest against Censorship. Daily Worker p 16, 2/23/48.

PEOPLES DRAMA

Signer, Call to meeting. Daily Worker 8/22/49 p 11.

THEATRE ARTS COMMITTEE (See Guide p 107)

Affiliated. House Committee on Un-American Activities Report on Scientific and Cultural Conference, p 34.

Chairman of Group Theatre meeting. Daily Worker 9/20/40 p 7.

Signer of statement in behalf of Paul Robeson meeting. DW 9/2/49 p 4.

Signer of letter to The Nation in behalf of Paul Robeson in connection with Peekskill, New York riot. The Nation 9/17/49. Variety 9/21/49.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS (see Guide p 101 - Scientific...) Signed ad in New York Times 10/20/48 "WE ARE FOR WALLACE."

Signer for Wallace. Daily Worker 10/19/48 p 7

Sponsor SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE, NYC 3/25-27/49. Official program; House Committee's Review on this conference - auspices of NCASP.

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA (see Guide p 97)

Member, Actors Division. California Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948 Report page 356.

Sponsor, Call to Conference on Cultural Freedom and Civil Liberties, auspices of Arts, Sciences and Professions Division, PCA, Hotel Commodore, NYC 10/25-26/47.

Signer of ad "THE THOMAS-RANKIN COMMITTEE MUST GO!" in Hollywood Reporter 11/3/47.

1948 Report, Calif. Committee, page 356.

Speaker, Conference on the Subject of Thought Control in the U.S. called by the Hollywood Arts, Sciences & Professions Council, PCA July 9-13/47. Vol. 5, page 340 collected papers of the Conference entitled THOUGHT CONTROL IN U.S.A.; DW 7/23/47 p 11. Signer, PCA. Worker 9/7/47 p 11 mag; Peoples World 9/3/47 p 5.

CHINA WELFARE APPEAL, INC.

Sponsor, Friendship Cargo for China. Letterhead 4/20/50. Dinner program 4/19/50

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE (Guide, p 63) and LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS (Guide p 72) Auctioneer at "Manuscript-Book Auction Sale for benefit of victims of Oklahoma book trials" announced in ad by Dashiell Hammett, President of L.A.W. and Hon. Vito Marcantonio, President ILD. Daily Worker 3/5/42 p 8. Held Hotel Piccadilly NYC 3/8/42.

AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION (See Guide p 22)

Delegate to Working Conference for Peace, APM which met in Wash. D.C. 1/27/41. Signed Call to American People's Meeting issued by this Conference for April 5-6, 1941 in NYC. Appendix 9, Dies Committee, page 449.

Sponsor. Official program of American People's Meeting of the American Peace Mobilization, Apr. 5, 1941. page 433, Appendix 9.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1952

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____ Mr. Ladd 5736
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____ Mr. Clegg, 5256 Pers. Records 6631
____ Mr. Glavin 5517 Reading Room 5531
____ Mr. Harbo 7625 Mail Room 5533
____ Mr. Rosen 5706 Teletype 5644
____ Mr. Tracy 4130 IB Leave Clerk 2266
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____ Mr. McGuire 5642
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____ Mr. Crosby 5636 Mrs. Chisholm
____ Mr. Jones 4236 Miss Corrigan
____ Mr. Leonard 6222 IB Miss Pownell
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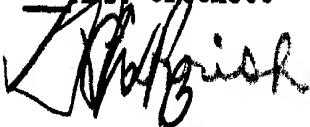
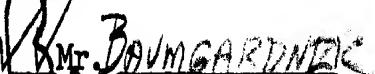
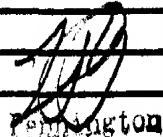
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July 1, 1952

EAST GERMANY REARMS. East Germany's National Democratic Party on June 17th issued an appeal to all German veterans to support Soviet policy directed towards a "unification" of Germany. The N.D.P. is composed largely of former Nazi soldiers captured in Russia and converted into Soviet allies. This is Stalin's dramatic and quick answer to the Bonn pact granting West Germany a degree of autonomy. He knows full well that Germans will not fight Germans, and that if he can "git there fustest with the mostest" armed Germans ready to fight, that the West Germans will walk over to a neutral corner. In other words, the war for Germany is on. Once more communist decision and action have effectively stymied and nullified bourgeois indecision, French fear of Germany, compromises, vacillations, and "hoping for the best." Stalin already has his East German divisions under arms and well-trained. The Bonn pact calls for twelve West German divisions -- on paper.

The master plotters of the Kremlin foresaw all this nine years ago, and laid their plans for post-war Germany in actuality, not on paper shortly after Stalingrad. This decisive battle plus inexhaustible American industrial power and fresh American armies landing in Europe and American air power spelled the doom of Hitler's "1000 year Reich." The Russians knew they would occupy part of prostrate Germany. Stalin also knew that control of part of the German military class meant sure control of a defeated Germany. With infinite cunning and characteristic communist treachery, Stalin began wooing certain Nazi officers almost two years before the war ended.

104-418228-1

American General Staff and Intelligence officers were surprised and worried in 1943 to learn of the formation in Moscow of a "League of German Officers" -- POW officers, of course. One was the grandson of Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor and founder of the German Empire. Others were high-ranking Nazi generals including Field Marshal von Paulus. This Soviet move mystified some of our war leaders who knew little or nothing about revolutionary communism. What possible benefit could Stalin derive from organizing officers of a nation doomed to certain and crushing military defeat? NOW THEY KNOW. STALIN IN 1943 WAS LAYING HIS PLANS FOR 1952. In other words, he was laying the plans for World War III against his own allies in World War II, two years before the end of that war.

After a thorough ideological screening, the League of German Officers was removed from POW camps and given publicity facilities including the use of radio broadcasts. They prepared psychological demoralization material against their brother Nazi officers. These Nazi quislings, realizing that Hitler was doomed, quickly threw in their lot with the communists against

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the West hoping thereby to secure key positions for themselves in whatever armed forces a Red Germany might set up. They moved into conquered East Germany with the Red Army and the Soviet Secret Police.

This hard core of renegade Prussian militarists is today the general staff of a powerful East Germany army in being. And it was all planned that way nine years ago in Moscow! While our own gullible and credulous leadership dreamt rosy dreams of "an era of endless world peace in collaboration with democratic and peace-loving Russia." AND THE FINAL PAY-OFF IS THAT CYNICAL SOVIET PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS ALL OVER THE WORLD IN A DOZEN TONGUES ACCUSE THE UNITED STATES OF "REARMING NAZI WAR CRIMINALS" -- EXACTLY AS THE SOVIETS THEMSELVES DID NINE YEARS AGO.

KOJE CLEANED UP. The whole disgraceful and sickening Koje story has now been fairly well covered in the press. Robert Ruark probably did the best satirical job in his own inimitable style when he wrote: "I never heard of a war before in which the prisoners are allowed to forge weapons openly in their own blacksmith shops, where the generals get kidnapped as hostages and where the succeeding general signs a separate peace with people who have already become prisoners. In the old war I knew, when a guy got taken prisoner he lost his bargaining power and either sweated out an armistice or tried to escape. He didn't challenge the armed might of his captors."

What Ruark did not appreciate is that in this war, Americans for the first time have had to deal not with North Koreans, Chinese, Nazis, Japs, or Italians, but with an entirely new breed of cat -- cynical, trained, hard core, 100% intractable communists. Koje by now should have taught our military some valuable new lessons in how NOT to deal with Stalinists.

The real inside story behind Koje was covered by Christopher Emmet in the June 2nd New Leader. This article should be made compulsory reading for every American officer above the grade of 1st lieutenant. Firing Line readers who do not subscribe to the New Leader should send 20¢ in stamps to the New Leader, 7 East 15th St., New York, for the June 2nd issue. Enclose another 15¢ if you also want "Lattimore and the IPR", a special 16-page supplement and reprint.

Also tucked away in a single sentence in Vic Riesel's column in the New Leader of May 19th was the following: "George Kennan (American Ambassador to Moscow) is under orders to make a co-existence deal in Moscow as soon as he can without losing face for the U.S. ..." Vic has excellent sources of information -- he knows his stuff.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION BOOSTS LEGION! The malodorous A.C.L.U. needs no introduction to old time Legionnaires. Founded in 1914 to oppose national defense it became during W.W. I a counselling agency for draft-dodgers and slackers. Its guiding light and inspirational genius, ROGER BALDWIN, went to jail for refusing to register for military service. Its subsequent history down through the years has not been much more edifying. It has frequently attacked and slandered the Legion. The Legion's files at Indianapolis bulge with unsavory reports on this outfit which has made a good thing out of "protecting civil liberties" -- mostly of commies, radicals, and subversives it has been claimed. Now the A.C.L.U. has published a book, "The Judges And The Judged", which purports to expose a most foul and dastardly "blacklisting" of "liberals and progressives" in radio and TV. Readers familiar with the commy press already know that Stalinists always refer to themselves as "liberals and progressives." The book does not give the Legion much of a break, barely four pages out of 22.

but it does give the National Americanism Commission an unwitting boost when it admits that the former Summary of Trends and Developments apparently was responsible for knocking a few commies--oops!, pardon!, we mean "progressives" off the air. Getting the A.C.L.U. to admit, even if unintentionally, that the Legion is helping clean up the airwaves is really something!

The rest of this remarkable opus by MERLE MILLER is given over to denouncing and vilifying Counterattack, Red Channels, and their publishers. Merlyn Pitzele, himself a member of the board of the A.C.L.U., has done a thoroughly adequate job in exposing the lies, distortions, and bias in this latest blast from the anti-anti-communists. Pitzele did a devastating job on Miller and his phony book in several issues of the New Leader.

A sample of Mr. Miller's "factual and objective writing" appears on page 159. "Mr. Baarslag ignored all telegrams, telephone calls, and letters from the investigator." There were no telegrams (plural), there were no letters (plural), and there was one telephone call from Mr. Patrick Malin of the A.C.L.U. requesting that Mr. Baarslag receive Mr. Miller. He was told in unmistakable English that The American Legion had such a low opinion of the A.C.L.U. based on its 35 years of history that no Legion official or staff member would demean himself by even receiving in his office anybody who came from the A.C.L.U. Particularly, when it was obvious that such a snooping visit would only be to gather something with which to smear and attack the Legion.

The only useful purpose that Miller's dishonest book serves is to warn alert and intelligent Americans that there are crypto-commies or sly pinkos somewhere in the woodpile wherever this book turns up in libraries or on recommended reading lists. Particularly so where the literary hatchet job turns up as an anonymous donation. This has already happened in some government agency libraries in Washington.

Far more serious than Miller's trash masquerading as a "book" is the fact that the Federal Communications Commission apparently accepted it as part of an alleged "brief" on blacklisting in radio and TV which the A.C.L.U. filed with that Federal agency. That any responsible government agency would accept as bona fide and worthy of consideration anything from the A.C.L.U. is hard to believe. But in Washington anything can happen. The A.C.L.U. brief, filed last April, demanded that radio stations be compelled by the F.C.C. to cease and desist "blacklisting" as "against the public interest because it denied the public 'the right to see or hear artists or their work-products because of irrelevant considerations'." To the A.C.L.U. being a consistent supporter of Stalinoid fronts and in effect a seditious quisling against your own country is merely an "irrelevant consideration."

The dishonest character of the "brief" is further disclosed by the fact that the A.C.L.U. had the temerity to include the names of two anti-communists, Ben Gitlow and Ralph de Toledano, as alleged victims of radio blacklisting. De Toledano promptly repudiated the A.C.L.U.'s fraudulent claim in a scathing public statement charging it with using his name

"to give a spurious cloak of 'impartiality' to its present vociferous campaign to thrust Communists, pro-Communists, and fellow travelers down the throats of the broadcasters. The record rather discounts the A.C.L.U.'s impartiality. It remained strangely silent in 1947 when anti-communist witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings on Hollywood were blacklisted by the studios."

De Toledano went [redacted] attack the A.C.L.U. for double-barreled hypocrisy. First, by attempting to equate the blacklisting of patriotic, American anti-communists with that of commies and fellow travelers. And secondly, by attempting to foist off the names of two anti-communists for whom they did nothing whatever "against the large number of Communists, pro-Communists, and fellow travelers who were the main cause of its solicitude."

American civil rights are the jealously guarded preserve of the U.S. Supreme Court and lower Federal and state courts. As far back as 1892, Justice Oliver Holmes, then a member of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, ruled in his often quoted opinion that a "petitioner may have the constitutional right to talk politics but he has no constitutional right to be a policeman." This question has never gone to the Supreme Court as A.C.L.U. lawyers know full well. Nevertheless, this outfit for years has been desperately trying to foist on the American judiciary and public the claim that such a "civil right" to a particular job or profession exists. The American Bar Association could perform an inestimable public service by bringing this hard and incontrovertible fact before the legal profession, the various government agencies, and the general public. Congress also would be well advised to set up a special watchdog committee during its coming recess to keep a sharp eye on the F.C.C. for any possible resumption of A.C.L.U. monkeyshines.

Another important Supreme Court decision recently handed down in the Feinberg case naturally has been given the silent treatment by all the phony liberals and intellectual left. One of the cleverest and most over-worked stereotypes intended to embarrass and silence anti-communists has been the "guilt by association" gimmick. This despite the fact that some of our oldest folk beliefs and sayings, deeply rooted in sound common sense, have held that "birds of a feather flock together." Also that men are judged by the company they keep. The pinkos, confusionists, and phony liberals would have us believe that it is horribly unfair, "un-American", and a terrible violation of every American concept of freedom and human dignity to classify and evaluate people by their own front records. Credit rating associations can list a man's bankruptcies and failures in establishing his credit rating. Better Business Bureaus can muster and publish a swindler's record in order to protect and warn the community against a racketeer. But recapitulating some Stalinist fellow traveler's record in connection with twenty or more swindling C.P. front organizations is "guilt by association." Comes now the U.S. Supreme Court to riddle this fraud on the public with cold, legal logic. The American Civil Liberties Union, of course, wanted the Feinberg law declared unconstitutional.

The following appears in the majority opinion upholding the law:

"One's associates, past and present, as well as one's conduct may properly be considered in determining fitness and loyalty. From time immemorial, one's reputation has been determined in part by the company he keeps. In the employment of officials and teachers of the school systems, the state may very properly inquire into the company they keep, and we know no rule, constitutional or otherwise, that prevents the state, when determining the fitness and loyalty of such persons, from considering the organizations and persons with whom they associate."

RECOMMENDED NEW BOOKS

Up until a year or two ago, the publication of a sound and truthful book on Russia or world communism was generally regarded as a sort of Eighth Wonder of the world. Or a two-headed calf with not much hope of life. Any author or publisher who even talked about doing a book on Soviet espionage, slave labor camps, or the machinations of Stalin's underground in the U.S. was pityingly regarded by the smarter brethren as definitely out of his right mind. With the entire book review apparat very firmly under the control of Lattimoreites as exposed in Irene Kuhn's article, "Why You Buy Books That Sell Communism", there was good sound business sense in this even if the patriotism quotient was big O with the rim removed.

Nineteen thousand dead in Korea, of which between six and eight thousand were disarmed prisoners butchered by Chinese "agrarian reformers", seems to have changed the picture a little. Americans are rapidly awakening to their dire peril. They want to know just what led to the present world crisis and just who slipped in the marked deck that converted us in a few years from top dog winners of World War II to our present humiliating position. They want facts, hard cold facts on world communism and how it advances, not notions, opinions, theories, beliefs, or confusing speculations.

The following new titles have appeared since our last recommended reading list in the March 15 Firing Line. All are unreservedly recommended by the Un-American Activities research staff.

WITNESS -- by Whittaker Chambers, is one of the truly great books of this generation. No single book since Valtin's OUT OF THE NIGHT, so thoroughly exposes the workings of communist mentality and Stalin's underground apparatus in this country. Panned, denounced, and abused by the intellectual left whose key role in the befuddlement and betrayal of this country is now being exposed to the light, WITNESS stands like some towering lighthouse throwing its clean, white rays of revealing light on the dark and treacherous rocks and hidden shoals of the Soviet Fifth Column in our midst. Should be made compulsory reading for every phony "intellectual", pinko college professor, and educated idiot who ever expressed even one fatuous and fraudulent opinion on communism and its cause and cure. WITNESS deservedly hit the #1 best seller spot in non-fiction within a month of publication. An absolute "MUST."

Next in order of importance and a strong supplementary volume to WITNESS is Alexander Weissberg's remarkable THE ACCUSED. Weissberg, like Chambers, fell for the siren call of the Soviets during his impressionable college youth. Later when he had become an internationally famous physicist, he voluntarily emigrated to Russia to "help build a better world." In 1937 the N.K.V.D. threw its finely meshed net over Russia rounding up all foreigners on grounds of "general suspicion." Even hard core, fanatical, veteran communists from foreign countries found themselves in N.K.V.D. torture cells.

Weissberg went through the "Conveyor" -- thirty-two days without sleep and endless hammering interrogations without "confessing." His book is a fascinating account of one lone, courageous man fighting for his life and ultimate freedom against the whole enormous weight and terror of Stalin's dread N.K.V.D. Indispensable for those desiring first-hand insight on how the Soviet Secret police operate. Should be in every college library where secret Soviet-lovers working for "a better world" can get some cold facts on life of Stalin's paradise from a former communist who went through the mill.

ENEMY WITHIN, by Raymond de Jaegher and Irene Kuhn, is the true story of what happened in Red China that Owen Lattimore, Theodore White, Harrison Forman, Phillip Jaffe, Israel Epstein, Edgar Snow, and other "agrarian reformers" did not

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...SLR

tell us about. Unlike these advance agent apologists for Mao Tze Tung, Father de Jaegher, a Belgian priest, lived in China for over nineteen years. He spent the war years in a Jap concentration camp and then several years under the communists. His book leaves little doubt that the Chinese Red "agrarian reformers" need take no lessons from their Russian masters in ferocity, coldly calculated mass extermination, and 20th century barbarism. ENEMY WITHIN gives American parents of boys in Korea a true picture of the foe Americans are facing today in North Korea. A prime antidote for library shelves still loaded with the learned "Dr." Lattimore's works.

BRAIN WASHING IN RED CHINA, by Edward Hunter, is a good companion volume to ENEMY WITHIN. A most important book, which should be in every college library. Every young American going into the armed forces should read this book. Learn how the Chinese Reds break down the human brain, "wash it clean of all capitalist and bourgeois poisons", and "wrong thinking", and finally turn out witless robots who henceforth can be trusted to parrot the party line without much chance of ever becoming sane and free again. Recommended especially for ministers, college profs, liberals, and others who have fallen for Soviet propaganda or the party line.

Also recommended -- CONQUEST BY TERROR -- Leland Stowe. How East Europe is being purged, communized, and readied for war against us. Tells how communists move against religions by the salami approach -- slicing away a little at a time until there is nothing left. A very important book - don't miss this one. SPIES, DUPES & DIPLOMATS by Ralph de Toledano who spoke at our first counter-subversive seminar in Washington in 1947. The story behind Amerasia, Sorge, betrayal in China, and who sold us out. Names names. Very important. THE CRY IS PEACE -- Budenz's latest book -- an effective answer to the fatuous books who try to tell you that with eleven top C.P. leaders in jail, sixteen more on trial, and a falling C.P. membership that Stalin's Fifth Column is practically out of business and not worth talking about. This is an absolutely indispensable book for Legionnaires and others not familiar with the party line and its numerous fast changes and artful disguises. One of the top ten anti-communist books of the past year.

ASSASSINS AT LARGE, by Hugo DeWar -- published in Great Britain, but available at the British Book Center, 122 East 55th Street, New York. A valuable contribution to the very limited information available on the murderous G.P.U.-- N.K.V.D.--M.V.D. or Soviet Secret Police whose net extends into every civilized and semi-civilized land on the globe. I WAS STALIN'S PRISONER, by Robert Vogeler -- what happens to an American businessman who falls into the clutches of the N.K.V.D.

William Henry Chamberlin's monumental HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, first published in 1935, has been revised and re-issued by MacMillan. This standard historical reference work needs no introduction to scholars and specialists. Should be in every college library.

Auxiliary members and Legionnaires eager to move up to the firing line against world communism can perform no better Americanism work than seeing to it that this heavy calibre ammo is moved up to the front. Get these books into your local public, high school and college libraries. Budenz wrote recently:

"There is also positive work to be done by those who wish to prevent the inroads of communism into our thinking. Books which are analytical and critical of the Red conspiracy are still largely absent from our library shelves. And yet, these books are available. It is the solemn obligation of patriotic Americans to see that they are in the libraries and that they are known and used."

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

DATE 07-10-2009

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TO:

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<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg	Mr. Baumgardner
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin	Mr. Branigan
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Harbo	Mr. Keay
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen	Mr. Stanley
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy	M
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Q. Tamm	M
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr	Mr. Ferris
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy	Foreign Serv. Desk
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<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Scatterday	Mr. Ladd
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. G. C. Lee	Mr. Nichols
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Appropriate action
Note & return
Send file
Bring up-to-date
Correct
Re-date
Please initial
& return
Place on record
& return
Place on record
Per conversation
Advise status
Deferred Recording
& Routing
For future info.

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P.A.W./P
D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

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FACTS FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM

Published Bi-Weekly by
THE NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
The American Legion
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana



Vol. I No. X

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

June 1, 1952

COMMUNIST PRISONERS CAPTURE A GENERAL-The real story behind the degrading Koje island incident has not been told by our press. Our military have been made to look pretty silly. Maybe it was all planned that way. Human Events, informative and reliable weekly newsletter published in Washington, in its May 14 issue charges that meddling U.N. officials are primarily responsible for the Koje debacle. The newsletter claims that during the first year of the Korean war, U.S. military commanders were allowed to maintain strict control, "but, as time wore on, U.N. officials intervened and urged self-government for the POW's." The Army yielded evidently knowing nothing about communists. The results were inevitable. As any student of communism knows, trained revolutionaries work just as effectively behind bars as they do in the open. ANDRE MARTY, French communist leader, organized and directed the mutinous seizure of the whole French fleet in the Black Sea in 1919 while he was imprisoned in a warship's brig. The whole French fleet hoisted the red flag and went over to the Bolsheviks.

The "self-governing" North Korean and Chinese communists quickly organized their compounds. They held kangaroo courts, tried, tortured, and even executed anti-communists and other prisoners whom they suspected of informing on them. They secured weapons and short wave radio communications systems. General Dodd's ridiculous seizure by his own prisoners was merely the grand finale in best comic opera style of a whole series of communist disorders designed to show complete contempt for U.S. military forces. Chalk up another U.S.-State Department victory in meddling with and humiliating our military commanders. When theatre commanders permit Achesonite appeasers to run a war for them, they can expect just what they are getting.

GREAT BRITAIN PULLS OUT OF CHINA-The British government has informed Red China that British concerns have found it impossible to do business under communism. The English are leaving behind a \$1,500,000,000 investment to Mao Tze Tung and his bully boys -- mostly factories, wharves, oil refineries, warehouses, shipyards, offices, hotels, etc. It is not a gift to the Reds -- the Englishmen whimsically expressed the "hope" they would be recompensed, but they admit the "hope" is rather futile. The Chinese commies have things pretty well under control and they simply told the Britishers to "Scram!" INDEXED 89 NOT RECORDED

Fifteen years ago the world was forewarned, "You can't do business with Hitler." Those who hopefully tried to do business with the Nazis found to their cost it was like a rabbit trying to reach an understanding with a python. They could get together all right -- in the python's belly. Great Britain thought she could do business with Mao.

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It recognized Mao Tze Tung's murderous red bandits as a legitimate government under the typical bourgeois and fatuous delusion that the Reds would reciprocate and protect British investments in China. Now Britain knows better. The British Charge d'affaires is still cooling his heels in Peiping -- the communist Foreign Minister has been too busy now for two years even to receive His Majesty's minister. The Chinese Reds never even bothered to send a minister to London. They were too busy rounding up "volunteers" to kill British troops in Korea.

At one time there were over 10,000 British businessmen in China. Today there are less than 125 left. Even these, if not under house arrest, are constantly subjected to every insult and humiliation communists can cook up for them. Many have been denied exit visas and therefore remain as prisoners at large.

DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND SETS UP PICKETING COMMITTEES-Recent meeting of Maryland Department Executive Committee authorized Maryland posts to set up special picketing committees for objectionable movies immediately. These committees will contact local and neighborhood movie house owners to advise them that every picture, listed in the Legion Magazine article last December, ("Have The Movies Really Cleaned House") will be picketed if shown in Maryland. In order to protect themselves, movie owners were urged to secure copies of the article as well as House Un-American Activities Committee hearings and reports on communism in Hollywood and to get the facts first hand.

Maryland Auxiliary members are forming telephone brigades. Mothers will be tipped off to films in which objectionable people appeared so as to keep their children and families from attending such pictures. Local Baltimore radio stations broadcast this information and three other womens' organizations immediately offered to support the Auxiliary. They are: Minute Women of America, Maryland Action Guild, and Federation of Catholic Alumnae Women.

First Legion pickets hit downtown Baltimore theatre showing JOSE FERRER picture. Mimeographed throwaways were handed out stating Maryland Legion's position in support of a National Convention mandate, adopted last October at Miami, to clean up the entertainment industry "by all possible means." Leaflet made it clear Legion objection was not to picture itself nor to theatre owner but strictly against Hollywood's continuous use of individuals who have long records of affiliation with organizations that have been declared subversive. Daily Worker whined recently that sixteen movie house owners in one week had notified the Theatre Owners of America they would refuse to book any film listed in the Legion Magazine article.

Motion Picture Theatre Owners League of Maryland meets next week to make a decision on whether or not to ban all motion pictures listed in the American Legion Magazine (Dec. 1951) article. One chain owner of four movie houses has already informed the Maryland Department he will book the objectionable pictures under no circumstance.

When Marx and Lenin wrote years ago that capitalism creates its own grave-diggers they probably never dreamed that some American corporations would literally fulfill their prophecies. In a Soviet America U.S. Steel would be one of the first firms to be seized and "nationalized." Most of its top officials would be liquidated or sent to "socially useful work" in mines or building roads. If an emissary from the Communist Party appeared before Steel's Board of Directors to ask for a financial contribution he would undoubtedly be thrown out on his ear or sent to the booby hatch for observation. Yet, U.S. Steel will hire radio entertainers with

long front records.

Latest case was May 18 when RUTH GORDON starred in her own play, "Over Twenty-One" put on the air by Theatre Guild On The Air, sponsored by U.S.Steel. RUTH GORDON is MRS. GARSON KANIN in private life but she does not need her husband's long C.P. front record -- she has one in her own right and in her own name.

U.S.Steel presumably has enough money to check a few names -- other large corporations do. Maybe somebody slipped, or looked the other way. Halitosis ads claim that even your best friends won't dare to tell you that you offend. Ben Fairless, Chairman of the Board of U.S.Steel, has a reputation of being a two-fisted, real American who won't for one minute compromise or crawfish on the communist question. He doesn't think communism is funny, or that fellow travelling is a harmless form of lunacy indulged in by foolish intellectuals. Admirers of Mr. Fairless therefore might drop him a line or two at U.S.Steel, Pittsburgh, Pa., and tell him what his best friends won't -- that someone in charge of Theatre Guild On The Air is occasionally careless about hygiene as far as a B.O. (Bolshevik odor) is concerned. RUTH GORDON's record is appended as a separate report for handy filing purposes. Next month the Association of American Railroads will get the facts of life on MARVIN MILLER who announces their radio program, "RAILROAD HOUR."

CLEARANCES -- CLEARANCES. The F.B.I. does not issue "clearances." The McCarran Internal Security Sub-Committee does not issue "clearances." The House Committee on Un-American Activities, on several occasions has most emphatically stated that while it will afford every person named as a communist in sworn testimony a chance to appear before the committee to clear his name, the committee itself does not clear anybody. As stated in the last issue of the Firing Line, the National Americanism Commission in its last May 2 executive meeting decided against setting up any Legion hearing or clearing boards. NEVERTHELESS, IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT CERTAIN PEOPLE WITH VESTED INTERESTS IN "HOT" movie and other entertainers are making the completely false claim that their particular proteges were "cleared" by some Federal agency or by the Legion. Anyone making such claims should be challenged at once for documentary proof.

LARRY ADLER was NOT cleared by the U.S.Army or the Defense Department. Inquiry at the Defense Department developed that, contrary to such reports from Chicago, ADLER was not cleared to go to Japan or Korea to entertain troops. Larry found a loophole by going to England and getting the British to send him to Korea by the backdoor as it were. Defense Department will now try to plug up this one lest others try it.

BOSLEY CROWTHER, top N.Y.Times movie pundit does not like Paramount's hard-hitting and dramatic "My Son John" -- nor, does the Daily Worker. The commies, of course, don't like the picture because it exposes communist espionage and infiltration techniques. But, dear old Bosley objects to the picture because it is not "great art." His sensitive soul detects great artistic flaws. Besides, anything exposing and combatting communism is really only low "red-baiting" anyway.

Crowther deplores the fact that a great actress like Helen Hayes was cast in the "pitiable role of a mother who had cause to be suspicious that one of her sons is on the communist fringe." We sort of suspect we caught Bosley with his "great drama" down around his ankles that time. John Jefferson in "My Son John" was not "on the communist fringe," as Crowther so airily puts it, but was deeply involved in Soviet espionage as a government employe with a key to the apartment of an arrested Judy Coplon-type of

character. In fact Busey probably did not list [redacted] carefully but Jefferson implicates himself in a recording which he makes just before Soviet goons kill him to prevent him going to the F.B.I.

Crowther's stiletto, however, is not the only one out to knife this otherwise excellent picture, by Leo McCarey. There are rumors floating around of some very high level and clever skullduggery to "kill the picture before it reaches the hicks." All Legionnaires should see the picture if for no other reason than to determine whether they like the characterization of John's father as a "typical Legionnaire." "My Son John" is not a great film classic but it unquestionably is one of the best anti-communist pictures an apparently reluctant Hollywood has thus far produced.

The film industry in the past has produced some truly magnificent, dramatic, and technically flawless anti-Nazi and anti-fascist pictures. In pictures on bigotry, the Japanese during the war, the Ku Klux Klan and other un-American forces, Hollywood has come a long way since the "Beast of Berlin." But getting a really dynamic, inspiring, and technically superb picture on Russia, world communism, Soviet espionage, or American home-grown subversion out of Hollywood is still like trying to get a small boy to take a double dose of castor oil without benefit of orange juice. The very thought seems to sicken them.

Department of Illinois, Anti-Subversive Commission, ran another annual counter-subversive seminar May 18 at Chicago. All day session with fine list of expert-speakers: Senator Broyles, Congressman Fred Busbey, Harry O'Connor, F. B. I. agent in charge at Chicago, Frank Hughes, Un-American Activities Commission member Chapman Caldwell, Walter Wiles, former U.S. District Attorney, and Robert Hurleigh. Are there any other Departments which have recently put on counter-subversive seminars?

Quote from a letter written by a well-known educator and anti-communist expert:

"It is hard for persons who have been working a long time on anti-communism to realize how ignorant even well educated people are on this subject. I run into this sad situation all the time dealing with the faculty of my own university. Though I ought to be used to it by now I am often staggered by the lack of information possessed by the very people we must somehow activate."

STANLEY KRAMER has announced through a spokesman that he refused an offer made by the Wage Earners Committee of the U.S.A. to publish a retraction if he would drop his \$1,000,000 libel suit. The producer, according to the N.Y. Times said he was not interested in any deal and would stand firm on his original demand for a "full and complete apology or equivalent redress in court of law." Kramer claimed he was libelled when the W.E.C. accused him of being "notorious for his red-slanted, red-starred films." Another Hollywood suit, paid for with your money when you go to any pictures with which GARSON KANIN had anything to do, has been filed against the Hollywood Reporter by Kanin. Kanin wrote "Born Yesterday" and numerous other plays and films. (Don't miss June 15 issue!)

JOHN CROSBY (of the N.Y. Herald-Tribune) who had to apologize to the F.B.I. for a nasty slur on that agency on a TV program, crows that Counterattack "is up to its hips in \$2,000,000 libel suits." Crosby does not like the Legion either. Libel suits against Counterattack have been filed by: PERT KELTON, RALPH BELL, ALLEN SLOANE, SELENA ROYALE, JOE JULIAN, and PHILIP LOEB. Several of them still appear on radio and TV.

NOTE: For purpose and importance of C. P. fronts, see June 15 issue.

GORDON, Ruth

Actress, playwright

Record of pro-Communist activities:

May 22, 1952

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

Sent greetings. "Peace Year Book" 1939-40, p. 240 *(see page 19, Guide)

Writer of letter to THE NATION on the Peekskill Riot and in behalf of Paul Robeson. THE NATION 8/17/49 and VARIETY, 8/21/49; signer statement his behalf, D.W. 8/21/49, p. 4.

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA

Signer, "An Open Letter to the Motion Picture Industry" denouncing the motion picture producers for their "shocking and degrading capitulation to the discredited and irresponsible House Committee on Un-American Activities."

VARIETY, 12/10/47 and DAILY WORKER 12/1/47.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

Sponsor, National Conference, Chicago, November 21-23, 1947.

Program "Let Freedom Ring". Cited as Subversive, See Guide, page 33

NEW PIONEER

Contributor of article. "Communist Party's official publication NEW PIONEER, April 1935; on page 16 (see page 136, Guide) for children."

THEATRE COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

Sponsor. DAILY WORKER 4/23/1937 p 7

COMMITTEE FOR FIRST AMENDMENT

Signer of statement attacking House Committee on Un-American Activities

Signer of statement. Pamphlet "Committee for the First Amendment"

HOLLYWOOD TEN (Communists)

Supporter of radio program for Hollywood Ten.

DAILY PEOPLES WORLD 8/11/50 p 6, sec. 2

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

Sponsor, 10/27/46. Official program. Cited as subversive and Communist
(See page 13, Guide)

ACTION COMMITTEE TO FREE SPAIN

Sponsor. On letterhead, 3/27/46

Cited as Communist, see page 10, Guide

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

Sponsor of dinner, "Broadway for Mead and Lehman" at Astor Hotel, N.Y.C.
10/26/46. Official program

*Guide is the House Committee on Un-American Activities publication "GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS, 1951."

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PERS. FILES

RECORDED - 82

INDEXED - 82

EX-127

December 8, 1953

Mr. Lee R. Pennington
The American Legion
1608 K Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

Micky has referred to me your letter of December 2, 1953, with its enclosure, and after checking I have determined that we can furnish you with an additional three thousand copies of my recent testimony before the Jenner Committee.

These are being forwarded to your Indianapolis address under separate cover, and I am glad we can be of help.

Sincerely,

J. E. J.

cc - Mr. Jones (under separate cover)
3000 copies of Director's testimony before the Jenner Committee

FEB 8 1953
RECEIVED - READING ROOM
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOTE: Mr. Pennington is presently in Washington; however, in telephone conversation with Mr. Jones of Crime Records Section he mentioned he wanted these 3,000 copies of the Director's testimony sent to his Indianapolis address.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

December 2, 1953
4992-49

Mr. D. M. Ladd
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Micky:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the November 15th Firing Line. You will recall that I have been furnishing you with a copy of this by-weekly publication for quite awhile.

Our mailing list on this publication, at the present time, totals approximately 4,500 copies. We are quite anxious for our entire mailing list to receive copies of the Director's statement in the Harry Dexter White case. The same day that the BOSS testified, on November 17th, I called Milt Jones and had him forward to us 1,500 copies of the Director's testimony.

We would like to have enough copies to send to our entire mailing list in the December 15th issue of The Firing Line and, under the circumstances, I would appreciate it if you would ask Milt whether it would be possible for us to secure 3,000 additional copies of the BOSS's testimony in time to send out with our December 15th issue.

I'll be back in Washington the first of the week, and the Lord have mercy on your soul if you don't comply with this - - not request - - demand!

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Lee
LEE R. PENNINGTON, Director
National Americanism Commission

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EX-121

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Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Mr. Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

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The Firing Line.

FACTS FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM
Published Bi-Weekly by
THE NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
The American Legion
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

VOL. NO. II, NO. XXIII

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

December 1, 1953

National Attention has been focused on the battle between the American Civil Liberties Union and the Indiana Department of the American Legion. Every Legionnaire should know the facts in this case. Your Post or Department may be faced with a similar situation at some future date in which event the experience gained by others will be invaluable.

The Indiana Department did oppose the use of the Indiana War Memorial by the American Civil Liberties Union on the grounds that an institution dedicated to the men who gave their lives in defense of their country should not be used by an organization which was originally set up to aid draft dodgers and which has consistently through the years given aid and comfort to those who would destroy our government. A statement issued by Indiana Department Commander Roy M. Amos is quoted for your information.

"In order for Evil to triumph, it is only necessary that good men do nothing about it!"

"This statement by Edmund Burke made more than 200 years ago--long before Communism, now sweeping the globe like a prairie fire, was ever heard of--applies with terrific impact to America today.

"We are at war with aggressive Communism at home and abroad. It is a struggle in which a determined effort is being made right here in our land to capture the minds of all Americans. Communist agents, spies, fellow-travelers have pervaded all ranks of American life to carry out a top level strategy of the Red Kremlin war lords to make every use of the American people themselves in the Moscow conspiracy aimed at their destruction.

"To this end there have been set up thousands of various organizations in this country with noble-sounding names and avowed high purposes as Communist-front organizations. Many gullible Americans have been deluded into joining such groups and thereby unwittingly contributing to their own eventual undoing as free citizens.

"The war with Communism is a war to the death. It is a war in which the American people will be called upon sooner or later to surrender temporarily some of their cherished rights in order that all their liberties might be preserved. It will take costly sacrifices and devotion beyond the call of duty to win this war.

"In fighting Communism in Indiana and elsewhere in our land, The American Legion is using only the weapons of education, of exposure through publicity and by demanding enforcement of existing state and federal laws against subversion.

"It is therefore, adamantly opposed to the entry into Indiana of any organization with a record that assures every Communist exposed in this state of free legal defense of his treasonable activities.

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25 DEC 17 1953

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Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rose	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Winterbotham	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

"At its last two national conventions in 1952 and 1955 The American Legion has demanded an investigation of the activities of the American Civil Liberties Union to determine on the basis of its record whether it is a Communist-front or subversive organization.

"In this demand The American Legion based its action on the following documented facts:

"That the ACLU is the outgrowth of an organization first set up to defend World War I draft dodgers.

"That Roger N. Baldwin, its guiding spirit from its cradle days, past director and now chairman of the national committee of the ACLU is a former member of the IWW, a radical syndicalist group of the World War I period, that he served a term in prison as a draft dodger.

"That this same Baldwin is quoted on Page 7 of the Harvard College Class Book of the Class of 1905 as declaring "my chief aversion is the system of greed, private profit, privilege and violence which makes up the control of the world today, and which has brought it to the tragic crisis of unprecedented hunger and unemployment . . . I seek social ownership of property, the abolition of the propertied class and sole control by those who produce wealth. Communism is the goal."

"That in 1920 the ACLU went to the defense of the IWW assassins of four Legionnaires in what is known as the Centralia, Washington, Massacre in which these Bolsheviks machine-gunned the first annual American Legion Armistice Day parade.

"That this same Baldwin in testifying before a Congressional Committee in 1931 was asked by the chairman, "Does your organization uphold the right of a citizen or alien--it does not make any difference which--to advocate murder?" That his reply was, "Yes." That he was asked further questions and answered as follows:

"Or assassination?"

"Yes."

"Does your organization uphold the right of an American citizen to advocate force and violence for the overthrow of the Government?"

"Certainly; insofar as mere advocacy is concerned."

"That in 1935 this same Baldwin in his official capacity as ACLU director appeared on American college campuses and led students in taking the "Oxford" pledge not to bear arms in defense of the United States.

"That under the guidance of this same Baldwin, fully 90 per cent of the ACLU's time, efforts, and funds have been expended in behalf of Communists, radicals, subversive aliens and other disloyal elements who have come into conflict with the law.

"That control of the ACLU for many years has been in the hands--not of good Americans who subscribe to the avowed purposes of this organization--but native or alien stooges in the grand conspiracy to overthrow the American Government by force and violence.

"The American Legion does not deny the right of any American organization to meet in Indianapolis or to express its views. It is vitally interested, however, in letting the people of Indiana know the real facts in this case. It is believed that all good Hoosier citizens can make up their own minds--and quickly--in the face of the truth--whether or not The American Legion is justified as a patriotic organization in opposing the ACLU and in demanding that Congress and the Government investigate its activities.

"As the spokesman for 120,000 Hoosier Legionnaires, I am also of the belief that Indiana citizens will be slow in lending their names and their support to the ACLU until its patriotic status is no longer in question.

An increasing clamor is being raised for the resumption of trade with Red China. At first it came only from the Daily Worker and other pro-Communist papers. Now we have a story appearing in the New York World Telegram of November 21, 1953 in which Mr. C. Thomas, President of the Chrysler Export Corporation is quoted as saying:

"The (automobile export) market appears to be on the downgrade. There is one positive outlook at the present time. If it opens, it will be a big market. That is Communist China." Mr. Thomas is further quoted as pointing out the fact that the Chinese Communists need transportation more than anything else.

For the United States to permit its citizens to trade with Communist China would be the culmination of a long series of blunders in dealing with that unhappy country. At present, Communist China is years behind this country in industrial know how. Are we to assist our enemies to arm themselves for a still greater conflict? Must American taxpayers contribute to the support of nations who have sold and continue to sell strategic materials to the Soviet Bloc?

Trade with Communist China will inevitably lead to recognition of that nation by the United States and the entry of Communist China into the United Nations. World Communism has sworn unceasing enmity to the American business man and his free enterprise system. The task for Legionnaires is to speak to Kiwanis Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Lions Club, Exchange Clubs and other organizations of businessmen. Tell them the true story. Urge them to express through their organizations their unwavering opposition to trade with Red China.

Subversive propaganda - continues to be printed and distributed within the United States. The Korean Independence in its November 18, 1953 issue carries on its first page three different stories alleging mistreatment of North Korean and Chinese Communist prisoners by "American stooges." Page two of this paper devoted considerable space to a review of the success of the Chinese Communist armies against what the editor terms "American aggressors." Have you written your letter to the Postmaster General asking him to ban the distribution of this subversive propaganda through the mail?

The Post office did ban the April 1953 issue of Vets Voice and on November 9, 1953 the Post office banned an issue of the New World Review (formerly Soviet Russia Today).

A recent Communist propaganda campaign is directed against the members of Esperanto clubs throughout the United States. A publication entitled El Popola Cinio is being mailed to the members of Esperanto clubs from Roland Wong, 172 Nathan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Legionnaires should be alert to spot this publication in libraries classrooms and elsewhere. This propaganda is all part of the overall program to obtain recognition and a seat in the U.N. for Red China.

Education. The New York Times of November 18, 1953 announced that a faculty meeting at Columbia College had "gone on record as being firmly opposed to present Congressional investigations of educational institutions as unnecessary and harmful. The statement defended the right of teachers to invoke the Fifth Amendment and further states that "Membership in an organization, unless it is specifically illegal, should not be thought to constitute sufficient ground for disqualifying a person from continued membership in an academic institution."

Only 62 of the 160 members of the faculty voted on the statement which was carried 40 to 22. Fifty other professors left the meeting prior to the time the vote was taken.

A committee of four, headed by Lionel Trilling, Professor of English, drafted the statement. The other committee members were Polykarp Kusch, Professor of Physics; Harold E. Lowe, director of university admissions, and David B. Truman, Professor of Government.

The Daily Worker of November 20, 1953 announced that the Student Council of the Jefferson School of Social Science was organizing a "Protest Pilgrimage to Washington." The Subversive Activities Control Board is seeking to force the Jefferson School to register as

a subversive organization under the provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act.

A spokesman for the Student Council of the Jefferson School was quoted as declaring "We call on all students and former students to join us in this protest demonstration against Attorney General Brownell's effort to close this school for the working people.

Entertainment. The National Guardian which is edited by Cedric Belfrage has advertised in its November 16, 1953 issue that it is sponsoring a new musical review entitled "The State of the Nation." The review is to be presented at the Armenian Center in Los Angeles.

Legionnaires will be interested to know something about the people who are putting on this show. To quote from the Guardian: "The ASP Field Theatre is a flourishing troupe of die hards who have refused to accept Velde and McCarthy as the final arbiters of what can be produced on a theatre stage. Many of its actors, writers and directors have been blacklisted by the Un-American Committee; others have been blacklisted because of their race by Hollywood practice and custom before the Un-American Committee came down the pike."

Front Activities - The American Peace Crusade was reported in the Daily Worker of November 20, 1953 as having held a meeting recently in the Cornish Arms Hotel in New York City. The meeting was supposedly attended by 75 delegates from such widely separated areas as Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan and Maryland. Listed as attending the meeting were Thomas Richardson, Co-Director of the American Peace Crusade; John Gojack, President of the Indiana - Michigan District, United Electrical Workers; Royal W. France, Civil Liberties Attorney; Mrs. Idell Umbels, Chairman Chicago Women For Peace; Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Professor Emeritus of the University of Chicago and Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois.

According to the November 16, 1953 issue of the National Guardian the First Annual Guardian Ball will be held in the Hotel Cosmopolitan in Los Angeles on December 12, 1953. The purpose of the party is to raise funds for the support of the Guardian. Tiba Willner, 949 Schumaker Drive, Los Angeles is listed as the Guardian's representative in that area.

A mass meeting on "Germany and World Peace" was scheduled for November 22, 1953 at the Golden Ballroom, 53 West 66th St., New York City. According to the Daily Worker of 20 November 1953 the speakers scheduled were to be Stanley Nowack, former state senator from Detroit; Nathan Padgug, former assistant attorney general, New York State; Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade; Frank Wedl, AFL Painters Union, Carl Marzani and Mrs. Keiko Urabi, co-chairman of the American Nationality Women's Council. Frank Ilchuk was listed as the chairman for this event.

Members of the Greater New York Labor Council were also advertised in the Daily Worker of November 20, 1953 as having a get together on November 21 at the hall of the "Committee for the Negro in the Arts," 305 W. 125th St., New York City.

The Peoples Daily World of November 20, 1953 published the following list of persons employed by foreign language papers in this country who are scheduled for deportation under the McCarran-Walter Act:

"Vincent Andrulis, on the staff of Vilnis, Chicago Lithuanian paper; Katson Asano, editor of the Chicago Shimpō; Frank Borich, former editor of Narodni Glasnik, Croatian paper; Agnes Deikus, an employee of Vilnis; Andrew Dmytryshyn, editorial writer Eteenpais, Finnish language newspaper of Superior, Wisc.;

Diamond Kim, editor, Korean Independence, Los Angeles; Chung Soon Kwek, editorial writer for Korean Independence; Marie Kratochvil, editor of Nova Doba, Czech weekly published in Chicago; Michael Nukk, editor of Uus Ilm, Estonian newspaper in New York; San Kyup Park, writer for Korean Independence; Leon Panssakia, of Vilnis; Moses Resnikoff, Chicago editor of the Jewish Morning Freiheit; and Boris Sklar, editor of Russky Golos, New York Russian language paper."

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From Indiana Department, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.
FOR RELEASE TO SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, November 22, 1953

* Rebuttal of the Indiana American Legion *
* to the address in Indianapolis, Friday *
* night, of Arthur Garfield Hays of The *
* American Civil Liberties Union, made by *
* Cale J. Holder, Indianapolis attorney, *
* and Legionnaire. *

MY FELLOW AMERICANS:

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-10-2009

All that glitters is not gold!

You have just heard the transcribed talk by Arthur Garfield Hays, a New York lawyer and general counsel for The American Civil Liberties Union.

His talk was the featured address at the meeting in Indianapolis last night at which there was established a local chapter of ACLU.

I am sorry you could not hear the entire program.

There were two kinds of expressions voiced at the meeting.

You did not hear the fine words from a number of citizens of Indiana who were bringing their fresh idealism - so badly needed today to combat Communism - to an organization about which they actually knew very little. There can be absolutely no doubt that these Hoosier citizens were dedicated to the defense of American civil liberties.

There was also there last night the expression of a professional and skillful demagogue in the person of the featured speaker, Mr. Hays, the official spokesman for ACLU whose words you have just heard.

It is his speech which you must judge to appraise the real nature of his organization. We of The American Legion ask you only to bring to this judgment all the vision, all the discernment and all the realism with which you have been equipped by God to preserve your freedom and rights. You will need them to be able to see through his mask of satire and sophistry and understand the real meaning of what he said.

Mr. Hays professed to speak about civil rights - your civil rights and mine.

But may I suggest to you, what actually did you hear when you have stripped his speech of its noble-sounding platitudes? What was left?

Did you hear a genuine pro-civil liberties talk?

Or did you hear a pro-Communist speech?

Where was the accent put by Mr. Hays? Was it upon your civil rights and mine?

Or was it upon the civil liberties of Soviet Russian spies, of American traitors, of subversive aliens and of every radical who has ever been a part of the Red Fifth Column in our land.

Again The American Legion asks you to be the judge.

What actually was Mr. Hays doing last night in the name of "civil liberties?"

He was using the weapon of ridicule. He was using it expertly.

To what was he applying this weapon of ridicule? What was the target?

He was using this weapon of ridicule against every measure which the American people have ever taken through their government, through their Congress, through their state legislatures and through their courts to protect themselves against a Communist conspiracy to overthrow their government by force and violence!

With snide remarks, using all his ready wit, all his cutting satire and all his eloquent sophistry he challenged the propriety - and even the right - of American grand juries, of the United States Congress, of state legislatures and of our courts and government officials to take action to end the field day of Communists in this country!

He devoted himself with passion to the debunking of any Communist menace in America. He lampooned private and official views that Communists were dangerous individuals. He laughed at the concept of Communists as some sort of super-men. He declared that Communists in this country had been given a bad reputation which they did not deserve - that they have been charged with a lot of "hell-raising" for which they were not responsible.

Certainly the conclusion is inescapable that he endeavored to create dissatisfaction with the security actions of our public officials and to bring into disrepute authorities and laws of our country.

Time does not permit a recitation of all of Mr. Hays' organizational affiliations but let me give you a part of the tabulation of the Communist Front Affiliations of Arthur Garfield Hays either as a sponsor, endorser, supporter, speaker or member as taken from only one volume - Appendix IX of the 78th Congress, Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives:

League of American Writers.
American League Against War and Fascism.
Peoples Committee Against Hearst.
Lawyer's Committee, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.
Memorial Day Youth Peace Parade.
International Labor Defense.
National Council to Aid Agricultural Labor.
Non Partisan Committee for the Reelection of Congressman Vito Marcantonio.
All American Anti-Imperialist League.
Coordinating Committee to Lift the Spanish Embargo.
Consumers Union.
The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

That last organization deserves specific attention. It was formerly known as the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born. It was founded by the Communist Party in order to exploit racial divisions in the United States for its own revolutionary purposes. It has been linked closely to the International Labor Defense, the legal arm of the Communist Party, in the defense of foreign-born Communists and sympathizers.

Advisory Board of the National Headquarters of Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc.
The Artists Union.
Member and sponsor of the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges.
Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.
Committee for a Boycott Against Japanese Aggression.
The John Reed Clubs.

Now let us turn the spotlight on the founder and for 33 years the guiding genius of the ACLU and now its national chairman.

I am referring to Roger Baldwin.

Baldwin served a term in prison as a World War I draft dodger.

He thereupon organized a group whose purpose was the defense of draft dodgers. This group became the predecessor of the ACLU. The Union first appeared under its present name in 1920. Its first dedication was the defense of the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World known both as the "IWW" and in the Northwest where it flourished as the "Wobblies."

One of its major projects at that time was the defense of the IWW assassins of four legionnaires who were shot down in cold blood from ambush as they marched in their first annual Armistice Day Parade at Centralia, Wash., on November 11, 1919.

In this connection The American Legion desires to invite attention to the fact that Mr. Hays in his speech last night himself never looked at the Centralia record. The four members of The American Legion were killed while marching peacefully, carrying the American Flag, down Main Street in their first Armistice Day Parade. They did not attack the IWW Hall as Mr. Hays charged. In fact it was the Legionnaires of Centralia who preserved law and order after the tragedy when public opinion was outraged to the point of direct action against the Red gunmen.

In launching the ACLU, Baldwin found the opportunity to implement his own radical views which he first voiced as a student while at Harvard College.

Permit me to read to you from Page 7 of the Harvard College Class Book of the Class of 1905. Here are his exact words:

(I quote)

"My chief aversion is the system of greed, private profit, privilege and violence which makes up the control of the world today, and which has brought it to the tragic crisis of unprecedented hunger and unemployment . . . I seek social ownership of property, the abolition of the propertied class and sole control by those who produce wealth. Communism is the goal."

(End quote)

Now let us focus attention on Baldwin's statement to the court at the time he was sentenced for a violation of the Selective Service Act during World War I.

Again I quote his words:

"though at the moment, I am of a tiny minority, I feel myself just one protest in a great revolt surging up from among the people - the struggle of the masses against the rule of the world by the few - profoundly intensified by the war. It is a struggle against the political state itself, against exploitation, militarism, imperialism, authority in all forms. It is a struggle to break in full force only after the war. Russia already stands in the vanguard, beset by her enemies in the camps of both belligerents - the central empires break asunder from within, the labor movement gathers revolutionary force in Britain - and in our own country the Non-Partisan League, radical labor and the Socialist Party hold the germs of a new social order. Their protest is my protest."

Now let us jump to 1931 when this same Baldwin was before a Congressional Committee inquiring into the activities of the ACLU. He was then national ACLU director.

Here is the verbatim of the questions and answers:

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baldwin, does your organization uphold the right of an American citizen to advocate force and violence for the overthrow of the Government?

MR. BALDWIN: Certainly, insofar as mere advocacy is concerned.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does it uphold the right of an alien in this country to urge and advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence?

MR. BALDWIN: Precisely on the same basis as any citizen.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is your personal opinion?

MR. BALDWIN: That is the organization's position.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does your organization uphold the right of a citizen or an alien, it does not make any difference which - to advocate murder?

MR. BALDWIN: To advocate murder?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. BALDWIN: If it is mere advocacy?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. BALDWIN: Surely.

THE CHAIRMAN: Or assassination?

MR. BALDWIN: Of course.

This is the end of the verbatim testimony. For my part I want no individual of such views to defend my civil liberties!

Let us now skip to 1935.

We find this same Baldwin making a nationwide tour of American college campuses in his official capacity as national ACLU director, leading student bodies in taking the "Oxford" Pledge. This was the pledge that they would NOT bear arms in the defense of the United States.

An Associated Press picture of Baldwin leading students in such a pledge appeared in The Indianapolis Star of April 15, 1935.

On September 10, 1935, there appeared in The Congressional Record of that date, a report prepared by the Naval Intelligence on "organizations which while not openly advocating the 'force and violence' principles of the Communists, give aid and comfort to the Communist movement and party."

This report said that among strongest of these organizations are: (I Quote) "(A) American Civil Liberties Union. This organization is too well known to need description. The larger part of the work carried on by it and its various branches does undoubtedly materially aid Communist objectives." (End Quote)

Repeatedly during the late 30's and in the 40's the ACLU was cited by governmental probers.

It was on the basis of this record extending from 1920 to the present time, that The American Legion, first at its 1952 national convention in New York City and again at its recent 1953 convention in St. Louis, Mo., called upon the Congress and the Government to investigate the activities of the ACLU.

Our 1953 national convention resolution in its resolving clause said: (I quote)

"Be it resolved, by the 35th national convention of The American Legion assembled in St. Louis, Mo., that the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee and the attorney general of the United States be urged to investigate the activities of The American Civil Liberties Union and, if warranted, institute prosecution under the Smith and, or McCarran Acts."

I have been asked to clarify the position taken by Department Commander Roy M. Amos as spokesman for 120,000 Indiana American Legionnaires in objecting to an ACLU meeting in the Indiana War Memorial.

May I quote to you Commander Amos' own words: (I quote)

"The American Legion can never agree that the Indiana World War Memorial is a fitting place for a meeting of The American Civil Liberties Union.

"This memorial is hallowed ground.

"It is a shrine sacred to the memory of thousands of gallant Hoosier patriots, many of whom died in Korea fighting Communism.

"As such it must never be used as a sounding board for the advocacy of any policy of pampering Communists to the virtual exclusion of all others whose rights might be in jeopardy."

We based our position on the fact that at least 90 percent of the efforts, time and money of the ACLU over many years has been expended on behalf of Communists who have come into conflict with the law.

We cannot remain blind to an organization that poses as the champion of free speech and civil liberties but whose actions belie its high-sounding purposes. Actions speak louder than words. The actions of the ACLU over the years can only affront real patriots.

The American Legion is well aware that the leaders of Soviet Russia carefully noted the mistakes that Adolph Hitler made in his bid for world conquest. They know that he failed in securing the help of his victims in their own undoing. The Communists aren't making that mistake. They know that our destruction can be hastened if the American people unwitting themselves lend a hand to bring it about. That is why the Communists have organizations with false fronts. That is why all Americans should INVESTIGATE before they AFFILIATE in order that they might never be maneuvered into a position of contributing to their own downfall.

At last night's ACLU meeting, a number of fine and decent Americans AFFILIATED before they INVESTIGATED. They lend their names to the support of the avowed high objectives of the ACLU. They gave their money to this cause.

The American Legion is sure that none of these ACLU "freshmen" would have as an individual contributed his dollars to the defense of the Rosenbergs; or to the defense of Harry Bridges; to the defense of Steve Nelson; to the defense of the 11 top Communist leaders tried and convicted on conspiracy charges; or to the defense of any enemy of America.

Yet they gave their funds to an organization which championed these defenses. They have no assurance today that their money will not be used for the defense of new Rosenberg cases, of Harry Bridges, and even of the possible assassin of a United States President!

The function of The American Legion is to educate the public by ripping the masks off these Red fronts so that the people can see the real identity of these organizations.

Strip all its false pretensions from the ACLU and you have nothing but a vicious racket seeking to cash in on the traditional love of fair play and good will of the American people.

More than 200 years ago, Edmund Burke said:

"For Evil to triumph, it is only necessary for good men to do nothing about it!"

The American Legion is doing something about this particular Evil and it will not let up its fight because it knows it is right. WE WANT YOU TO BE THE JUDGE.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 18, 1954

The Firing Line - Facts for Fighting Communism (January 1, 1954), published bi-weekly by the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion.

Pages 1, 2 and 3 set forth the statement of the Communist Party re the Harry Dexter White case.

The publication also attached a copy of the Director's statement on the Harry Dexter White case. It will be recalled that 4,000 copies were furnished Mr. Pennington at his request.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Olsen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Gearty _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Attachment
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The Firing Line



FACTS FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM

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January 1, 1954

The publication Political Affairs, has been cited as an official Communist Party theoretical organ, as follows:

"Political Affairs, formerly known as The Communist, a magazine of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, published monthly by the Communist Party of the United States of America, now calls itself a magazine devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism." (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, pp. 5 and 36; also cited in Report No. 209, April 1, 1947, p. 25).

This publication has in the past repeatedly laid down the official party line of the International Communist Conspiracy which is to be followed by the Communist Party of the United States. The article which follows is quoted directly from pages 1-2-3 of the December 1953 issue of Political Affairs. It is printed with the idea that if you know what your enemy is going to do you will be better able to meet his attack and to defeat him.

Unity Can Rout McCarthyism

By National Committee, C.P.U.S.A.: On November 21, 1953, the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States issued a statement signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Pettis Perry, dealing with the Brownell-Eisenhower assault upon the loyalty of ex-President Truman. The text of the statement follows:

"The redbaiting attack by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, aided by F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover, upon ex-President Harry S. Truman in the Harry Dexter White case, emphasizes afresh the growing Fascist danger in the United States. For this is the deadly meaning of the long list of Smith, Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts, the wholesale jailings of Communist leaders, the thought-control loyalty tests in the industries, schools, and government services, the monstrous deportation of large numbers of foreign-born workers, the many attacks upon the Negro people, and the endless witch hunting and ideological terrorisms that are increasingly evident in every feature and phase of our national life. The name of this growing Fascist beast is McCarthyism."

"Behind the fanatical anti-Communist, anti-Soviet crusade of Hitler and Mussolini was a drive towards war, and it led their peoples finally to overwhelming disaster. And that is the sinister significance of McCarthyism, the pro-Fascist, anti-Communist crusade in this country. It, too, would lead people to catastrophe.

"McCarthyism has an organic relationship with the frenzied preparations for aggressive war now going on in the United States--the ringing of the Soviet Union and People's China with air bases, the sabotage of peace in Korea, the attempt to extend the war in Indo-China, and the squandering of endless billions of the American people's money in an insane attempt to dominate the world through a vast international military organization. McCarthyism points towards atomic war and national devastation.

G. L. [Signature]
100-41824-1

"Truman was correct when he stated that the Eisenhower Administration has 'embraced McCarthyism.' And the full truth is even more sinister. The Administration, with its whole complex of foreign and domestic policies, is spawning McCarthyism wholesale. Dulles and Brownell, not to mention scores of other Republican leaders, are the political blood brothers of Senator McCarthy. Such men should have no place in our government.

"The immediate purpose of the unprecedented attack upon ex-President Truman is to divert the people's attention from the rising dangers with which the Eisenhower Administration is confronting the country. And the attempt, in the coming months, will be continued, as Senator Jenner and others have let us know.

"By confusing the masses with fantastic redbaiting and denouncing everything progressive as disloyalty, their aim is to dissolve the growing anger of the farmers at their increasingly difficult situation and to break up the resentment of the workers because of the studied hostility of Wall Street's agents now in power. It is an effort to blind the people to the developing economic crisis. It is a Republican attempt, in the face of staggering political defeats in Wisconsin and New Jersey, to carry the 1954 elections by a frenzied orgy of redbaiting. Their purpose is to win under cover of ideological terrorism and confusionism. Anti-Communist hysteria is their panacea for all problems.

"The attack upon Truman is in reality an attack upon the whole labor movement, which today is generally in the camp of the Democratic Party. McCarthyism is a violent anti-labor movement.

"This time the redbaiters, drunk in their hitherto unchallenged arrogance, have gone too far. It is one thing to frame up Communist leaders with the help of government stool pigeons and perjurers, but it is something else again to redbait an ex-President as a traitor to the nation. Truman, in his fiery denunciation of the charges, expressed the alarm and indignation that is rising far and wide among the American people at the shocking growth of the McCarthyite menace.

"Now is the time to deal a smashing blow at this monster. The sharp stand of the recent CIO Convention against McCarthyism sounds the right note. The whole labor movement, without delay, should take a similar position.

"But the gravity of the situation demands far more than merely the passage of Convention resolutions, however good. The issue must be taken to the great masses of the people. It should be raised in every trade union, in every Negro organization, in every farmer group, and in all other organized bodies of the masses. Every step should be taken to rouse the people to the grave danger and to prepare them for a vast political movement that will defeat every candidate in the 1954 elections who does not specifically repudiate McCarthyism and all its filthy works.

"An organic part of the fight against McCarthyism is the fight to defend the Communists now being indicted and tried under the Smith, McCarran and Sedition laws, and to free Gene Dennis, Ben Davis, and the many others imprisoned under these laws. The fight to defend the legality of the Communist Party is the first line of the whole struggle to defend the Bill of Rights.

"In warring against this McCarthy pro-Fascist menace, organized labor and its allies must realize that McCarthyism is bred of the war policies of Wall Street, as expressed through Eisenhower, Dulles and McCarthy. They must also understand that it is impossible to fight McCarthyism effectively while at the same time supporting the aggressive imperialistic war policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

"It is an indisputable fact that the Trumans, Meanys and Reuthers, with their violent anti-Sovietism and redbaiting, have contributed greatly to, and are continuing to, feed the McCarthyite danger. The Truman Administration gave aid and comfort to the worst redbaiting reactionaries.

"Obviously, labor and its allies must fight the Eisenhower Administration not only in its domestic policies but also in its decisive foreign policies. It is politically absurd to take the position, as many of the top leadership of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. now do, of opposing Eisenhower at home as an enemy, and of supporting him abroad as the spokesman of the American masses. The deadly contradiction in policy must be removed. And it can be done only by organized labor and its allies freeing themselves from the Big Lie that the U.S.S.R. is a military menace and that war is inevitable. They must accept the realistic policy of international negotiations on the basis of the peaceful co-existence of the United States and the Soviet Union.

"The American people, in the face of a developing economic crisis, the growing menace of McCarthyism, and the continuing sinister danger of war, face many grave and urgent problems. The elections of 1954 will provide an opportunity to lay the basis for solving many of them. That is, if the people will crack down on the reactionaries.

"The situation is ripe for organized labor and its allies, by a united smash, to rout the McCarthyite pro-Fascists and warmongers, and to score a great political victory. This opportunity must not be missed. The working masses must not allow themselves to be politically deceived and blinded by the poison gas of the redbaiters, warmongers, and witch-hunters."

The Daily Worker of December 15, 1953, carries a large ad announcing the trial of the People of The United States vs. Senator McCarthy. Witnesses for the People of The United States are listed as follows: Corliss Lamont, Dr. Alpheus Hunton, Julius Emspak, Rev. William H. Melish, Rockwell Kent, Ben Gold, Lester Cole, Howard Fast, Abraham Flaxer, James Aronson, Mrs. Eslande Robeson, Albert Kahn, Lou Spindell, Dr. Melba Phillips, Charles Allen, Jr. The Chief Prosecution counsel named was Frank Serri, and his associate Russ Nixon. Readers desiring the records of any of these individuals should write to The National Americanism Commission, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana.

This trial, which is sponsored by the Trade Union Veterans Committee, is a Communist propaganda device. Such trials are never held to determine the guilt of an individual, but rather to condemn him for his opposition to Communism.

National Parley Asks Walter-McCarren Stay. According to the Daily Worker of 18 December, 1953, Delegates at the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarren Law called on Attorney General Herbert Brownell to "stay all proceedings now pending or to be initiated under the Walter-McCarren Law" until Congress has had an opportunity to consider the Lehman-Celler Bill providing for its repeal.

The Conference was held under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and Delegates elected American Committee officers for 1954. Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith were elected honorary co-Chairmen; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes and George B. Murphy, Jr., co-Chairmen; Abner Green, Executive Secretary; and Charles Musil, Treasurer.

A program of action was adopted, calling for public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill; defense of the American Committee, which the Justice Department is seeking to outlaw through the Subversive Activities Control Board, and defense of victims of the Walter-McCarren Law.

The Conference took special note of the arrest in deportation proceedings of Steve Tsermengas, leader of the Greek-American community. Tsermengas was arrested in Chicago and jailed without bail two days before the Conference convened.

The Conference also assailed denial of bail to persons arrested in deportation proceedings.

Greetings were sent to Boris Sklar, Herman Nixon, Israel Blankenstein, Felix Kusman, Giacomo Quattrono and Tsermengas, who are all in jail, denied bail, and a campaign for their freedom was voted.

Panels were held on women, national groups, local problems, deportation of Mexican-Americans and labor.

The Conference banquet speakers included Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Prof. Anton J. Carlson, Rev. Joseph Evans, of Chicago; I. F. Stone; Don Harris, UE District 8; Prof. Ephraim Cross, of New York; Rev. Mark Chamberlin, of Portland, Oregon; and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut.

SOMETHING TO WATCH FOR. According to the Daily Worker of December 23, 1953, Charlie Chaplain's picture "Limelight" will be reissued in all American cities except the Los Angeles area where "exhibitors knuckled under to American Legion pressure." The Daily Worker has slighted the good work of other Legionnaires who protested the showing of this film in other parts of the United States.

Education. University of Michigan students are reported in the Daily Worker of December 21, 1953, as opposing a forthcoming Congressional investigation. The Student Legislature at the University reportedly adopted a policy which declared "Administrators, faculty members and students should be protected against dismissal, as well as economic, social and political pressures because of membership in any religious, political, racial or national origin groups. Dismissal should be only for incompetence, neglect of obligations - - - moral turpitude, violation of academic freedom of others or conviction under the law . . ."

Are your dollars going to help stabilize the Communist regime of some Soviet satellite? The latest report comes from Seattle, Washington, where it is reported that Polish hams are being sold. They are labeled Krakus brand and are packed by the Central Board of Meat Industry, Warsaw, Poland.

With every dollar we spend for Communist merchandise we help to dig our own grave. This trade must stop.

A serious defeat was dealt the Communist Party in the action taken by the State of New York and the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington against the International Workers Order, Inc.

The corporation was ordered dissolved in June, 1951, when New York State Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg upheld the right of the State Insurance Superintendent to take over the 162,000 member organization with its \$6,000,000.00 in liquid assets and \$110,000,000.00 in outstanding insurance on the ground that it was Communist-dominated. On December 17, 1953, the New York Times indicated that Justice Greenberg had refused an application for an order directing the Superintendent to withdraw funds from the IWO Treasury to provide for its legal defense before the Subversive Activities Control Board. Hearings will be continued by that body in the effort to declare the IWO to be a Communist Front.

U. S. News and World Report for January 1, 1954, contains a number of excellent articles dealing with the fight against Communism. Outstanding is the article entitled "Gouzenko Talks", in which Igor Gouzenko, who furnished the information which broke the Canadian Spy Ring, discussed the problems of Communist espionage.

Another outstanding article entitled "Rat Hunt - Not Witch Hunt", by Senator William E. Jenner, demonstrates more clearly than ever before the need for continued Congressional investigation. In still another article Ambassador Dean reports on "The Way Reds Stalled at Panmunjom."

If you don't subscribe to U. S. News and World Report, get a copy of this issue at once. It will make a valuable addition to your collection of information.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

STATEMENT OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, BEFORE
THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
2:30 p.m., November 17, 1953

HARRY DEXTER WHITE CASE

As the members of this committee know, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a service agency. It does not make policy; it does not evaluate; it secures facts upon which determinations can be made by those officials of the U. S. Government who have the responsibility for taking whatever action is indicated. We do not inject ourselves into legislative matters. We do not express opinions or draw conclusions in our investigative reports. We have well-defined channels of official distribution through which we direct the results of our investigations.

Since we are not an agency for decision as to action, we are legally, morally and in good conscience obligated to relay all information and facts we secure to the responsible officials and agencies of government.

It is my duty to report to the Attorney General those matters in which he has a responsibility. It is likewise my duty, at the specific direction of the President, to report matters coming to our attention which are of pertinent interest to the President.

I mention these basic principles governing our operations since they have come into the public interest in connection with recent events and disclosures.

There is more involved here than the charges against one man. This situation has a background of some thirty-five years of infiltration of an alien way of life into what we have been proud to call our Constitutional Republic. Our American way of life, which has flourished under our republic and has nurtured the blessings of a democracy, has been brought into conflict with the Godless forces of Communism. These Red Fascists distort, conceal, misrepresent and lie to gain their point. Deceit is their very essence. This can never be understood until we face the realization that to a Communist there are no morals except those which further the world revolution directed by Moscow.

The Harry Dexter White and related cases are in point. White was only one person on whom self-confessed Communist espionage agents informed -- there were others. In this case, the sources who gave the information were co-conspirators and either became inactive or their identities must for the time being remain undisclosed. Corroboration in each instance was most difficult to secure, because the actual facts were known only to a limited group whose personal interests dictated concealment and who conveniently had the Fifth Amendment as a refuge.

Coverage from an intelligence standpoint and an all-out open investigation looking toward eventual prosecution, are entirely different things. It must be remembered that the acts occurring in the pre-war years occurred while we were at peace. In the pertinent time period, our national climate was one conducive to the so-called "united front." Communist front organizations flourished to the point where it appeared that to belong, in certain circles, was to be stylish.

Even today, the feeling is rife in some quarters that the FBI should not even be investigating the loyalty of Government employees. Over the years, the FBI has been the target of attack from persons both in and out of Government because of its investigations of subversive activities. Even Harry Dexter White, when we interviewed him in March, 1942, spent more time in denouncing investigations of Government employees growing out of charges made in Congress reflecting on the loyalty of Federal employees, than he did in furnishing facts. He observed that if the chairman of one Congressional Committee "was one-tenth as patriotic as I am, it would be a much better country."

The care, caution and delicate approach necessary in such FBI investigations made it difficult to develop full facts, particularly when those in possession of them declined to make full disclosures.

The responsibilities for internal security assigned the FBI in 1939 by Presidential Directive were directed toward the times of emergency rather than periods of peace. That is the situation today. It is still legal for Communists to exercise the right of assembly, free speech and free thought.

On November 7, 1945, Miss Elizabeth Bentley advised Special Agents of the FBI in considerable detail of her own career as an espionage agent. On November 8, 1945, a letter bearing that date was delivered to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, wherein it was stated:

"The Bureau's information at this time indicates that the following persons were participants in this operation or were utilized by principals in this ring for the purpose of obtaining data in which the Soviet is interested."

The name of Harry Dexter White was the second name mentioned in the list of names furnished. The concluding paragraph of this three-page letter stated:

"Investigation of this matter is being pushed vigorously, but I thought that the President and you would be interested in having the foregoing preliminary data immediately."

This communication was sent to General Vaughan in line with instructions conveyed to me by President Truman to call such matters in which he would have an interest to his attention through General Vaughan. I might add that the same practice so far as the FBI is concerned was followed during the administration of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In fact, this same procedure was followed during the administration of former President Herbert Hoover.

In the meantime, our investigation of White and others mentioned by Miss Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, as well as those individuals on whom we had adverse information from equally reliable sources, continued.

A detailed summary memorandum was then prepared consisting of seventy-one pages, exclusive of the index, setting forth the highlights of Soviet espionage in the United States. This memorandum, dated November 27, 1945, was delivered to General Vaughan by a special messenger on December 4, 1945. Copies of this memorandum were furnished to the Attorney General and certain other interested heads of government agencies. This memorandum included information on Harry Dexter White.

When we learned that Harry Dexter White's name had been sent to the Senate for confirmation of his appointment as a U. S. delegate on the International Monetary Fund, we then consolidated the information in our files, secured from sources "whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation," in a 28-page summary dated February 1, 1946, which was delivered to General Vaughan on February 4, 1946. The two-page cover letter of transmittal opened with this sentence:

"As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereto concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department."

The observation was made in this letter, "As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C."

From November 8, 1945, until July 24, 1946, seven communications went to the White House bearing on espionage activities, wherein Harry Dexter White's name was specifically mentioned.

During that same period, two summaries on Soviet espionage activities went to the Treasury Department and six summaries went to the Attorney General on the same subject matter.

The handling and reporting on the White case followed the Bureau's traditional practice of reporting all facts and information which had come to our attention, without evaluation or conclusions. I would like here to state that an FBI report is the presentation of information for evaluation by those who perform administrative duties and have executive responsibilities.

The FBI, of course, has a duty to evaluate its sources of information. In the 28-page summary concerning White, dated February 1, 1946, delivered to General Vaughan on February 4, 1946, the information contained therein came from a total of thirty sources, the reliability of which had previously been established.

In connection with the sources, I would like to mention one in particular, Miss Elizabeth Bentley. From the very outset, we established that she had been in a position to report the facts relative to Soviet espionage which she has done. We knew she was in contact with a top-ranking Soviet espionage agent, Anatoli Gromov, the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, as late as November 21, 1945, in New York City. At a previous meeting on October 17, 1945, he had given her \$2000.

All information furnished by Miss Bentley, which was susceptible to check, has proven to be correct. She has been subjected to the most searching of cross-examinations; her testimony has been evaluated by juries and reviewed by the courts and has been found to be accurate.

Miss Bentley's account of White's activities was later corroborated by Whittaker Chambers and the documents in White's own handwriting concerning which there can be no dispute, lend credibility to the information previously reported on White. Subsequent to White's death on August 16, 1948, events transpired which produced facts of an uncontradictable nature which clearly established the reliability of the information furnished in 1945 and 1946.

It must be remembered that in the period from November 8, 1945, to February 22, 1946, our first concern was to safeguard the government from infiltration by subversive elements, and in this approach, the objective of pointing attention to security risks must not be confused with prosecutive action. During this period the FBI was concerned with protecting the government's secrets and

preventing such infiltration. In fact, I took a strong stand because of premature disclosures that would result if prosecution were initiated, for the following reasons:

1. The evidence necessary to sustain convictions in indictments for law violation is entirely different from that necessary to establish the existence of security risks in sensitive posts in the government.
2. Some of the evidence, while of an irrefutable nature, was not admissible in a court of law.

Now to return to Harry Dexter White. In a conversation on February 21, 1946, the Attorney General informed me that he had spoken with the then Secretary of the Treasury, the late Chief Justice Fred Vinson, and the President, about White. The Attorney General stated he felt the President should personally tell White that it would be best for him not to serve. I told the Attorney General I felt it was unwise for White to serve. The Attorney General then stated he would like to confer with Judge Vinson and me on the following day, February 22, 1946.

I had luncheon on February 22, 1946, in the Attorney General's office with Judge Vinson and the Attorney General, at which time there was a lengthy conference. I was told that the problem was what could be done to prevent White from taking his oath of office. Judge Vinson did not want Mr. White to serve as a U. S. delegate on the International Monetary Fund and, in fact, did not want him to continue as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

On the other hand, Judge Vinson stated that the President could be forced to sign the commission since the Senate had confirmed White's appointment. I advised Judge Vinson and the Attorney General that the character of the evidence was such that it should not be publicly disclosed at that time in view of the confidential sources involved.

It was the opinion of Judge Vinson and the Attorney General that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General would arrange to see the President as soon as possible, outline to him exactly what the situation was and they would suggest to the President that there were three alternatives: one, the President could dismiss White and make no statement; two, the President could send for White and tell him he had changed his mind and that he desired White to resign and not serve; three, the President could sign the commission, instruct the Attorney General to continue the investigation vigorously and instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that he, as Governor of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems and of the International Bank, should take steps to see that any persons selected for appointment should not be appointed except with approval of the Governor. It was realized, of course, that should the President follow the second alternative and White should refuse to resign, the President might then sign the commission and take the same action as considered in the third alternative.

I did not enter into any agreement to shift White from his position in the Treasury Department to the International Monetary Fund. This was not within my purview. I was at the meeting to furnish facts, which I did. There was no agreement while I was present between the Attorney General and Judge Vinson, other than that they should see the President with the Secretary of State and suggest the three alternatives mentioned above. I was not present in any discussions with the President concerning this matter.

I was advised on February 26, 1946, by the Attorney General that he had seen the President and that an effort would be made to remove Harry Dexter White, although the Attorney General expressed doubt that this would work out.

The Attorney General further stated to me on February 26, 1946, that he felt that White would go into the job and then would be surrounded with persons who were especially selected and were not security risks. He further stated that the President was interested in continuing the surveillance. I stated if that was the desire, we would continue the investigation.

At no time was the FBI a party to an agreement to promote Harry Dexter White and at no time did the FBI give its approval to such an agreement. Such an agreement on the part of the FBI would be inconceivable. If this principle were applied to White, it would, of necessity, have applied to others who had similarly been involved in this particular investigation, who were dismissed from government service when their subversive activities were discovered.

At no time did the FBI interpose objections to such dismissals. No restrictions were placed upon the agencies wherein action was taken. All that we asked was that sources of information be protected.

Had it been the intent of the FBI to handle the Harry Dexter White and other related cases solely as an intelligence operation, the widespread dissemination of information that was furnished to various branches of the government by the FBI would not have been undertaken.

Under date of February 26, 1946, I advised the Attorney General by telephone and subsequently by memorandum, of the receipt of information from a confidential source reflecting the possibility that Harry Dexter White might have received some notice of either the cancellation or impending cancellation of his appointment as a U. S. delegate to the International Monetary Fund. I did not know whether anything had been said to White or whether any action had been taken to cancel his appointment.

The decision to retain White was made by a higher government authority. Obviously, if a higher authority elected to shift a man rather than fire him, if he was suspect, then it would go without saying that we would continue our investigation as best we could.

If in fact there was any agreement to move White from the Treasury Department to the International Monetary Fund to aid in the FBI investigation and to surround him with persons who were not

security risks, then the agreement would have been broken very early because Mr. Virginius Frank Coe, a close associate of Harry Dexter White, became the Secretary of the International Monetary Fund in June, 1946, which position he held until December 3, 1952, when he was dismissed after invoking the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before this committee last December. It is particularly significant that he declined to answer questions regarding his relationship with White. Information on Coe had been furnished to the White House as early as February 25, 1946; to the Attorney General, February 23, 1946, and February 25, 1946, and to the Treasury Department as early as March 4, 1946.

From the foregoing, it is clear that the FBI called to the attention of the appropriate authorities the facts, as alleged by reliable sources, which were substantial in pointing to a security risk, as they occurred. It is equally clear that the FBI did not depart from its traditional position of making no evaluation, and was not a party to any agreement to keep White in public service.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓ P.D.P.

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: March 5, 1954

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Clegg	✓
Glavin	✓
Harbo	✓
Rosett	✓
Tracy	✓
Laughlin	✓
Mohr	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Rm.	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

For record purposes, there is attached hereto
 "The Firing Line," publication of the National Americanism Commission
 of the American Legion.

Attachment
 LBN:MP

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
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VOL. NO. III, NO. 4

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

February 15, 1954

James Lawrence Fly, former stormy petrel chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and present chairman of the South Florida Television Corporation, Miami, Fla., heads one of five groups who have filed applications requesting construction permits for a new television broadcast station to operate on TV Channel 7 in Miami, Fla. A hearing has been set in a consolidated proceeding to commence at 10:00 A.M., Feb. 19, 1954 in Washington, D. C. The past activities of Mr. Fly are of interest to all patriotic Americans.

The Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission also known as the "Cox Committee" was created in 1943 by the U.S. House of Representatives, 78th Congress, 1st Session acting under House Resolution #21. The purpose of the investigation was to establish whether or not the FCC was being properly administered. The FCC, under the Chairmanship of James Lawrence Fly had been accused of improper licensing practices, illegal censorship of radio programs through passive threat of the FCC's licensing power, punishment of persons who incurred the Commission's and/or its personnel's disfavor, influencing the sale of radio stations and alleged subversive infiltration of the FCC by Communists fellow travelers and sympathizers. This latter allegation was primarily occasioned by Fly's activities in obstructing security checks by the FBI. The reference to the security checks included Fly's long time refusal to furnish the fingerprints and personal history statements of Merchant Marine radio operators and communication company employees to the FBI at the insistence of the United States Navy and other similar refusals on the excuse of an existing agreement with the labor union.

On November 19th, 1943, Representative B. Frank Keefe, Wisconsin commented on the floor of the House concerning Fly. He called attention to an announcement of the National Lawyers Guild tendering a testimonial dinner and reception at the Mayflower Hotel to Fly on Nov. 19th. The invitation emphasized Fly's courageous stand against the Dies and Kerr Committees and his steadfast opposition to the Cox Committee.

The September 30, 1949, edition of the Daily Worker contains a picture of James Lawrence Fly. The caption under the picture reflected that Fly would argue motions and point of law in the defense of Harry Bridges and two other officials of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Federal Court.

The October 5, 1949, edition of the New York Times contains a news story under the heading, "Courtroom Fight For Bridges Opens. Fly, New Counsel For ILWU Leader, Asks Dismissal Of Government Perjury Case." The article indicated that Fly describes the Bridges case as a "melancholy record in American legal history."

The February 9, 1950 issues of the Chicago Daily Tribune and the Washington Times Herald carried an article entitled "Fly, Foe of FBI, Called Shield For Disloyalty." The article was written by Walter Trohan, which cited the incident wherein Fly delayed for more than two years the turning over to the FBI fingerprint records of 215,000 radio operators and other communications workers.

The Washington Times Herald on February 2, 1950, page 2 had an article by Walter Trohan concerning Charles A. Horsky and James Lawrence Fly captioned "Former Alger Hiss Associate Demands Investigation of FBI." "One Time Partner of Acheson Charges 'Lawless Conduct,' Destruction of Records." According to the article Horsky has been circulating a petition making various allegations against the FBI, and Horsky stated the petition was drafted by Fly. A second article which appeared in the Times Herald on February 9, 1950, Trohan furnished more detailed information concerning the activities of Horsky and Fly and charged Fly with shielding disloyal persons in the employ of the government.

FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLES DEMOCRACY, a newspaper published in English in Bucharest, Hungary, and carrying on the masthead, "Organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Worker's Parties," on November 29, 1949, page 4, had an article concerning the Fiction of individual liberties in the United States and quoted from an article in Look Magazine by James Lawrence Fly which condemned wiretapping by the FBI.

The Daily Worker for May 3, 1950, page 4, carried a picture of Fly and review of his article which previously appeared in the Harvard Law Review condemning wiretapping by the FBI.

The Washington Post for January 7, 1950, page 9, carried a long letter by James Lawrence Fly condemning the FBI for wiretapping in the Judith Coplin case.

The same paper on June 23, 1950, page 5, stated that James Lawrence Fly, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, had filed a brief with Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves of Kansas City who presided at the Coplin trial, as a friend of the Court, supporting Judith Coplin's motion for a new trial on the grounds that the FBI had tapped her telephone.

On February 20, 1951, on page 5, of the Daily Worker carried an article regarding Fly appearing before the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress as attorney for the Manhattan Division of the Congress, against whom charges of subversion has been brought and expulsion demanded. Fly advised his clients to walk out of the hearing being conducted at the Rabbi Stephen Wise Congress House, New York City.

On the basis of his past record how can James Lawrence Fly be granted a permit to build TV Stations?

The burning issue of the moment continues to be the McCarran-Walter Act. The attempt on the part of left-wing elements of this country plus some good Americans who are misinformed, to weaken and emasculate the present law constitutes a dangerous threat to our national security; not tomorrow, not a month from now, or five years from now--but today! The McCarran-Walter Act provides legal means for the deportation of alien subversives. It also provides for the deportation of gangsters and racketeers.

Earlier attempts to repeal the McCarran-Walter Act were made under the auspices of the American Committee For The Protection of The Foreign Born which had been cited by the Attorney General as subversive organization. The attack is now being continued by two other organizations who likewise have been declared subversive by the Attorney General.

A letter calling for "A Peoples Conference in Washington, D. C. to Repeal The McCarran-Walter Act" was sent out on February 1, 1954 under the letterhead of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. It was signed by Richard Morford as Executive Director of that organization.

The brochure and registration blank which accompanied Mr. Morford's letter came from the Civil Rights Congress. All registrations are being handled by the Civil Rights Congress.

Dramatic proof of the effectiveness of the McCarran-Walter Act is indicated in the current press releases of the Department of Justice. On January 19, 1954 the Department announced that Leonard Costa, an alien living in Rochester, New York, had been ordered deported on grounds of Communist Party activity. Irwin Franklin, an alien resident of Chicago was ordered to be deported on January 25, 1954 on the charge that he was a member of the Communist Party while residing in the United States. The Attorney General announced on January 29, 1954 that Lucas Rodriguez and Mary Powers, both aliens living in New York City were to be deported on grounds of Communist Party activity. Steve Tsermegas of Chicago was likewise ordered deported on February 2, 1954. His brother Nicholas Tsermegas was arrested on similar charges the next day in New York.

The McCarran-Walter Act is effectively ridding this country of alien subversives. Whether or not this law remains on the statute books of the United States will be a test of the patriotism of each and every loyal American citizen. You must do your part now. (1) Take your pen in hand and write a short, direct letter to your Congressman and Senator. Tell them in blunt, simple language that you expect their support in keeping the McCarran-Walter Act intact. (2) Get each organization to which you belong to pass resolutions supporting the McCarran-Walter Act and mail them to the members of Congress and to the President. (3) Write and get your friends to write letters to the editors of your local papers and explain why it is so necessary to retain the McCarran-Walter Act.

BRIEF FOR ATOMIC SPIES - The Daily Worker of January 29, 1954 listed the names of individuals who joined in a "Friends of the Court" brief submitted in the Supreme Court in behalf of a new trial for Morton Sobell under the sponsorship of the National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell In The Rosenberg Case.

Among the signers of the appeal thus reported were: Dr. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, educator; Professor Phillip Morrison, Ithaca, N. Y., physicist; Prof. Ephraim Cross, New York, educator; Prof. George Sarton, Cambridge, Mass., historian; Leon Beverly, Chicago, trade union official; A. Eustace Haydon, Chicago, clergyman; Dr. Leo Mayer, New York, orthopedist; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Brooklyn, N. Y., historian; Dr. Irving E. Putnam, Minn., clergyman; Bertha C. Reynolds, Stoughton, Mass., social worker.

Also Vincent Castiglione, Newark, N. J., trade unionist; Alvena Seckar, Pampton Lakes, N. J., artist and writer; Dr. Arnold Donawa, New York, doctor of dentistry; Dr. W. A. Hunton, New York, educator; Annette T. Rubinstein, New York, educator, Henry Schmidt, San Francisco, union official; Rabbi S. Burr Yampul, Chicago, clergyman; Dr. Hans Frei-stadt, Newark, physicist; Philip Eden, San Francisco, economist; Dr. Dorothy Brewster, New York, educator; Eugene Eagle, San Francisco, optometrist; Dr. Murray Abowitz, Los Angeles, physician; Rev. John M. Miles, Detroit, clergyman; Rev. Clarence D. Herriott, Berkeley, California, clergyman; Dr. E. Winograd, Brooklyn, physician; James M. Evans, Arab, Ala., justice; Rev. C. B. Heaek, Detroit, Mich., clergyman; Dr. Stanley M. Friedman, New York, scientist.

Also Dr. David Telson, Brooklyn, physician; Dr. William Wells Denton, Tucson, Ariz., educator; Mitchell Schnaar, Detroit, attorney; Albert Maltz, Mexico, writer; Dr. Hyman J. Hirshfield, Chicago, physician; Prof. Serge Chermayef, Cambridge, Mass., educator; Harold Morris, Detroit, attorney; Prof. Frankie G. Merson, Keuka Park, N. Y., educator; Bernard Probe, Detroit, Mich., attorney; I. M. Koltheff, Minneapolis, scientist; Dr. H. E. Arkus, Detroit, physician; David Newman, New York, accountant; Dr. Emery W. Balduf, Chicago, educator; Dr. Eleanor Yachnes, Brooklyn, physician; Charles Hartshorne, Chicago, educator; Giles C. Evans, Sedrowooley, Wash., unionist.

Also Dr. Leonard Pockman, San Francisco, physicist; Dr. James McBurney, Chicago, educator; Don W. Harlan, Detroit, attorney; Anthony Toney, New York, artist; Dr. Frank C. Kracek, Chevy Chase, Md., physician; Bernard Davidson, Brooklyn, New York, scientist; Mrs. Clara Hatchett, San Francisco, librarian; Dr. H. David Hammond, Philadelphia, botanist; Hassel W. Smith, San Francisco, teacher.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced on January 20, 1954 that John Cwiklinski, a foreign-born Captain of the Polish Liner Batory, is coming to the United States as a temporary visitor. While here, Captain Cwiklinski will make a lecture tour under the sponsorship of the Polish-American Congress, a patriotic organization with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. His first appearance will be in Chicago on February 7. Subsequently, he will speak to the Polish-American group in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania and the St. Mary's College in Orchard Lake, Michigan.

Captain Cwiklinski left his ship in England on July 20, 1953 when he requested and was granted political asylum by the British. He stated at that time that he feared arrest if he returned to Poland. Cwiklinski had been Captain of the Batory since 1947 when she was returned to civilian service by the Polish Gdynia-American Line. It was on that vessel that the alien Communist Gerhardt Eisler fled from the United States in 1949 as a stowaway to escape imprisonment following his conviction for false swearing.

Captain Cwiklinski can no doubt supply our government with very valuable information. Let us hope that he is given an early opportunity to appear before some Congressional Investigating Committee and tell his story.

BOX SCORE - J. Edgar Hoover in testifying before the House Committee on appropriations stated that 105 leaders of the Communist movement have been indicted under the Smith Act as a result of F.B.I. investigations. Sixty-one persons of those indicted have been sentenced to serve prison terms totaling 261 years and to pay fines in the total amount of \$361,000, of the 61 convicted 44 are appealing their cases, 15 are now serving prison terms, and 2 are fugitives. The trials have been postponed because of ill health in the cases of five; presently 6 others on trial, 26 are awaiting trial. They are located as follows: 5 are in St. Louis, 9 in Philadelphia, 1 in New York and 11 in Cleveland. Three remaining indicated leaders are fugitives.

EDUCATION - Corliss Lamont is scheduled to appear on the campus of John Hopkins University in Baltimore under the sponsorship of the John Hopkins Chapter of the Students For Democratic Action. Lamont has a record of affiliation with more than 41 Communist Front Organizations. Surely it would seem that John Hopkins University had received enough unfavorable publicity because of Owen Lattimore without granting permission for an individual of Lamont's background to use their campus for a forum.

In the January 15, 1954 issue of the Firing Line, we noted the fact that Jacob Starobin recently had been permitted to talk on the campus of the University of Wisconsin under the auspices of the Labor Youth League.

The New York World Telegram and Sun of February 2, 1954 reported that Howard Mumford Jones, Harvard University English Professor, spoke at the dedication ceremony for the University of Wisconsin's five million dollar memorial library. Professor Jones blamed current hysteria for the banning of subversive books.

Prof. Jones, also an author and critic, endorsed a statement by the American Library Assn. which said "in no case should any book be excluded because of the race or nationality, or the political or religious views of the writer."

Professor Howard Mumford Jones is listed as a sponsor of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship (See Appendix IX, House Un-American Activities Committee 1944, page 1200). He was also identified as a sponsor of the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. (See Expose of Communist Activities in Massachusetts House Un-American Activities Committee 1951, page 1412). Both of these organizations are listed in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

Neither the statements which Professor Jones is reported to have made nor his presence at the dedication ceremony reflect to the credit of such a fine institution as the University of Wisconsin. This is the third such error in judgement. Who is responsible?

HATS OFF DEPARTMENT! Hats off to Bill Loeb, publisher of the Manchester, New Hampshire Union Leader for his courageous stand in consistently taking a positive pro-American approach to the problem of Communism. He consistently prints the truth and lets the chips fall where they may, regardless of political, religious, education, labor, and/or other individual affiliations. The Americanism Commission would like to hear of other newspapers throughout the United States who are taking similar action in dealing with the problem of subversion.

The January 12 issue of the Manchester, New Hampshire, Union Leader carried a story telling of the activities of the Department of New Hampshire. The Union Leader sparkplugged the campaign to check every library in New Hampshire to see if they had copies of the American Legion Reader. The survey showed that none of the libraries checked had purchased even one copy of the American Legion Reader. The New Hampshire Department of The American Legion is now undertaking an all-out drive to get the Legion Reader in every library in the state. Actual work is being done by the 110 Legion Posts in the state of New Hampshire.

Legionnaires are being requested to ask for this book in communities where library funds are available. In addition, Legion Posts will make donations of this publication wherever possible. The fine example set by the Department of New Hampshire in the Manchester Union Leader might well be followed by all the Departments of the American Legion.

The Boston Public Library News of January 1954 carried a front page story concerning the donation of anti-Communist books to the Boston Public Library. The books were presented by the North End American Legion Post #53 in honor of Private Leonard Onorato who was killed in the Korean War.

Every Legion Post which has not done so should follow the splendid example of North End Post. Every anti-Communist book placed in a public library aids in carrying on the struggle against world Communism.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LIST - Included with this issue of the Firing Line is a copy of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations including the recent additions of January 22, 1954. This list is issued under the authority of Executive Order No. 10450 which establishes security requirements for government employees and provides that the Department of Justice shall furnish to the heads of Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government a list of subversive organizations.

The Attorney General's list must not be confused with nor is it intended to supersede the citation of any organization as subversive by any other duly constituted governmental investigative body. The House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1951 published the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications." Included in that compilation were citations by Attorneys General J. Howard McGrath, Tom Clark, and Francis Biddle; the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities and its predecessor, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities (Dies Committee); the California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities; the Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities; the Rapp-Coudert Committee; a special sub-Committee of the House Committee on appropriations; the Wisconsin Committee on the Investigation of charges of Communistic Teachings and other Subversive Activities; the New York City Council Committee Investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission; and the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel.

These two publications (1) the revised Attorney General's list and (2) the Guide to Subversive Organizations contain between them the most authentic up to date citations of subversive organizations. When other changes are made we shall publicize them as rapidly as possible.

Write to your Congressman immediately for three important publications just off

the press. They are:

(1) Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1953. (House Un-American Activities Committee).

(2) Communist Infiltration in the Army (Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations).

(3) Departments of State Justice and Commerce Appropriations for 1955 (House of Representatives).

ATTENTION LEGIONNAIRES - Be on the alert for attempts by the Liberty Book Club to establish memberships in your communities. Members of this Club must agree to purchase at least four books a year at reduced prices. The majority of authors listed in the March selection list entitled "Liberty Book News" have extensive pro-Communist affiliations.

ENTERTAINMENT - The Chicago Daily News of January 30, 1954 carried an advertisement to the effect that Anne Revere and Howard da Silva would appear in the play, "The World of Sholom Aleichem" opening at the Eleventh Street Theatre in Chicago on February 13.

Inasmuch as The American Legion is dedicated to combatting subversion in whatever form it may appear, it would indeed be remiss in its obligations if it did not point out that Anne Revere and Howard da Silva both have long records of pro-Communist affiliations. We believe that patriotic Americans who study their records listed below will not wish to contribute financially to the support of these two individuals.

Anne Revere appeared before the House Un-American Activities on April 17, 1951 and refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership. (See Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, Part II, HUAC 1951, pages 319-320). She was identified as a member of the Communist Party, however, in the sworn testimony of Larry Parks on March 21, 1951 and of Lee J. Cobb on June 2, 1953. (See Communist Activities In The Los Angeles Area, Part VI, HUAC 1953, pages 2303 & 2349). The affiliations of Anne Revere with Communist front organizations is reported as follows:

(1) Identified as a member of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. (See Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In the United States - HUAC 1947, page 150).

(2) Her name appeared on ballot for Executive Board of the Progressive Citizens of America - Southern California Chapter. (See Report of the California Senate Un-American Activities Committee, 1947, page 239).

(3) Listed as participating in the "Conference on Thought Control," Beverly Hills Hotel, July 9-13, 1947 which was sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America and its Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. (See Report of the California Senate Un-American Activities Committee, 1948, page 59).

(4) Listed as a sponsor of the California Section of the Civil Rights Congress. (See Report of the California Senate Un-American Activities Committee, 1948, page 202).

(5) Listed as a signer of an Advertisement appearing in the Hollywood Reporter of November 3, 1947 contributed by the Actors Division of the Progressive Citizens of America which stated "The Thomas-Rankin Committee Must Go!" (See Report of the California Senate Un-American Activities Committee, 1948, page 356).

(6) Listed as Initiating sponsor of the Committee For Free Political Advocacy. (See Report of the California Senate Un-American Activities Committee, 1949, page 146).

(7) Listed among stockholders and prospective stockholders in the Hollywood Community Radio Group. (See Report of the California Senate Un-American Activities Committee, 1947, page 180).

Howard da Silva appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee on March 21, 1951, and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party. (See Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, Part I, HUAC 1951, page 118). He was identified as a Communist in the sworn testimony of Martin Berkeley before the same committee on September 19, 1951. (See Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, Part IV, HUAC 1951, page 1602). Howard da Silva's record of affiliation with Communist front organizations is reported as follows:

(1) Identified as an officer of the Civil Rights Congress of New York. (See testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities in the United States, HUAC, 1947, page 142).

(2) Identified as a member of the "League of American Writers by Howard Rushmore. (See Hearings Regarding the Communist Infiltration of the Motion Picture Industry, HUAC 1947, page 180).

(3) Listed as one who had openly supported Communist Candidates in elections campaigns. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC 1949, page 20).

(4) Listed as a member of the American Committee For The Protection of the Foreign Born. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC 1949, page 21).

(5) Listed as a member of the American Youth For Democracy. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC 1949, page 22).

(6) Listed as a member of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC 1949, page 28).

(7) Listed as a member of the National Negro Congress. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 32).

(8) Listed as member of Progressive Citizens of America. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace HUAC, 1949, page 33).

(9) Listed as member of Voice of Freedom Committee. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace HUAC, 1949, page 35).

(10) Listed as member of the Committee for the reelection of Benjamin J. Davis. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace HUAC, 1949, page 41).

(11) Listed as sponsor of World Peace Conference. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace HUAC, 1949, page 58).

(12) Listed as signer of letter in defense of Communist Party leaders sponsored by the Committee For Free Political Advocacy. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC 1949, page 47).

MUTED VIGILANCE? Has the Philadelphia Inquirer owned by Walter Annenberg dropped the columns of such stalwart fighters of Communism as George Sokolsky, Victor Riesel and Westbrook Pegler as a tactic to test public opinion? Good Americans can express their appreciation of the outstanding efforts of Sokolsky, Riesel and Pegler by a letter to Walter Annenberg, Publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer stating how these columns are missed and requesting their prompt reappearance.

"Anti-Semitism has always been the tool of dictators and tyrants. Those who sought to achieve power have used this device to divide patriots who resisted their efforts. Tyrants in power have used anti-Semitism to divert the attention of their subjects from the galling conditions of their servitude."

"The American Legion has from its inception continuously opposed any and every form of subversion in this country. This has included Syndicalism, Socialism, Nazism, and Communism. By the same token The American Legion has always opposed anti-Semitism as the instrument of any subversive movement. All members of The American Legion have been alerted to the present resurgence of anti-Semitism as expressed in the distribution of Commonsense and the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. Legionnaires were informed through the National Adjutants letter of January 14, 1954 and by the February 1, 1954 issue of the Firing Line of the true nature of these publications."

"In view of the known Legion activity in combatting anti-Semitism, it is regretted that offense was taken at the enclosure with the February 1 issue of the Firing Line of a pamphlet entitled "The other plot to destroy our constitution" this pamphlet was inserted for the sole purpose of supporting the Legion's position on the Bricker Amendment. Its inclusion with the Firing Line does not constitute and endorsement of the author or of any publication listed as sources of additional information other than the American Legion Magazine."

There was no intention of leaving any inference that a number of Jewish organizations including the Anti-Defamation League either are or were subversive.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1954

To: Mr. Mohr, 5744
 Director Miss Gandy, 5633
 Mr. Tolson, 5744 Mr. Holloman, 5633
 Mr. Ladd, 5636 Records Section
 Mr. Belmont, 1742 Pers. Records, 6631
 Mr. Harbo, 5256 Reading Room, 5531
 Mr. Glavin, 5517 Mail Room, 5533
 Mr. Tamm, 7625 Teletype, 5644
 Mr. Rosen, 5706 Code Room, 4642
 Mr. Tracy, 4130 IB Mechanical, B-114
 Mr. Sizoo, 1742 Supply Room, B-118
 Mr. Nichols, 5640 Tour Room, 5625
 Mr. McGuire, 5642 Miss Lurz
 Mr. Wick, 5634 Miss Pownell
 Mr. Crosby, 5636 Miss McNally
 Mr. Morgan, 5625 Miss Mathers
 Mr. Jones, 14236 Miss Slee
 Mr. Leonard, 6222IB Mrs. Donley
 Mr. Waikart, 520 *Rebuked*
 Mr. Eames *Rebuked*
 Mr. Wherry, 5537 *Rebuked*

 See Me Note & return
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Leed does n job

K. L. Nichols

M. Nichols

S. Nichols

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691



The Firing Line

FACTS FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM
Published Bi-Weekly by
THE NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
The American Legion
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Mehr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
T

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June 1, 1954

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER AT YELLOW SPRINGS

When a newspaper editor who tries to expose subversion takes a beating at the hands of those of leftist sympathies, it's time for us to close ranks and go to his support. This is the story of Ralph Shupe who was until recently the editor of the now defunct Yellow Springs American, a weekly paper in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

The American had been started a year ago by a few patriotic citizens who were fed up with the left wing editorials that had been published in that area. Two editors tried to put out the American, which also published the nearby Jamestown Journal and Cedarville Herald. The two failed. Then the backers found Ralph Shupe, newscaster at Radio WRCI, Ronceverte, West Virginia.

"Shupe inherited financial chaos at the three little weekly papers and he worked day and night with virtually no editorial help to publish them. He stayed away from too much controversy in order to get the papers on their feet first. But one day something happened that forced his hand.

"One of the Antioch faculty was considered as a leader for the Boy Scouts of Greene County. Shupe saw red. This was no way to give Green County youth a good start. He began slugging the Antioch pinkos and built up a story he said justified a congressional investigation. (See Cincinnati Inquirer, May 2, 1954, P.10.)

"'Antioch College A Threat To National Security' read the headline. To justify his assertions, Shupe began a series of articles designed to point out that Antioch co-op students worked in numerous top secret defense plants and reported back to their professors after each work period on what they learned. In a college long suspected of being loaded with leftists, this was a real espionage threat, Shupe maintained.

"Shupe pointed out that one former Antioch College professor already had been accused of being a member of the notorious Canadian espionage ring and the faculty had been heavy with suspected Reds. The former President had admitted that more than 40 students belonged to what amounted to a Young Communist League. (See Report of the Un-American activities Commission, State of Ohio, 1951-52, P. 351.) And the college was a center for considerable research of national defense interest. (See Yellow Springs American, April 15, 1954, P. 1.)

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On the faculty of Antioch College as an Associate Professor of Genetics from 1946-48 was one Dr. Arthur Gerald Steinberg. Dr. Steinberg had received his B.Sc. degree at City College of New York in 1933, his M.A. at Columbia University

in 1934 and his Ph.D. in Zoology from Columbia in 1941. He had been employed as a Lecturer in Genetics at McGill University from 1940-44. This same Dr. Steinberg was reported as a member of the Operations Research Group, office of Scientific Research and Development of the U. S. Government, 1944-1946. (See American Men of Science by Jaques Cattell, Science Press, Lancaster, Pa., 1949, P. 2382.)

The Report of the Royal Commission in its investigation of atomic espionage in Canada indicates that Dr. Raymond Boyer of McGill University and member of the Soviet espionage ring had delivered to Fred Rose, a Communist member of the Canadian Parliament, the secret of the then new RDX explosive for transmission to the Soviet Union. Both Boyer and Rose were convicted and imprisoned for violation of the Official Secrets Act of Canada.

Evidence unearthed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police implicated an associate of Dr. Boyer and member of the espionage net, one Arthur Steinberg. Professor Boyer was questioned concerning Arthur Steinberg as follows:

"Q. Who is Arthur Steinberg?

"A. He is an American geneticist who came to Montreal to teach genetics, I think in 1940 or 1941. However, I did not meet him until 1942, when we became close friends. We moved to where he and his wife lived. He left Canada in June 1944, and went to a job with the American Navy, a research job, and he has been in Washington ever since." (See The Report of the Royal Commission, Ottawa 1946, P.493)

Igor Gouzenko, the Russian code clerk who fled the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa in 1945 testified concerning Steinberg as follows:

"A. In the telegrams which Colonel Zabotin sent to Moscow he described him (Steinberg) as a scientist who was a friend of Debouz (the cover name of Fred Rose).

"Q. Do you know if Debouz went to Washington or was it his friend who made the contact with Steinberg?

"A. In later telegrams that were sent it was pointed out that Debouz's man had handed over Steinberg to the Military Intelligence in Washington.

"Q. That is the Russian Military Intelligence in Washington?

"A. Yes. S.A.

"Q. And the contact was to be made in Washington?

"A. Yes Mr." (see The Report of the Royal Commission, Ottawa, 1946, P. 492.)
S.A. JUNES

IS THERE ANY EVIDENCE OF COMMUNIST INFLUENCE ON THE ANTIOCH CAMPUS?

The Antioch College Record for May 7, 1954 supported Shupe's charges of Communist influence at Antioch when it reported Scott Nearing "author and lecturer as being the speaker at a meeting sponsored by the Young Progressives of America which was attended by some 70 people. Nearing told his audience:

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 9 1954
European bourgeoisie is desperate and it will not be long before the pro-American bourgeoisie will be separated out and the rest will follow their countries

into Communism. Italy, he predicted, will be first to go and France second, followed by the rest of Europe. This process, he went on, will leave 'capitalism in one country,' - the U. S.

"Contrasting the bourgeoisie with Communists, he described young Communists who recently attended a youth conference in Bucharest. 'These young people came back with the light-I was going to say a revelation-the light of an experience,' he said.

"The bourgeoisie 'represents an outmoded culture, a disintegrated culture, a disappearing culture.' while the Communists represent 'an emerging culture...a new world order,' according to Dr. Nearing.

"Four things doom 'this house of cards that we call Western civilization,' Nearing also predicted: (1) each inevitable crisis in capitalism is more drastic than the one before, (2) power has shifted from Europe to the U.S., U.S.S.R., and China, and 'Europe is on the dole,' (3) the 'subjugated...humiliated...and bullied' colonial countries are in revolt, and (4) the social revolution brought about by technological advances has put 'the nails in the coffin of bourgeois Europe' and the historical processes at work have 'given the new world the right of way, the green light,'"

WHO ARE THE YOUNG PROGRESSIVES?

The organization "Young Progressives," which Mr. Nearing addressed has been identified as "the direct successor to the functions and activities of American Youth for Democracy, which went underground early in 1949. American Youth for Democracy, in turn, was direct successor to the Young Communist League. All of these organizations, and a group of new fronts to be spawned by the youth division of the Communist Party, are devoted to important and basic strategic and tactical work in the United States in the Communist Seventh Period of Strategy which follows the Anti-Imperialist War line of the Communist Party." (See California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, P. 563.)

WHO IS SCOTT NEARING?

Scott Nearing was the leader of a "Research Study Group" which began the Communist infiltration of the New York Teachers Union as early as 1924. He was identified as a Communist by Benjamin Gitlow, former head of the Communist Party. (See Subversive Influence in The Educational Process, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 1952, P. 343). Later, Nearing was the official Communist Party Candidate for Governor of the State of New Jersey. Although now supposedly expelled from the Communist Party, Nearing has never recanted and has continued to affiliate with numerous Communist Front organizations. A complete record is available at the National Americanism Division.

OTHER INFLUENCES AT ANTIOCH COLLEGE

Dr. Oliver S. Loud, a professor at Antioch has a lengthy record of affiliation with pro-Communist and subversive organizations. Undoubtedly he has had a certain amount of influence over the thinking of students at Antioch.

Still another influence on the campus is a member of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Brooks Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson likewise has a lengthy record of affiliations with left wing organizations. Records of both the above individuals are available at the National Americanism Division of the American Legion.

RETALIATION

Despite the fact that there existed ample evidence to back up Shupe's demand for a Congressional investigation, he soon experienced the retaliatory power of those who oppose such an investigation. Advertisers suddenly deserted the Yellow Springs American.

"The two biggest advertisers in the Yellow Springs American were the Miami Deposit Bank and the C. and L. Service, Inc., both of Yellow Springs. President of the Bank, Russell B. Stewart is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Antioch College and an alumnus of that school. In cancelling out the bank's advertisement, Mr. Stewart is quoted as stating, "Your present editorial policy is not following your original creed. The net effect of these editorials is to make the paper a smear sheet instead of a newspaper." (See the Columbus Citizen, April 27, 1954.) Chet Lowell of the C. and L. Service, Inc. is quoted as saying, "I cancelled my ad because people told me they would quit doing business with me if I kept on advertising in the American. It wasn't the college, but it was that group of people at the college that put the pressure on." (See the Columbus Citizen, April 27, 1954.)

The Yellow Springs News of May 20, 1954 carried an announcement of the organization of a local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. The editorial page of that same edition devoted a considerable space to the praising of the newly-formed ACLU. Nowhere in the paper is there any discussion or mention of the local unit of the American Civil Liberties Union coming to the defense of the Yellow Springs American. This is just another example of what the American Legion has maintained for many years that the American Civil Liberties Union never defends right wing cases to the same extent that it aids left wing causes. A detailed report covering this incident is being prepared. Copies may be obtained when completed from the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion.

REPORT ON THE ILLINOIS SEMINAR

Congratulations to Ed Clamage, Chairman of the Anti-Subversive Commission of the Department of Illinois and to those responsible for making the Illinois Seminar a success. Among the well-known speakers were: Matt Cvetic, former undercover agent for the FBI in Pennsylvania; Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, Executive Director of the American Jewish League Against Communism; State Senator Paul W. Broyles, Author of the Broyles Bill to curb Communism in Illinois; J. Anthony Marcus, noted authority on conditions inside the Soviet sphere; Anthony Bouscaren, well-known anti-Communist author and lecturer from Marquette University; Phil Tyrell, a recognized expert on the subject of Communist penetration of Communism in the field of Entertainment; Edgar C. Bundy of Wheaton, Illinois, the outstanding speaker in the midwest on the subject of Communism in Religion; George Bader, lecturer on Communism in the Labor Unions and Walter E. Wiles, authority on the danger of the "World Government" movement.

The support which the Department of Illinois gave to this seminar was evidenced by the active participation of the Department Commander, Edward Driemeyer and the Department Auxiliary President, Mrs. Margaret Strum.

A number of very fine seminars have been held this year in Massachusetts, Washington, Illinois and elsewhere. We need more of them. Seminars are the best means we have to direct public attention in each locality to the dangers of Communism and subversion. The staff of the Americanism Division stands ready to furnish information and advice to any Department or Post desiring to put on a counter-subversive seminar. Start making your plans today for that big meeting next year.



The Fighting Line



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Published Bi-Weekly by
THE NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
The American Legion
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

VOL. NO. III, NO. 9

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May 1, 1954

MAY DAY - U. S. WAY

To the Ross Wilcox Post of Burlington, Wisconsin goes the honor of carrying out one of the most dramatic anti-communist programs of the year. By this time the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin should have received the word that here was an outstanding example of unity among Americans. We may disagree on lesser issues; but on the vital subject of American Freedom, we are united in our opposition to Communist aggression.

What was May Day - U. S. Way? Why was it important? Burlington, Wisconsin is a town of 5,000 inhabitants. Ross Wilcox Post has little more than 300 members. Yet 20,000 to 25,000 people attended the celebration which began with a parade composed of some 70 floats, 27 marching units, 30 bands, and 5,000 marchers. It lasted for three and one half hours.

Following the parade, everyone gathered to hear Senator Joseph McCarthy demand the release of 900 American soldiers who are currently being held captive by the Chinese Communists. "The American people", McCarthy said, "must tell their candidates for senator and congressmen that as long as the Communists hold in their blood-stained dungeons, a single American man, we the American people will not send one red cent to those allies who are announcing that they are going to send the sinews of war to the enemy. He called it a "nose thumbing insult" for Great Britain to announce an 80 million dollar credit "to communist nations" for the purchase of rubber, textiles, and machine tools. We have lost our national honor over the years," McCarthy said. "We must regain it, no matter how high the price may be."

Immediately following the speech by Senator McCarthy, Senator Alexander Wiley told his audience that Congress should take four steps to protect Americans from Communism.

I. Enact legislation to "cope with the problem of Communist-dominated trade unions and individual Communist, particularly in strategic industries."

2. Make wiretap evidence admissible in federal courts. Wiley is chairman of a judiciary subcommittee considering wiretap evidence. In an interview, he would not predict whether Congress would make admissible evidence obtained by tapping wires, either with approval of the attorney general or the courts. (See Chicago Sunday Tribune 5/2/54)

3. Grant immunity to key witnesses who otherwise would fear to testify.

4. Provide the death penalty for peace time espionage.

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INVESTIGATED

How did the Ross Wilcox Post plan for such an event?

Many of the men who have directed the planning of the program agree that Dr. Robert Spitzer's article which appeared in the February issue of the "Wisconsin Alumnus" proved the foundation for the program.

The article led to a series of illustrated lectures by Spitzer in which he emphasized the positive side of the American way of life.

In 1953 the Ross Wilcox Post of the Burlington American Legion was awarded the Legion trophy for Americanism. Besides backing an American Heritage course in the public and parochial schools, the Post also sponsored Spitzer's lecture.

As a result of these activities, George Borgo, Commander of the Ross Wilcox Post was asked by Gordon Roselip, Wisconsin Department Commander to sponsor a program in which civic organizations would participate in planning and carrying out a celebration which would be the opposite of the Communist May Day holiday. Approximately three months were spent in preparation for this event. Every detail was worked out in advance. Complete cooperation was achieved with the forty-five religious, civic and social organizations of Burlington. In a town of 5,000 the Legion was successful in selling 2,000 new American flags. Every home, every building, store and office was decorated for the occasion.

There were other demonstrations on May Day in other cities in the United States. This is not an attempt to detract from their efforts. Burlington's celebration was important, however, because it demonstrates what can be done by a Legion Post in a community. The fight against Communism is everyone's job. In Burlington the Legion has shown that every segment of the population can be united in opposition to our enemies. All Legion Posts might well follow this example.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The Subversive Activities Control Board continues to move steadily ahead on its assignment of identifying and ordering the control of alleged Communist fronts. As reported in our issue of 3/1/54, this independent, Presidentially-appointed body has already found the Communist Party to be a Communist-action organization, i.e., an agent of Soviet Russia, and has ordered it to register. We should have added that four of the five members of this Board - Thomas J. Herbert, (chairman), Harry P. Cain, David J. Coddaire, Watson B. Miller - are Legionnaires; Miss Kathryn McHale, the fifth member, is a member of the Legion Auxiliary through her brother, Frank McHale.

In the case of the Labor Youth League, one of twelve alleged fronts for whose control the Attorney General is petitioning, member Cain has completed the taking of evidence and will shortly recommend a decision to the Board.

In the case of the Jefferson School of Social Science - another alleged front - Chairman Herbert, having heard the Attorney General's evidence, transferred the hearing to New York City, the school's headquarters, to hear its side.

Two additional hearings have been ^{scheduled} assigned: The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship to member Coddaire, May 10, in Washington and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to members Miller and McHale, May 3.

In the prior basic case of the Communist Party, which the Party is appealing on grounds of the alleged unconstitutionality of the controls, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia was scheduled to hear arguments of the Board's and the Party's attorneys on April 23. The Board's case for constitutionality was to be presented by Legionnaire George Gallagher, General Counsel to the Board, and the Party's case by Vito Marcantonio and John Abt.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

The following sworn testimony given by Richard English at New Orleans on March 20, 1954 before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee will be of interest to Legionnaires living in agricultural areas:

"Mr. Arens. Have you made a study of a particular organization to ascertain the Communist control of that organization; such as the National Farmers' Union?

"Senator Eastland. National Farmers' Union?

"Mr. English. I should state for the record here and now that the National Farmers' Union is now, somewhat belatedly, but I am sure nonetheless sincerely clearing house of many of the far left elements that so long subverted it.

"However, there is a typical example of how a group is used. The Farmers' Union was not conceived by the Communist Party and must not be regarded as an instrument as such. During the days of the depression in the Midwest, for example, and all the milk strikes and the penny farm sales Hal Ware returned to this country. Hal Ware, as I think most people know, is the son of Mother Bloor who was sort of the matriarch of the Communist Party.

"Hal Ware had worked ten years in the Soviet Union helping them industrialize the Soviet Union. Their great problem there was this: Stalin did not have any problem with the capitalists when Communism took over. After all, there are only a few thousand capitalists, but he had a dreadful time with the millions of Kulaks, the people who own just a little land, and no one wanted to give up his little land. They were much more rugged than the capitalists and there were, of course, millions of them instead of a few thousand.

"Now, to control any country you must first control its breadbasket, so they decided the first thing in this country was to infiltrate the farm groups and to get control of farmers, and, thus, when the revolution came here they would not have the same trouble here that they had in Russia.

"Ware went to the Midwest and he was very active in a number of groups. Ware, I might add, was subsequently identified with the Department of Agriculture spy ring. He was identified by Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley as being in the group with Victor Perlo, Alger Hiss, and others.

"To make it very brief, they had a number of techniques. You always join the smallest and weakest group because they will be the easiest to control. The Farmers' Union, I think, is the newest and youngest group. They collapsed a number of their own fronts into the Farmers' Union.

"For example, the Farm Holiday Association was a front. That does not mean that everyone, of course, was a Communist and had any thought about Communism, but it was a front controlled and largely created by the Communist Party. They put that in. Those became the fractions that worked within the Farmers' Union to form the spearhead action, and by 1936 the Communist papers and magazines were saying openly that the one vote for Progressiveness in the farm movement would be the Farmers' Union and by May in 1937 they were inferring they had captured control of the Farmers' Union because they said the national board is now all progressive.

"Immediately thereafter the Farmers' Union began to follow the Communist Party Line. The first thing that happened, kind of amusing if you look back, was about 1938 there was a peace conference at Vassar. Right away the Farmers' Union sent a delegation.

"It strikes you as very curious that people interested in agriculture and plowing are suddenly showing up at an international peace conference at Vassar. The two things that don't go together. There is not a normal community of interest. Then they followed the Communist line through many twists and many turns, condemning this and condemning that.

"I can give a few specific things here on that. Here, for example, was the only farm group during the days of the Hitler-Stalin pact to call World War II imperialistic, the only farm group to go down the Party line on that, and the Communist Party at no time made any effort to hide its domination.

"For example, Lem Harris, who has testified widely and then always stood on the Fifth Amendment when you asked him what his party was, boasted in The New Masses that the emergence of the Farmers' Union as a leader of rural progressiveism was a result of a long period of development. Then they set up an education department for youngsters, that followed the general tactics of the Young Pioneers, which was the Communist group to indoctrinate youngsters.

"They went right down the line and they eventually backed Henry Wallace and The Progressive Party when Wallace ran for President; and it is rather significant that Wallace walked away from the Progressive Party saying it was Communist-dominated. Many Farmers' Union leaders did not walk away from it.

"At one time, the editor of the National Union Farmer, for an article critical or Russia, was fired and in being fired the head of the Farmers' Union said in his letter that he was being fired because he had promoted division of opinion in the Farmers' Union. Therefore, that means being critical of Russia. Their own opinion must be favorable to them; otherwise, why did he say you are creating a division of opinion?

"Then, a Fred Stover is president of the Iowa Farmers' Union. He signed a Communist peace petition nine times. Five times he signed it as president of the Iowa Farmers' Union. Of course, it looks good. It gives dignity to the signature. Then, very curiously, he was one of a committee of fourteen -- this committee, incidentally, included Howard Fast and Paul Robeson -- who in November of 1950 was appointed to the United States Committee for the Second Peace Congress, and this appointment was made from Warsaw, Poland, which, needless to say, is behind the Iron Curtain, and he used his Iowa Farmer Magazine and had a pledge in it for farmers to sign; a world peace pledge urging the farmers to sign a petition proposed by the Stockholm World Peace Congress.

"One curious thing is that Mr. Stover was appointed to this committee five months after boys were dying in Korea, some of them boys whose families belonged to the Iowa Farmers' Union. In a very brief summation to make the record clear, Mr. Stover's Iowa Farmers' Union has just now had its charter revoked by the National Farmers' Union, just a week ago today. It has been revoked on the grounds that he does not have 3500 members, the minimum required.

"Mr. Stover, however, is now attacking the National Farmers' Union and calling them McCarthyites, red-baiting, and discriminatory and un-American. However, there is an example of how a group has infiltrated, how it works and the efforts it must go through to clear itself up."

CONSUMERS' UNION

The National Americanism Commission of the American Legion has received many letters asking for clarification of the clearance given to Consumers' Union by the House

Un-American Activities Committee. Inasmuch as inquiries to that Committee have failed to elicit any response, it is felt that patriotic Legionnaires and Auxiliary members who have been subjected to personal attack on this issue are entitled to share the information which has been developed.

Here is what the attorney for Consumers' Union has to say about the clearance:

"Dear Mr. Pennington:

March 30, 1954

"Your letter of March 10th addressed to Consumers Union has been referred to me, as its counsel, for reply. You have asked for information concerning the reported change in the listing of Consumers Union by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and for a list of the current officers, directors and national advisory committee.

"The report which you have received to the effect that there has been a change in the listing of Consumers Union by the House Committee is correct. In its annual report for 1953 the Committee announced that 'after hearings and thorough study' listings of Consumers Union by the Committee had been deleted. Specifically, all listings of Consumers Union in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications were deleted by the Committee's action. I am pleased to enclose for your information and file in this connection an excerpt from the Committee's report, dated February 6, 1954.

"As indicated in the attached excerpt, these listings were deleted on the application of Consumers Union and following hearings and study. Some months ago Consumers Union had applied to the Committee for the removal of the listings and had requested an opportunity to appear and be heard. The request was granted, and Mr. Arthur Kallet, Director of Consumers Union, appeared before the Committee as a witness, and the undersigned appeared as counsel. Mr. Kallet testified at length and introduced numerous exhibits. Each and all of the items listed in the 'Guide' were specifically covered by his testimony, and the history and record were reviewed in detail. The Committee's action followed.

"I also enclose the requested list of the current officers, directors, and national advisory committee of Consumers Union."

Sincerely yours,

Albert L. Reeves, Jr."

Consumers' Research, an organization which performs a function similar to Consumers' Union, has never been cited by any governmental agency. A representative of this organization made the following statement regarding Consumers' Union.

"Dear Mr. Pennington:

April 9, 1954
Re: your letter of 3/29

"Frankly, we are quite puzzled at the action of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (reported in its 1953 Annual Report) in dropping the listing of Consumers Union from the Committee's publication Guide to Subversive Organizations. The picture is further confused by the fact that the Committee itself was not the source for all of the citations listed. Four of the listings which appeared in the Guide to Subversive Organizations, as published March 3, 1951, were from other government bodies."

than the H.U.A.C. and therefore cannot be disposed of by an action of the H.U.A.C.

"You are quite right in your belief that there has been little or no change in the essential leadership of the organization. Colston Warne, for example, is now president, as he has been from the earliest days of the organization. Colston Warne is listed in the H.U.A.C.'s Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, page 18, as having been affiliated with some 21 to 30 Communist front organizations. The question naturally arises, what did the Committee do with this fact? Is the Committee planning to delete Colston Warne from this publication showing his support of and participation as a panel speaker at a peace conference which the (then) Secretary of State Dean Acheson referred to as "a sounding board of Communist propaganda"? Currently on CU's board and one of the founders is Arthur Kallet who has an early record of association with Communist front organizations. Other current members of the board who have front records of varying degrees include Bernard J. Reis, Paul J. Kern, Madeline Ross, and Theodore Sheldovsky.

"It is true that according to Consumers Reports (April 1953, page 142) the directors of Consumers Union passed a general resolution disavowing their belief in Communism and other dictatorships. On the other hand those of us who have followed hearings carefully know that witnesses before various congressional committees have brought out the fact that there is a technique by which Communists stop being Communists just before they are to appear at a hearing and can take an oath that they are not at the moment Communists. One case in point is that of Ben Gold, who, according to recent newspaper reports, has just been convicted of perjury in connection with certification of his union under National Labor Relations Board requirements.

"I do not mean to imply by this analogy that those members of the board of Consumers Union who have lent the support of their names and have otherwise been connected with Communist front organizations and causes are necessarily or have been members of the Party, but certainly they lent support to Communist causes and those who are in a position to know have regarded them as doing the Party's work. Enclosed, for example, are two items which indicate the view that a well known undercover agent for the FBI, Herbert A. Philbrick, held about Consumers Union.

"In view of the excellent work by the H.U.A.C. that has been done in exposing Communist fronts it would be most unfortunate if it turned out that they could be swayed by pressure of influence of one sort or another to "clear" an organization without considering all the evidence readily available. Unfortunately this suspicion will inevitably arise in many informed circles so long as the Committee does not make available for public scrutiny the hearings and other data on which it based its decision to drop Consumers Union from the next printing of the Guide.

Very truly yours,

M. C. Phillips"

The allegations relative to the affiliations of Colston Warne, Arthur Kallet, Bernard J. Reis and Paul J. Kern, are substantiated by official government reports. A detailed report on Consumers Union is now being prepared. Copies may be obtained from the National Americanism Commission as soon as it is completed.



The Firing Line



FACTS FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM
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APRIL 1, 1954

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
been Tamm
Mrs. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mad Holloman
Mr. Gandy

The Federal Communications Commission was reported in the Washington, D. Times-Herald of March 13, 1954 as having held up the application of Edward Lamb for renewal of a TV station license at Erie, Pennsylvania because of charges that he has been a member of the Communist Party. The Commission called upon Lamb to refute the charges or face a hearing on a license renewal for his TV station at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Lamb, who controls seven other radio and TV stations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Florida, has three additional applications pending. His attorneys are J. Howard McGrath, former U. S. Attorney General and James Lawrence Fly whose activities were reported recently in the Firing Line. Lamb's record is as follows:

1934 - Author of pro-Soviet book, Planned Economy In Soviet Russia (Dorrance Co.). (See Final Report of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, page 22.)

1935-36 - Contributed articles in Soviet Russia Today, October 1935, page 6 and March 1936, page eleven. (See Final Report of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, page 22.)

1936 - Listed as official of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 795.)

1938 - Executive Vice-President of International Labor Defense. (See Final Report of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, page 20.)

Executive Vice-President of National Lawyers Guild. (See Final Report of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, page 21.)

Advisory Committee, American League for Peace and Democracy. (From Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States, 1938, Volume 1, page 882.)

1939 - Sponsor of the Call for National Emergency Conference. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1205.)

Sponsor of Call to a Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1229.)

Listed in Soviet Russia Today, September 1939, page 25, as a signer of an Open Letter for Closer Cooperation With the Soviet Union. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1384.)

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1940 - Listed in the Daily Worker, February 21, 1940 as a signer of a Letter to President Roosevelt and Attorney General Jackson Protesting Attacks on The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Condemning War Hysteria Being Whipped Up by the Roosevelt Administration. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1648.)

Member of Executive Committee of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1233.)

Signer of a telegram to the President denouncing Conscription Act in connection with his activities at the American Peace Mobilization Convention in Chicago. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 803.)

Represented the National Lawyers Guild at the Emergency Peace Mobilization in Chicago. (See Final Report of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, page 21.)

Sponsor of Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 653.)

Listed in Daily Worker, December 19, 1940 as a signer of an Appeal Issued by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties in behalf of Sam Darcy. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1236.)

Appeared as a panel member at the National Action Conference on Civil Rights, April 17-25, 1940, Washington, D. C. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1231.)

1941 - Listed in the Daily Worker, March 5, 1941, page 2 as Signer of Statement to the President of the United States defending the Communist Party. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 649.)

Listed in the Daily Worker, March 31, 1941 as National Vice-Chairman of the American Committee For Protection of the Foreign Born. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1083.)

Identified himself before the HUAC in 1941 as General Counsel for the National Association of Die Casting Workers. This Union crippled defense efforts by striking in defense plant in April, 1941. (See Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States, 1941, Volume 14, page 8604.)

Identified himself before Special Committee on Un-American Activities as attorney for the American Peace Mobilization. (See Final Report of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, page 21.)

1942 - Member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association. (See Final Report of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, page 20.)

1943 - Listed as a member of the International Labor Defense. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1127.)

Listed as a signer of message to Congress, "Abolish the Dies Committee as a Step Toward Victory in 1943", under the auspices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1247.)

1947 - Sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress. (See Final Report of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, page 22.)

1948 - On partial list of sponsors printed on the letterhead of China Conference Arrangements Committee. (From California Un-American Activities, 1948, page 298.)

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FBI - JUSTICE

Of the organizations with which Lamb was affiliated, the American Peace Mobilization, American Committee For The Protection of the Foreign Born, American League For Peace and Democracy, Civil Rights Congress, and the International Labor Defense have been cited as subversive by three U. S. Attorney Generals - Francis Biddle, Tom C. Clark and Herbert Brownell. Two other organizations with which Lamb has been affiliated have been declared subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee. They are: the National Emergency Conference and the Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America. (See Attorney General's List of Organizations designated as subversive and Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, HUAC, 1951.)

On March 15, 1948, the FCC granted a permit to the Unity Corporation, Inc. of Springfield, Ohio for construction of an FM Broadcasting Station. Unity Corporation, Inc. of Mansfield, Ohio was given a similar permit for a station to be erected at Mansfield, Ohio. On March 31, 1948, still another permit was granted to the Unity Corporation, Inc. of Erie, Pennsylvania for an FM Station.

Edward Lamb, 1914 Edison Building, Toledo 4, Ohio is the President, Treasurer and Director of the Unity Corporation, Inc. owning 47 percent of the stock. Prudence Lamb, his wife, held 15 percent of the stock. Between them they controlled 62 percent of the stock of Unity Corporation.

Dispatch, Inc. was also given a permit by the Federal Communications Commission. Out of a total of 1600 shares of stock in this corporation, Edward Lamb owned 1000 and his wife, 300. Picture Waves, Inc., the third corporation, is also controlled by Edward Lamb and his wife.

The dates on these permits are as follows: two were issued on March 15, two more on March 18 and one on March 31, 1948. At a time when more patriotic American businessmen were unable to secure permits, Edward Lamb was able to obtain five in two weeks.

The January 18, 1952 issue of Counterattack reported that TV station WICU of Erie, Pennsylvania had permitted the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) to buy time for a broadcast. It so happens that UE was expelled from the CIO for following the Communist Party line. Corporations working for the Atomic Energy Commission have been ordered by that body to ban the UE from plants in which atomic energy projects are being carried out. Edward Lamb is listed as the President of station WICU.

The record of Edward Lamb was made public in a speech made on the floor of the House of Representatives by Congressman Herbert on May 5, 1948. (See Congressional Record, May 5, 1948, pages 5460-5462.)

Congressman Herbert in his concluding remarks said, "Here is the story of a man saturated and drenched in Communist writings, associations and affiliations given five radio permits in a period of two weeks by the Federal Communications Commission which keeps untainted red-blooded Americans cooling their heels outside in the corridors". Yet no action was taken to rescind the permits granted to Lamb. Legionnaires should express their disapproval of an individual of Lamb's record holding radio and TV permits by writing to Senator John W. Bricker, Chairman, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; Senator Wm. E. Jenner, Chairman, Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee; Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Chairman, Senate Committee on Government Operations; Rep. Chas. W. Wolverton, Chairman, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; Rep. John Taber, Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations; Rep. Harold H. Velde, Chairman, House Committee on Un-American Activities, and Rep. John Phillips, Chairman, House Sub-Committee on Independent Offices. (Appropriation Bills For Fiscal Year 1955.)

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

Thanks to the alertness of Legionnaire Albert H. P. Houser, Assistant Director,

Boys State, Department of Minnesota, another questionable organization has been brought to light. The Encampment For Citizenship, which was founded in 1946, is sponsored by the American Ethical Union. It is scheduled to be held from June 27 to August 7, 1954 at Fieldston School, Riverdale, New York 71, New York. Legionnaire Houser reported that it had been suggested that outstanding members of Boys State be sent to the Encampment for additional training.

A close look at the Encampment has revealed some startling information. Five members of the staff of Encampment For Citizenship have left wing affiliations. In addition 9 officials of the organization have extensive front affiliations. (Records are available on request to Americanism Commission.)

Pages 14 and 15 of the most recent brochure of this organization entitled "Encampment For Citizenship-A Pilot Project In Democratic Education" indicates that Roger Baldwin and Patrick Malin of the American Civil Liberties Union have been guest speakers at the Encampment.

Films and Film Forums are a valuable source of information and can help mold the thinking of impressionable teen-agers. According to the latest Encampment brochure, the following so-called documentary films have been shown to the unsophisticated young people attending Encampment For Citizenship:

(1) The Film "Brotherhood of Man" is based upon the booklet "The Races of Mankind" written by Dr. Gene Weltfish of Columbia University.

The Film script of "Brotherhood of Man" was written by Ring Lardner, Jr. Lardner appeared before the HUAC on October 30, 1947 and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party. His Communist affiliations were attested to under oath by no less than eight witnesses who appeared before the HUAC in 1951-52. (See Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1952, page 48.)

Dr. Gene Weltfish appeared before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on September 25, 1952 and invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about her associations and membership in the Communist Party. (See Subversive Influence in the Educational Process, Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, 1952, Volume 1, pages 232-241.)

(2) The film "Picture In Your Mind" was produced in 1949 by Julien Bryan. (See Educational Film Guide 11th Edition, The H. W. Wilson Co., N. Y., 1953, page 341.)

The record of Julien Bryan is as follows:

In addressing Farmers National Committee For Action in Chicago in 1933, he was quoted as follows: "Russian farmers were described in glittering terms by Julien Bryan." (See Hearings Regarding Hanns Eisler, HUAC, 1947, page 169.)

On June 4, 1936, the Washington Times editorially criticized the production of Communist approved films "By the March of Time". The pictures were said to have been photographed in Russia by Julien Bryan, a professional lecturer on Soviet Russia and a member of the National Committee of the Communistic Friends of the Soviet Union in 1933. (See Hearings Regarding Hanns Eisler, HUAC, 1947, page 169.)

Bryan gave an illustrated lecture at the Washington Irving High School in New York, May 15, 1936 under the auspices of Soviet Russia Today. (See Hearings Regarding Hanns Eisler, HUAC, 1947, page 169.)

The Communist publication, Soviet Russia Today, May 5, 1936 contained photographs by Julien Bryan. (See Hearings Regarding Hanns Eisler, HUAC, 1947, page 168.)

The Daily Worker, of May 6, 1937, page 5 lists Julien Bryan as a lecturer for

New Masses. (See Hearings Regarding Hanns Eisler, HUAC, 1947, page 168.)

Listed as a guide or tour conductor to the Soviet Union and as having lectured on the Soviet Union. (See Hearings Regarding Hanns Eisler, HUAC, 1947, page 168.)

Listed as leader of a seminar in the Intourist Bulletin, March 1, 1939, page 3. Intourist Bulletin was a publication of Intourist, Inc., the Soviet State Tourist Co. (See Hearings Regarding Hanns Eisler, HUAC, 1947, page 168.)

Listed as an endorser of the National Committee Friends of the Soviet Union. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 758.)

Identified as Executive Director of the International Film Foundation, 1600 Broadway, New York City which promotes film plays on Russia. (See Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In the United States, HUAC, 1947, pages 101, 106.)

(3) "Don't Be A Sucker", produced in 1945, was written by Richard Collins. (See Subversive Influence in the Education Process - Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, 1953, Volume 8, page 853.)

Richard Collins appeared before the HUAC on April 12, 1951 and admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party in April, 1947. "Don't Be A Sucker", therefore, was written while Collins was still a member. He has since then rejected the Communist Party and has provided the HUAC with much valuable information. (See Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, 1951, Part 1, pages 217-258.)

(4) "Valley Town" was produced in 1940 by the Educational Film Institute of New York University. The film was edited by Irving Lerner with music directed by Marc Blitzstein. (See Ideas and Film by Cecil Starr, Funk and Wagnalls, 1951, page 212.)

Irving Lerner's record is as follows:

Listed as one of the organizing committee of National Film and Photo League. (See Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States, 1938, Volume 1, page 549.)

Listed as a faculty member of the New Institute. (See Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities in the United States, HUAC, 1947, page 106.)

Listed as one of the "heads" of Frontier Films. (See Hearings Regarding The Communist Infiltration in the Motion Picture Industry, HUAC, 1947, page 303.)

Listed as lecturer at the Workers Film School of the Film and Photo League. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 731.)

Associate Editor of "New Theatre," the organ of the League of Workers Theatre of the USA. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1026.)

Chairman of the Education Committee of the Association of Documentary Film Producers, Inc. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1102.)

(5) "Hymn of the Nation" was produced also by Irving Lerner. (See Ideas and Film by Cecil Starr, Funk and Wagnalls, 1951, page 149.) Lerner's record is quoted above.

The backers of Encampment For Citizenship plan for similar encampments to be set up in the Midwest, West Coast, the Near East, and in the Caribbean area. Also planned is a documentary film on the Encampment For Citizenship which would be available to high schools, colleges, and teacher training institutions.

All Legionnaires are urged to be on the alert for any attempt to recruit high

school or college students for this Encampment. Patriotic citizens will not wish to have their children influenced by the thinking which apparently predominates this organization. Its investigation by a Congressional Committee would be worthwhile. Our American youth are our most priceless possession; why not protect them?

ENTERTAINMENT

The New York Times of March 14, 1954 lists two films which are deserving of careful attention.

"The Magic And the Loss" was directed by Michael Gordon and stars Uta Hagen. Michael Gordon appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee on September 17, 1951 and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party. He had previously been identified as a Communist in the sworn testimony of three witnesses. (See Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1952, page 46.)

Uta Hagen's record is as follows:

Signer of statement in defense of the Communist Party under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress. (See Report on Civil Rights Congress as a Communist Front Organization, HUAC, 1947, page 27.)

Signer of the Call to the National Civil Rights Legislative Conference, Washington, D. C., 1949. (See Expose of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, Part 2, HUAC, 1950, page 2492.)

Sponsor of the Fifteenth Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee For the Protection of the Foreign Born. (See Expose of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, Part 2, HUAC, 1950, page 2498.)

Sponsor of Win The Peace Conference. (See Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 8.)

Sponsor of Artists Front To Win The War. (See Reveiw of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 23.)

Among endorsers of Leo Isaacson, candidate of the American Labor Party, cited as subversive by HUAC. (See Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 27.)

Member, Progressive Citizens of America. (See Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 33.)

Sponsor, of Voice of Freedom Committee. (See Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 35.)

Sponsor of Citizens Committee to Defend Representative Government. (See Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 43.)

Sent greetings to Moscow Theatre, 1948. (See Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 49.)

Signer of statement in praise of Wallace's Open Letter to Stalin, 1948. (See Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC , 1949, page 51.)

Sponsor of World Peace Conference. (See Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 58.)

Identified as one who had been adherent of the Communist philosophy. (See Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, Part 3, HUAC, 1951, page 660.)

Sponsor of the American Peace Crusade. (See Report of the Communist Peace Offensive, HUAC, 1951, page 135.)

Signer of a statement "Bring our boys home from Korea; make peace with China now," under the auspices of the American Peace Crusade. (See Report on the Communist Peace Offensive, HUAC, 1951, page 137.)

"Salt of the Earth" was produced by Paul Jarrico and directed by Herbert Biberman. Paul Jarrico appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 13, 1951 and refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership. He was identified as a Communist in the sworn testimony of seven witnesses in 1951, three in 1952, and one in 1953. (See Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1953, page 39.)

Herbert Biberman appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 29, 1947 and refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership. He was identified as a Communist in the sworn testimony of seven witnesses in 1951, four in 1952 and six in 1953. (See Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1953, page 30.)

Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, Jr., of Maryland obviously wasn't speaking for home consumption recently when he attacked the McCarran Walter Immigration Act. The Washington Star, of March 25, 1954 quoted McKeldin as stating "Just now our country is undergoing a phase in legislative policy in regard to immigration which, I am convinced, will be looked upon with regret and shame. I am thinking particularly of the unnecessarily restrictive immigration law known as the McCarran Act. It opens the way to harsh treatment of aliens."

What the Governor forgot to mention was the fact that patriotic Legionnaires, their families and friends are in favor of the present immigration law. Many thousands of these loyal Americans live in Maryland. Legionnaires everywhere resent a ranking government official parrotting the pro-Communist line. The present immigration act is not harsh on aliens. It does provide the basis for the deportation of subversive aliens. For that reason alone the Communist want to repeal the act whereas patriotic Americans want to keep it intact.

IMMIGRATION

Veterans will give crooner Dick Haymes little sympathy in his present fight to avoid deportation. The New York Times of March 24, 1954 reports that Herman R. Landon, District Field Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service announced the deportation order which stated:

"A special inquiry officer found that Mr. Haymes became ineligible for citizenship because he had obtained a World War II draft exemption as a neutral alien."

"Upon returning to the continental United States from Hawaii last June 7, Mr. Haymes was excludable by law at that time and accordingly was found deportable."

The Washington D. C. Star of March 24, 1954 lists Mr. Bartley Crum as Mr. Haymes attorney. Legionnaires will be interested in the reported affiliations of Mr. Crum.

Sponsor for Northern California American Youth For Democracy. (See California Un-American Activities Report, 1953, page 259.)

Sponsor of the California Labor School. (See California Un-American Activities Report, 1947, page 79.)

President of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild. (See California Un-American Activities Report, 1947, page 89.)

Vice-Chairman, American Committee for Spanish Freedom. (See California Un-American Activities Report, 1948, page 115.)

Sponsor, China Conference Arrangements Committee. (See California Un-American Activities Report, 1948, page 198.)

Board of directors, Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (See California Un-American Activities Report, 1948, page 262.)

Vice-Chairman, National Committee to Win The Peace. (See California Un-American Activities Report, 1948, page 318.)

Executive vice-chairman, Progressive Citizens' of America. (See California Un-American Activities Report, 1948, page 354.)

Director, Western Council for Progressive Labor in Agriculture. (See California Un-American Activities Report, 1948, page 383.)

Head, First State-Wide Emergency Legislative Conference. (See California Un-American Activities Report, 1949, page 309.)

One of the attorneys for the 10 Hollywood Communists who appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947, all of whom refused to answer questions regarding their Communist affiliations. (See Hearings Regarding Communism in the United States Government - Part 2, 1950, page 2989.)

The Daily Worker of March 18, 1945, carried a statement signed by Mr. Crum and numerous other individuals which was issued by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and hailed the granting of Army commissions to Communists. The Attorney General has since designated this organization as Communist and subversive. (See Hearings Regarding Communism in the United States Government - Part 2, 1950, page 2989.)

Mr. Crum appeared as a speaker before the American Russian Institute in early June, 1948. This organization has been cited as Communist and subversive by the Attorney General. It features pro-Soviet speakers and literature. (See Hearings Regarding Communism in the United States Government - Part 2, 1950, page 2989.)

SALUTE

Mrs. Tillie Schenker, Librarian of the East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana Library, at the request of Nicholson Post No. 38, Department of Louisiana, has prepared a very excellent booklist of anti-Communist literature available in the Baton Rouge Library. The Americanism chairman of every Post should ask the local librarian to publish a similar list.

John Ketcham, Americanism Chairman of Goad-Ballinger Post No. 69, Springfield, Missouri recently drafted a series of letters to the editor which exposed Communist propaganda. Several of these were sent to various Posts in Missouri. After being altered to meet local conditions, these letters were mailed in to local newspaper editors by patriotic Legionnaires. Their subsequent publication helped to inform the citizens of many localities of the dangers of Communism. This is an effective way of combatting Communist propaganda.

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DATE 07-10-2009

June 15, 1954

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INDEXED-89 100 - 418225 - 8

EX-121

Mr. Lee R. Pennington
Director
National Americanism Commission
The American Legion
1808 K Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

Your note of June 8, 1954, with enclosure,
has been received, and it was most kind of you to
send me a copy of the June, 1954, issue of "The
Firing Line." I deeply appreciate the concern
which prompted you to communicate with me.

Sincerely,

A. E. N.

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1954
FBI - CINCINNATI

cc - Cincinnati, with a copy of the incoming and a copy
of the enclosure.

BAUMGARTNER

NOTE: Inasmuch as the enclosure concerns an individual who
is employed at Antioch College, a copy of this communica-
tion is being sent to the field.

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Lamm
Tracy
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THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION

~~XSDXXXXXEMXXXXXX~~
1608 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-10-2009

(9) June 8, 1954

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Bright
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. [unclear]
Mrs. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, 1954

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the
June 1, 1954, issue of THE FIRING LINE.

We are much perturbed concerning a problem of a security threat and have furnished copies of this issue of THE FIRING LINE to OSI, ONI AND to G-2.

Sincerely yours,

Lee R. Pennington
Director

LRP:mcc
encl.

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INDEXED-89**

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Liberty Living / Love



FACTS FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM

Published Bi-Weekly by
THE NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
The American Legion
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

VOL. NO. III, NO. 16

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

August 1, 1954

DISTRIBUTION OF THE "DAILY WORKER"

The Communist Party, U. S. A. is still the very active, militant, conspiratorial and revolutionary organization as reported and documented by U. S. Government intelligence agencies and the various congressional committees investigating subversive and Un-American Activities. Actually due to loyalty programs that have been conducted by the Control Commission of the Party and the constant weeding out of defective persons since 1948, the end result has created an even stronger, more closely knit organization composed of only the militant fanatical hard core.

The Party still distributes two highly important publications for its membership, Political Affairs, and the Daily Worker. Political Affairs, a monthly formerly known as The Communist, is published by New Century Publishers, 832 Broadway, New York, New York, and is a magazine devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism. It is the ideological publication of the Communist Party, and required reading, although principally designed for the leadership of the Party.

The Daily Worker and its Sunday edition The Worker, is the official organs of the Communist Party, U. S. A., published by Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 East 12 Street, New York, New York. The publication, although a tabloid newspaper, is not a newspaper in that sense of the word. It is a directive for all members of the Party and is loaded with a great volume of subversive, seditious and treasonable utterances.

A careful study of the distribution of the Daily Worker often discloses the local pro-Communist apparatus. It may be distributed by either open or surreptitious means. The organ is distributed through the mail to open subscribers, and in large cities sold on newstands. The bulk of the Daily Worker however, is presently distributed clandestinely by the use of the "bundle system."

This is simply a procedure where a specified amount of papers is sent to key individuals, who in turn distribute the papers personally. It is estimated that a very small percentage of Party members receive the Daily Worker by subscription for fear of possible detection and exposure. Daily Worker bundles are even sent to Communist Party bookshops, and in that way are used as mail drops for future distribution.

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The recent exposure by alert reporters of the Tampa Tribune of the bundle distribution in that city provides us with a case study of this communist technique. It had been reported that every Saturday afternoon a bundle of 100 copies of The Worker arrived by train at the Union Station in Tampa. The bundle from New York was shipped by third class mail and consigned to "A. Lopez, Tampa, Florida." According to a letter dated March 19, 1940, under the letterhead of Communist Party of Florida, Jacksonville, Florida, one Albert Lopez is identified as Chairman, State Executive Com-

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mittee, District 25, Communist Party, U. S. A. (See HUAC, Official Report, State of Florida, Certificates filed by the Communist Party, 1940, page 2).

The Tampa Tribune reported that Frank Fernandez of 1607 12th Avenue, Tampa, Florida, was assigned the task of picking up the bundle of The Worker from Union Station in Tampa using his 1949 green Chevrolet automobile, bearing the license 3-38852. Fernandez, an American citizen, was brought from Cuba to the United States by his parents when he was three years old, and is presently employed by the Perfecto Garcia Cigar Company. (See Tampa Tribune, 7/18/54).

Legionnaires should alert themselves to locate where the Communist Party is distributing their vicious directives and propaganda and take action to effectively and intelligently expose those distribution points. The Party is using this bundle technique of distribution with seemingly great success. You can stop its effectiveness by exposure.

NATIONAL RELIGION AND LABOR FOUNDATION

Legionnaires will want to know the background of this organization which may endeavor to solicit funds or establish a unit in their locality. According to a letter-head, dated February 16, 1933, Sidney Hillman and Francis J. McConnell were honorary presidents of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. Other members of the National Citizens Political Action Committee who were affiliated with this foundation, as members of its executive committee or members of its national committee, were the following: Eleanor Copenhaver (Mrs. Sherwood Anderson), John A. Lapp, Reinhold Niebuhr, J. F. Burke, and George Soule. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1304).

The headquarters of the National Religion and Labor Foundation were originally located at New Haven, Conn. On the organization's letterhead of February 16, 1933, Arnold Johnson was listed as one of the two field secretaries. Shortly thereafter, Johnson became the leader of the Communist Party in Ohio. In 1936 and again in 1940, Arnold Johnson was the candidate for Governor of Ohio on the Communist Party ticket. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1304).

On February 16, 1933, Francis Henson, one of the two executive secretaries of this organization, wrote to a correspondent, on the official stationery of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, as follows:

"We believe that the primary job today is one of achieving economic justice. We believe that this will require revolutionary changes in our social and economic order. Therefore, instead of attacking Soviet Russia, we are anxious to appreciate the contributions which it has made and, at the same time, build here in this section of the world an order that has all of the values of the one that is being created in the Soviet Union, without the sacrifice of other important values." (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1304).

In 1941, Claude C. Williams was associate director of a "seminar to the South" under the auspices of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. Claude Williams' was identified as a member of the Communist Party. Williams was formerly head of the Communist-controlled Commonwealth College at Mena, Ark. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1304).

The National Religion and Labor Foundation is currently located at 3392 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio. Its current Honorary President John Haynes Holmes has a record of 28 affiliations with left-wing organizations. Of this group more than a dozen are affiliations with organizations which have been cited as subversive.

As late as January 15, 1953 Rev. Holmes was reported in the Daily Worker as one of a group which leaders seeking amnesty for the 11 convicted leaders of the Communist Party.

Among the current members of General Executive Board are:

Dr. Jerome Davis, whose more than 15 left-wing affiliations extending as far back as 1936 includes such organizations as the American Committee For the Protection of Foreign Born. This has been cited as one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States. A letterhead of January 1940 lists him as a member of the Advisory Board of the organization. In 1950 he signed the American Committee's statement against denaturalization. (See Daily Worker, August 10, 1950, page 5).

Lillian Herstein whose 7 affiliations with left-wing organizations includes that of sponsorship of the League of Women Shoppers and the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy - both of which have been cited as subversive.

Dwight J. Bradley whose 12 left-wing affiliations include the American Committee For The Protection of Foreign Born, American Council For A Democratic Greece and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. All these organizations have been cited as subversive.

Charles C. Webber who was formerly a member of the Secretarial staff of the American League Against War and Fascism, and a sponsor of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. In a report released February 17, 1952 by the House Un-American Activities Committee, Webber was identified as a candidate for office in the Methodist Federation For Social Action whose left-wing activities have been thoroughly exposed.

COMMUNIST PRINTING FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The effectiveness of Communist propaganda in the United States has in no small measure been due to careful planning, coordination, preparation and distribution of party literature. The CPUSA would automatically become ineffective and lifeless if its contacts with Party membership, dupes and outside non-Party masses were suddenly cut off.

The Party today relies heavily upon the distribution of the written word, since it has severed personal contacts and reduced meetings to a minimum for fear of exposure and prosecution. Sworn testimony before the Internal Security Subcommittee in 1953, revealed that CPUSA underground printing facilities had been established at Chapel Hill, N. C., New York City, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Alameda County, California and a printing establishment in Washington, D. C. Those presses and many others surreptitiously hidden in the United States will commence operation when the open presses of the Party are forcefully closed down by law.

At present, however, there are several large press facilities operating for the CPUSA. Legionnaires should acquaint themselves thoroughly with the following press facilities and recognize the tell-tale union label "bug" numbers in order to identify CPUSA tracts, pamphlets and publications. Since the Party allegedly caters to the union shops, the printer's "bug" will almost invariably appear on open Party and front organization literature.

One such firm is Prompt Press, now located at 113, Fourth Avenue, New York, New York. In 1942, the Attorney General of the United States officially stated that the organization printed the bulk of the literature issued by the Communist Party and its affiliates, and is reliably known to be owned by the Party. In 1933, the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York, issued Prompt Press union label number 209. Through a bookkeeping transaction in 1939, Prompt Press had a judgement against the Daily Worker for \$2,000, and as a result of this, took over the furniture and fixtures of the paper and then leased them back to the Daily Worker. Prompt Press was formerly located at 50 East 13th Street, New York City, from 1933 to 1935, which

was at that time the address of both the National Headquarters of the CPUSA and the Daily Worker. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1511).

The union label of Prompt Press has appeared on literature of a number of organizations, including the International Workers Order, Civil Rights Congress, National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell In The Rosenberg Case, American Labor Party, Council of African Affairs, National Committee To Win Amnesty For Smith Act Victims, Labor Youth League and its publication New Challenge. It has also printed Political Affairs, New World Review, Masses and Mainstream for the Communist Party.

New Union Press of 119 Fourth Avenue, New York City has been issued union label 412. It has been officially reported that New Union Press is a dummy organization which uses the presses and other fixtures of Prompt Press. The union label of this firm appears on the literature of the CPUSA as well as that of front organizations which have not yet been cited as subversive. Some of the many organizations found to be using union label 412 are: Othello Recording Corporation, National Committee To Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois & Associates In The Peace Information Center, United May Day Provisional Committee, National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions and Jefferson School of Social Science. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 1511).

Advance Printing Company located at 324 East 24th Street, New York, New York, uses union label "bug" number 264. This organization has printed propaganda material for the defunct Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, American Council For Democratic Greece, Indusco, Inc., Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, China Welfare Appeal, Cameron and Fahn, Inc. and USSR Information Bulletin, which recently ceased publication by order of the U. S. State Department. (See California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1951, page 280).

The two chief publishers of CPUSA pamphlets, books, and publications are International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, and New Century Publishers, 832 Broadway, both of which are located in New York City.

International Publishers has been identified as a CPUSA publishing house by the U. S. Attorney General in 1942, and also identified as an important publishing organization of the Communist Party. New Century Publishers, incorporated in 1944 with a capital stock of \$20,000 is an official Communist Party publishing house and is the largest Communist publishing firm. Both International and New Century have released catalogs advertising their revolutionary literature. It might astonish Legionnaires to learn that some books and pamphlets still offered for sale by these publishing firms, have been key exhibits of the U. S. Government against the CPUSA leaders in the various Smith Act Trials. Communist Party functionaries have gone to jail for utilizing that literature in advocating and teaching revolution. (See Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, pages 64, 65 and 89).

Publishers New Press, which has Union "bug" label number 26, is the publisher of the Daily Worker and The Worker. The organization is presently located at 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

Although over 90% of the open printing and publishing is in the East, Legionnaires living on the West Coast should have knowledge of a publishing firm called the Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc., with offices in San Francisco, Calif., Los Angeles, Calif., and Seattle, Wash. Pacific Publishing Foundation is the publisher of the Daily People's World, an official organ of the Communist Party on the West Coast.

We can seriously weaken the Party by being able to identify Communist Party printing firms and their printing "bug" labels. Legionnaires therefore should acquaint themselves thoroughly with Party press facilities and the union "bug" labels to insure quick and effective identification of Communist Party tracts, pamphlets and publications.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE McCARRAN-WALTER
IMMIGRATION ACT

Q. What is the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act (Public Law 414 of the 82d Congress)?

A. It is the first codification of our complex immigration and naturalization laws in the history of the Republic. More than 200 laws on the subject of immigration and naturalization had, from time to time, been enacted by the Congress, making interpretation and enforcement most difficult. $4\frac{1}{2}$ years were spent in research, hearings and investigations here and abroad, over 1,000 groups and individuals were heard, and four separate bills were introduced and considered in the Senate alone before a final draft was agreed upon.

Q. How did it become Law?

A. It was passed over a veto by President Truman by more than two-thirds of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives present and voting just before the close of Congress in July 1952, and became effective on December 24, 1952.

Q. What are some of its chief purposes and objectives?

A. To provide this country a sound immigration and naturalization system which will, in so far as possible, maintain the cultural balances in the composition of our population that have made it possible for the people of this country during the past 200 years, to carve this nation out of the wilderness and to make it the greatest Republic in the world. To provide an orderly scheme for the admission of an absorbable number of aliens into the United States through restrictive and selective provisions. To close the gates completely against the admission of Communists, other subversives, criminals and all other undesirables.

Q. How are these purposes and objectives attained in the Act?

A. By the retention in the Act of the National Origin Quota System, which in general establishes a quota for each country outside the Western Hemisphere based on one-sixth of one percent of the inhabitants in the United States in 1920 attributable by national origin to such country. From a security standpoint the Act incorporates provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950, placing in the hands of the Immigration authorities the tools and authority to prevent the entrance into the United States of all subversives, such as Communists, Nazis and like elements; to move toward the deportation of alien Communists and other subversives in the country; and to move toward the cancellation of citizenship of naturalized Communists who obtained citizenship fraudulently. The Act strengthens the provisions relating to the exclusion and expulsion of criminals, prostitutes, narcotics and other undesirables.

Q. Why are immigration controls necessary as to the numbers and the quality of immigrants admitted?

A. Following the first World War, in the years 1920-21, more than one and one-quarter million immigrants entered the United States. A period of depression hit the nation during this time of adjustment to a peacetime economy, and returning soldiers found it difficult to secure jobs in the face of this influx of

immigrants. Veterans were actually selling apples on street corners. This led to a reappraisal of our immigration policies to protect our own citizens and the imposition of temporary numerical quotas. Upon the adoption of the Quota Act of 1924, National Origin quotas were established to control the number of immigrants to be admitted yearly. This has been the heart of our immigration laws for the past thirty years and is continued in the McCarran-Walter Act. The allowable yearly quota under the Act is approximately 154,000 which with the nonquota admissions, amounts to well over 200,000 per year. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, the total number of immigrants admitted was 265,000. The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 admitted an additional 400,000 and the recently passed Refugee Relief Act of 1953, provides for the admission of an additional 214,000. The United States has, in the past five years, taken over one of every three persons resettled from European countries, while the rest of the free world had taken the other two. This includes Canada, Australia, Brazil, Africa and other nations far less densely settled than the United States. A fact that is ignored by the advocates of a more liberal immigration policy is that our native population is increasing at the amazing rate of 2,500,000 per year and that by 1970 we will have a population estimated at 200,000,000. We will have serious internal problems of population pressures confronting us within the next two decades without endeavoring to solve those age old problems of other nations, an impossible task, through wholesale admissions to the United States, thus further complicating our future problems of over-populations. The present business recession, with the resultant unemployment, is an ominous warning in that direction.

- Q. Is the McCarran-Walter Act anti-racist as claimed by its opponents?
- A. The Act, for the first time in our history, removes all barriers based on race or color, establishing, for example, quotas for all orientals and granting right of citizenship to many thousands of orientals long resident in the United States, but, heretofore, denied that privilege. 80,000 in this latter group are now made eligible and are fast taking advantage of the opportunity to become citizens. In many other respects, the act removes long standing objections of alleged discriminations.
- Q. Is the Act otherwise discriminatory or undemocratic, as claimed by its opponents?
- A. If immigration to the United States is to be considered a privilege and not a right (on which all true Americans will agree) and if we are to reserve to ourselves the right to limit in numbers and select those who will enter our gates, then the Act discriminates to that extent. If the Act, for the first time in our history, supplies the Immigration Service with adequate weapons to deal with the Communist penetration and the means with which to deal with those who would destroy or forcefully overthrow the government of their adopted country, then the Act further discriminates.
- Q. Why are the provisions dealing with subversives necessary to protect the safety and welfare of our country?
- A. There are present in the United States today an estimated three to five million illegal aliens who gained entrance as ship crewmen (taking shore leave and not returning to the ship), by illegal border crossings and other furtive means. Large numbers of these are known Communists, Communist sympathizers, criminals or other undesirables. Under the McCarran-Walter Act there are now pending over 10,000 cases for deportation against subversive aliens and over 9,000 cases pending for denaturalization of subversives. The Act establishes further

safeguards that make it exceedingly tough for these elements to gain entrance to the United States and, as a result, they are screaming their heads off.

Q. What is the Communist Party doing about this?

A. The Daily Worker, The Peoples Daily World and other Communist mouthpieces are constantly attacking the Act through their customary oblique harangue, claiming that the Act discriminates against certain minority groups, that it is undemocratic and unconstitutional. The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, cited as "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has organized a "Committee for the Repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act and to Defend its Victims". This committee is headed by "99 Notables", so called, more than 90 of whom have long Communist Front records. Two of their officials have recently completed a nation-wide speaking tour and, as a result, the Congress is being flooded with letters and cards calling for repeal of the Act. An army of other Reds and "liberals" has taken to the platform to further this effort. They are well financed, clever propagandists and must not be underestimated.

Q. What are the so-called "liberals", "do-gooders" and "humanitarians", both in and out of the Congress, doing?

A. A substitute bill has been introduced by Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D-Lib-N.Y.) and a companion bill by Congressman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) which would open wide the flood-gates to a practically unrestricted flow of aliens; scrap the National Origin Quota system, the only impartial system of quota allocations ever devised, based on mathematical percentages and free of political chicanery or manipulation; supplant it with a so-called "Unified Quota System" under which quotas would be assigned and administered by a politically appointed Commission, subject to political pressures, expediency and greed; virtually double the 154,000 quota immigrants admissible under the present Act; add new categories of non-quota admissibles, increasing the influx by untold thousands, and lower the security safeguards to an extent that would endanger the safety and welfare of the United States. The backers of this bill are the same groups and individuals that opposed the McCarran-Walter Act and have consistently favored an immigration policy geared to the needs of Europe rather than that of America. Certain of these groups and individuals may be well-intentioned, in fact, they like to think of themselves as "do-gooders and humanitarians" and may well influence unsuspecting people to support an immigration policy that would seriously endanger the future safety and economy of our nation.

Q. What has the United States done about this since World War II?

A. In addition to the 154,000 yearly quota for immigrants, 400,000 aliens were admitted under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 and the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 permits the admission of an additional 214,000 within the next three years. The latter Act can be broken down roughly, as follows: 60,000 from Italy, or four times the regular yearly quota for the next three years; 17,000 each, from Greece and The Netherlands which is many times the annual quota of each country; 10,000 from Turkey; 7,000 whites and Orientals residing in the Far East; and 90,000 expellees and escapees from behind the Iron Curtain now residing in Western Germany and Austria. It is practically impossible to properly screen these 90,000 from behind the Iron Curtain, from a security standpoint, since our investigators are denied access to their police records or life history in the

satellite countries from whence they came. The extreme danger to the security of the United States involved in these admissions, should be readily apparent to any thinking American.

- Q. Who is supporting the McCarran-Walter Act and opposing the Lehman-Celler factions?
- A. To name a few who have supported the Act: The American Legion; the Veterans of Foreign Wars; the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, and more than 100 similar national organizations, including the National Catholic Welfare Conference.
- Q. What must you do to protect our nation against this threatened "Conquest by Immigration"?
- A. Senator Herman Welker (R-Idaho) says in an article appearing in the November issue of the National Republic Magazine: "The real danger -- and it's very real -- lies in the crippling amendments that may slip by when debate is open in Congress. If we chisel away the basic principles of the McCarran-Walter Act, we will have destroyed it just as effectively as if we had repealed it". Now what can you do? First, acquaint yourself with the facts and then pass them along to your friends and neighbors. Bring the subject before your civic groups, clubs, lodges and veterans organizations for discussion. Finally, write three letters -- and encourage others to do the same -- one each to your two Senators, and one to your Congressman, urging retention of the McCarran-Walter Act intact and strongly opposing any weakening amendments. But you must act NOW, for Congress is already in session and hearings on the substitute bill may come up any day. If you object to the Communists, through their so-called "99 Notables", using these Congressional hearings as a platform from which to dispense their poisonous propaganda, as they are certain to do if permitted; if you would prevent them, in conjunction with the possibly well-intentioned "liberals" and political advantage seekers from emasculating or destroying the finest immigration and naturalization law this country of ours has ever had, then you must act AT ONCE. It may well be one of the most important steps you have ever taken in behalf of yourself, your children and the future welfare and security of our beloved country.



The Fighting Line

FACTS FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM
Published Bi-Weekly by
THE NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
The American Legion
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

VOL. NO. III, NO. 15

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July 15, 1954

TASS NEWS SERVICE

At its 1953 National Convention in St. Louis, Missouri, The American Legion characterized the Tass News Agency as "An espionage center and lookout station in this country."

The accuracy of the Legion's characterization has been repeatedly demonstrated. As recently as July 2, 1954 the Washington Post and Times Herald carried a news item "Tass Men Are Labeled MVD Agents." The report stated that:

"The former Soviet Embassy Secretary (Vladimir Petrov) also told Australian Spy Commission that the Tass newspaper representative in every country behind the Iron Curtain was an MVD (secret police) officer, one of whose tasks was "To hold himself out to journalists as an ordinary Journalist."

Australian officials specifically accused of being an MVD agent, a Tass representative named Antonov who was deported after the diplomatic break between Australia and the Soviet Union.

Ismail Ege, a former Colonel in the Soviet army testified on October 28, 1953 before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that Tass had been a cover organization for Soviet espionage agents in Germany, Turkey, Canada and United States. (See Interlocking Subversion In Government Departments, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee 1953, pages 1012, 1018, 1019).

The official report on the Canadian Spy Ring in 1946 indicates that Nicolai Zheveinov was identified as a member of the espionage ring while at the same time technically employed as a Tass correspondent in that country. According to the evidence, Zheveinov was assigned to the task of obtaining information regarding Canadian Army. (See The Report of the Royal Commission, 1946, pages 16, 86, and 430).

Vladimir Rogoff was a Soviet intelligence agent who specialized in China. In 1944 he was in the United States and had the credentials of a Tass correspondent. The available evidence on this visit indicates that Edward C. Carter, then secretary general of the Institute of Pacific Relations, was in New York and was visited by Rogoff. On January 17, 1944, he wired Alger Hiss and Lauchlin Currie at the State Department and Foreign Economic Administration and notified each that his "friend" Rogoff was en route from Moscow to London and would be in Washington for 3 days and urged them to see him. (See Report on Institute of Pacific Relations, 1952, Internal Security Subcommittee, page 197). 160-418228-✓

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
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Rogoff later directed the main Tass bureau in Nationalist China from Shanghai, while simultaneously heading up the Far Eastern Soviet spy ring. When the Chinese Reds took over, Rogoff moved his two faced operation to the new government's seat at Peiping, presumably to spy on Russia's ally. (See Saturday Evening Post, 1/20/51).

Tass must register with the Department of Justice semi-annually as the agent of a foreign power under the provisions of the Alien Registration Act. On March 31, 1954 it filed in accordance with the act a statement indicating that in the period from October 1, 1953 to March 31, 1954 the agency had received a total of \$137,425 from the Soviet Union and had expended \$139,696. Listed also in this same declaration were the names of the American employees of Tass.

Kenneth Durant and Lawrence Todd are listed as retired on pensions from Tass. Durant headed up the American Tass operation from its inception in 1923 until he retired due to ill health in 1944. Durant often seemed more intrigued with the conspiratorial nature of the Soviets than with their ideology. He also made several trips to the Soviet Union, and was affiliated with the Garland Fund. (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 764).

Lawrence Todd, was employed by Tass in 1932 and became Washington bureau chief of the organization in 1942. Although he calls himself a Socialist, he was a former friend of Lee Pressman, who was then occupying a communist cell in the Agriculture Department. When stationed in Washington, his assignment was to cover the U. S. State Department. On October 12, 1948, he was suddenly replaced by Mikhail Fedorov from the Soviet Union.

Harry Freeman, 47 was a former city editor of the Daily Worker, New York City, and was affiliated with the John Reed Clubs in 1930. His brother Joseph Freeman, was a founder and one-time editor of the Communist magazine New Masses. Freeman has worked for Tass for 23 years and cables as many as 15,000 words a day to Moscow. He is a deputy to Ivan Beglov, Russian boss of Tass.

Esther Shields is an assistant to Harry Freeman of the Tass New York City office. She was a contributor to the Communist publication New Masses and was married to Art Shields, a staff member of the Daily Worker.

Jean Montgomery attended Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio and later became administrative assistant in the paper-codes branch of NRA. She was a leader in helping to found the first Federal government workers' union, a forerunner of what was to become through mergers, the United Public Workers of America now expelled from the CIO for being Communist dominated.

She worked for the late Sidney Hillman's textile workers' organizing committee and subsequently was loaned, as a publicity worker to the New York organizing office of Allen Haywood, who is now vice-president.

Miss Montgomery was ~~with~~ ⁱⁿ Tass in 1941 and was assigned to the New York City office, and in 1945 was transferred to the Washington office. In 1951 she ~~said~~ ^{claimed} that she was not a Communist.

Paul Burns was an American participant in the ~~Graham~~ Lincoln Brigade who fought for Loyalist Spain, and later became National Commander of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade upon his return to the United States. He was a writer for the Daily Worker and was associate editor for the Midwest Record.

Jerome Klein was a contributor to the subversive publication Equality, and was a contributor to Art Front. In 1934, Klein was a signer of a statement in behalf

of the American Writers Congress, sponsored by the League of American Writers, Inc.

William (Bill) Mardo, also known as William Bloom, William Blom and William Blom Mardo, was a sportwriter for the Young Communist League. Mardo was later a contributor to Spotlight, an official organ of the American Youth For Democracy, which was a successor of the YCL. Mardo was a contributor to the Daily Worker in 1947, and was a staff writer for the west coast Communist newspaper, People's Daily World. Mardo is no longer an employee of Tass having resigned from the organization on October 16, 1953.

Also listed as Tass employees in the U. S. were the following Americans: E. Delgado Rodriguez, Harry Ross, Sasha Small Lurie, Frederick Miller Van Wicklen, Hays Jones, Rudolph Israel and Euphemia Virden Hall. Tass employees from non-Soviet countries include Jessie Hall a Canadian and Nancy Bell of Great Britain.

No American citizen currently employed by Tass has been cited as a member of the Communist Party by any congressional investigating committee. In view of the obvious connection of such individuals with the world communist conspiracy this fact should be of interest to the Department of Justice for further investigation.

HOW TASS OPERATES

Reporters from Tass have press cards admitting them to White House offices. They have working space in the State Department press rooms. They may lunch with officials of the various Executive Departments and listen in on their press conferences.

Around Washington Tass reporters rub shoulders with American newsmen. They move in and out of newsrooms, pick up the same handouts and attend the same press conferences.

The congressional press galleries whose rules are administered by newspapermen refuses to grant membership to reporters for the Voice of America because it is an official U. S. Government Agency. Tass reporters on the other hand are held to be representatives of a press service and are admitted.

The Voice of America is an agency of your government. Your tax dollars support it. It should at least be able to obtain information concerning the affairs of our Government through the same facilities which are open to the agents of the Soviet Union.

POSITIVE ACTION NECESSARY

Let us demand of the State Department that they withdraw the visas of the Russian nationals employed by Tass now in this country under diplomatic immunity.

Let us write to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and request that a full scale investigation of the activities of Tass in the United States be made.

Let us write to our Congressman and Senators and ask that the representatives of Tass not be permitted to sit in the press galleries of Congress nor accorded any of the privileges usually granted to newspaper reporters.

Let us request that the U. S. Attorney General require each U. S. citizen employed by Tass to register individually as the agent of a foreign power.

Let us give the widest possible distribution on a local level of the facts concerning the continued assistance given to the world Communist conspiracy by these Americans.

THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE OF ACADEMIC AND
PROFESSIONAL FREEDOM

The Chicago Committee of Academic and Professional Freedom recently sponsored a meeting held at the St. James Methodist Church in Chicago, Illinois. The Committee billed Carey McWilliams as the principal speaker, and Professor Robert Morss Lovett and Dr. Anton J. Carlson as sponsors. Prior to the meeting, Edward Clamage, Chairman of the Anti-Subversive Commission of the Department of Illinois of The American Legion, wrote to Rev. E. Jerry Walker, pastor of the St. James Methodist Church giving the facts about the left-wing affiliations of these individuals.

Rev. Walker said in reply to The American Legion that he would not interfere with the meeting of the Chicago Committee and said "I do not feel the American clergy can afford to be dupes for Communist-front organizations. Neither do I believe we should be intimidated by irresponsible charges of self-proclaimed patriots." (See Chicago American, 6/18/54, page 3).

It so happens that Carey McWilliams, Professor Robert Morss Lovett and Dr. Anton J. Carlson all have lengthy records of left-wing affiliations. To expose their records so that those who attended the meeting might better know the caliber of their speakers was a patriotic act and in keeping with The American Legion program of combatting Communism by Education and Exposure.

One aspect of this incident should not be overlooked as a potential left-wing tactic. The Chicago American of 6/16/54 quotes Rev. Walker as stating "that local F.B.I. officials had nothing derogatory to say about the committee backing the meeting." In this same interview Walker is also reported to have said "I wired the U. S. Attorney General. If he has nothing bad to say about the committee, the meeting will be held."

Legionnaires should be alerted to this tactic. It is sheer bluff. Neither the F.B.I. nor the U. S. Attorney General will give clearance to any speaker or group under such circumstances. If this tactic is tried in your community call or wire your Congressman or Senator. Ask him to obtain for you a report prepared by the House Un-American Activities Committee on the organization and/or individuals concerned. When this official Government report is obtained turn it over to your local newspapers and radio stations for publication. The more successful the exposure the less effective are the activities of pro-leftist individuals and organizations.

CONGRESSIONAL PRCBE

Of interest to Legionnaires and other patriotic citizens is the announcement appearing in the Washington, D. C. Sunday Star of July 11, 1954 concerning a recently appointed congressional committee. Headed by Representative Ralph W. Gwinn the committee is expected to focus its investigations on the Educational activities of the Federal Government. One phase of its operation will no doubt include an investigation of the various instructional materials which the Firing Line has from time to time exposed.

All Legionnaires having copies of any Un-American instructional materials which have been used in educating our youth should forward them to the National Americanism Commission at once. In order to rid our schools of subversive Instructional material each of us must be willing to help. Act now.



The Biring Line

FACTS FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM

Published Bi-Weekly by
THE NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
The American Legion
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Beardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Hamm
Dr. Strobel
Mr. Peterrowd
Tele. 11-7748
Mr. Johnson
Miss Murphy

VOL. NO. III, NO. 14

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July 1, 1954

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

The League For Industrial Democracy is an organization which has been placed on the list of organizations which are tax-exempt by the U. S. Department of Treasury. It is felt that a careful analysis of the objectives of this organization, the statements contained in some of its publications, the records of individuals who are members, and the material which they have published are such that the Treasury Department should take them off the list of tax-exempt organizations. This organization which advocates the overthrow of the capitalist system must not be allowed special privileges under the system which it wishes to destroy.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the forerunner of the League For Industrial Democracy, was founded in 1905 following a call by Upton Sinclair and George H. Strobell for the organization of an association: "For the purpose of promoting an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women." (See Transcript of Hearings of Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, 1954, Volume 14, page 1644). In 1921, the society's name was changed to the League For Industrial Democracy.

WHAT IS THE LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY?

In 1932 its publication stated:

"The League For Industrial Democracy is a militant educational movement which challenges those who would think and act for a new social order based on production for use and not for profit." (See Transcript of Hearings of Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, 1954, Volume 14, page 1663).

By 1940 its objectives were stated as follows:

"The League For Industrial Democracy is a membership society engaged in education for a new social order based on production for use and not for profit.

"Some time after 1940 this statement was changed, and a recent publication entitled the LID and Its Activities reads:

"The League For Industrial Democracy is a non-profit educational organization committed to a program of educationa in behalf of increasing democracy in our economic political and cultural life." (See Transcript of Hearings of Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, 1954, Volume 14, page 1644) 100-418228-✓

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AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY OF THE L.I.D.

"Revolt" published by the LID in 1932 advocated under heading "Blueprint of action--a handbook for student revolutionists" that students do several things. Among them:

"Teach labor courses, form worker's educational groups, boycott businesses unfair to labor; parade with anti-war banners and floats from the campus to the business center of town on Armistice Day; distribute 'No More War' leaflets; sell 'Disarm' which was a publication.

"Where ROTC is compulsory a student strike is advocated as the most effective weapon.

"And picket homes and offices of the guilty capitalists." (See Transcript of Hearing of Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, 1954, Volume 14, page 1656).

Felix S. Cohen stated in an article entitled "Politics and Economics" in the October 1932 issue of "Revolt" published by LID:

". . . . a socialist attack on the problem of Government cannot be restricted to presidential and congressional elections or even to general programs of legislation. We have to widen our battle front to include all institutions of government, corporations, trade unions, professional bodies, and even religious bodies, as well as legislatures and courts. We have to frame the issues of socialism and democracy and fight the battles of socialism and democracy in the stockholders meetings of industrial corporations, in our medical associations and our bar associations and our teacher associations, in labor unions, in student councils, in consumers and producers' cooperatives - - in every social institution in which we can find a foot hold - - -." (See Transcript of Hearings of Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, 1954, Volume 14, page 1676).

In February 1933 the title of "Revolt" was changed to the "Student Outlook." Under the title "Socialism In Our Time" in the same issue of the magazine; Helen Fisher reported on the 17th New York Conference of the LID. She wrote:

"The speeches and questions were those of participants in the building of a power winning organization, not of spectators.

"It was a conference of practical revolutionists.

"Both Reinhold Niebuhr and Franz Daniel ruled out the possibility of our ever attaining a Socialist Commonwealth by purely parliamentary action -- Both felt that the change would come through the general strike or some weapon similar to it." (See Transcript of Hearings of Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundation, 1954, Volume 14, page 1684-85). RECEIVED
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FBI - NEW YORK

A conference of the LID held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City on May 8, 1943, brought together a number of labor leaders, socialist professors and foreign politicians. They met to emphasize the need for post war planning if the free world was to be spared mass unemployment and depression. The presence of so many socialist leaders from abroad emphasized the reality of the world movement against capitalist society, a movement in which global linkages across national frontiers to combat their own countrymen. The proceedings of the Conference were published in an L.I.D. pamphlet entitled "The Third Freedom: FREEDOM FROM WANT." One of the participants Mr. R. J. Thomas is quoted as follows:

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"There is another alternative: that alternative is to insist that our great productive machinery shall be used--as it has never been used before--for the sole purpose of providing abundance for our people. This second alternative must be based on the principle that industry should serve the people and not merely the chosen few who own industry and operate industry for private profit." (See Transcript of Hearings of Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, 1954, Volume 15, page 1745).

At the 1950 Conference of the LID, a member of the Board of the LID was quoted as stating:

"Labor, in effect, must become the vanguard of the welfare state. But welfare measures alone don't go to the heart of the problem. Labor must lead an attack on the private monopoly power of the giant corporations. It must seek a redistribution of income so that the working people have sufficient purchasing power to halt the drift to depression. (See Transcript of Hearings of Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, 1954, Volume 15, page 1706-07).

A symposium report on the LID Luncheon April 25-26, 1952 entitled "Needed: A Moral Awakening in America," quoted August Claessens a speaker at that Luncheon, as stating: "capitalism, now so inoffensively called private enterprise is essentially immoral. It is a source of corruption in business and politics. Private enterprise corrupts government enterprises and the only effective steps toward the elimination of these immoral influences are the rapid extension of collectivism and the advance of the cooperative movement." (See Transcript of Hearings of Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, 1954, Volume 15, page 1718).

On April 11, 1953 the LID held its 48th Annual Luncheon in the Hotel Commodore. The subject was "The Crisis in American and World Resources." At this luncheon the LID presented a citation to Thomas C. Douglas, Premier and Minister of Cooperatives, Saskatchewan, Canada.

The LID according to the luncheon program, "serves as a liaison between many liberal forces of this country and abroad." (See Transcript of Hearings of Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, 1954, Volume 15, page 1712). It is questionable if liaison work with political activities is "educational" within the limits of the present statutes relating to tax exemption. It is even more doubtful that giving public relations support to political leader of the Canadian Socialist Party is pure research.

If the LID is to continue to propagandize for Socialism; if it is to continue stumping for legislative programs; and if it is to continue to malign the free enterprise system under which we operate then it should be made to do so with taxed dollars. Write to your Representative and Senators today.

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, INC.

This organization, located at 112 East 19th Street, New York City, purports to have as its objective, the advancement of agricultural labor. It is currently soliciting funds by mail from individuals in various parts of the United States.

The letterhead and brochure which carry this solicitation list the following individuals as officers and members of the National Board of the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc.: Frank P. Graham, Chairman; Charles S. Johnson, Vice-Chairman; Elliot D. Pratt, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; and Edward L. Parsons.

The 1948 and 1950 appeals for funds listed Eduard C. Lindeman as Chairman of the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc. together with most of the individuals listed above.

The left-wing affiliations of the above officers and members of this Fund are such that patriotic Legionnaires will not wish to contribute to it or support it in any way.

CHRISTIAN ACTION

Christian Action is an organization of Religious Leaders which was founded in 1951 to "influence public policy on social, economic and political issues." On April 23, 1954, Christian Action released a statement which charged:

"Today the whole conduct of Congressional investigations dealing with subversion . . . is linked with a trend of thought and feeling in the nation which is a greater threat to our institutions than domestic communism, and it has already had a grievous effect on our good name as a nation."

"Robert A. Gessert, executive secretary of Christian Action said 'the statement had been authorized by its executive council and a newly appointed advisory council of thirty-five prominent men and women.' (See New York Times, 4/24/51).

During the course of its existence The American Legion has on untold occasions supported community religious programs in every part of the United States. The American Legion has also consistently passed resolutions at its National Conventions in support of Congressional investigating committees. In order to properly evaluate an attack by this organization upon the Legion program it is altogether proper that Legionnaires should know something about the group's membership.

Listed as chairmen of Christian Action are Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr, Professor of Applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary and Dean Liston Pope of Yale Divinity School. Both of these individuals have been listed in official government publications as affiliated with organizations which have been cited as subversive by governmental investigating agencies.

Of the thirty-five members of the new advisory council, four have lengthy records of supporting subversive organizations cited by governmental bodies. They are: Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Jacksonville, Ill.; Dr. Frank P. Graham, United Nations, New York; Miss Dorothy Kenyon, Judge, New York; and The Right Rev. Edward L. Parsons, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop, San Francisco.

AMERICAN NATIONALIST PARTY

Several Posts in the Southeastern part of the United States have reported receiving literature from an organization calling itself the American Nationalist Party. All Legionnaires are advised that this organization has been designated as subversive by the U. S. Attorney General. Its printed material should receive the same treatment as any other subversive publications.

PUBLICATIONS

Among recent government publications which are a must for those combatting Communism is the 992 page report of the "United States Atomic Energy Commission In The Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer." Few such documents have received anywhere near a comparable amount of newspaper, radio or TV coverage. This report may be obtained from the Government Printing Office at a cost of \$2.75 each.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has recently released a document entitled "Subversive Influence In Certain Labor Organizations" which contains a great deal of valuable information concerning the extent of Communist control in those unions which were expelled from the C.I.O. Copies may be obtained from the Subcommittee or from the Government Printing Office.

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The Fighting Line



FACTS FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM

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JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

The Subversive Activities Control Board concluded hearings on July 25 in the proceedings instituted by the U. S. Attorney-General to enable the Federal Government to force the Jefferson School of Social Science to register as a subversive organization and to comply fully with the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The recommended decision by the Hearing officer ~~will~~ followed by submission of a report to the full Board for final adjudication. The Jefferson School of Social Science was formed in February 1944 as the result of a merger of the Workers School and School For Democracy, which were previously cited as Communist schools. On December 4, 1947, the Attorney General of the U. S. reported that the Jefferson School was an adjunct of the Communist Party and declared the school to be a subversive organization. (See Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, HUAC, 1951, page 67).

Officials of the School boast that since 1944, 100,000 persons have taken courses at the Jefferson School, which is located at 575 Avenue of the Americas and branches throughout New York City and surrounding areas. The School provides courses for minors as well as adults. Type of courses currently being taught at the School are: Introduction to Marxism, Problems of Marxism, Imperialism: The Last Stage of Capitalism, The Soviet Union: From Socialism To Communism, United Front, History Of The Communist Party Of The United States, and Dialectical and Historical Materialism. The Jefferson School reports that it is a Marxist school, serving youth and adult workers in shop and office, housewives, students and professionals. It also declares that it teaches Marxism as the philosophy and social science of the working class. The School also maintains a summer camp at Arrowhead Lodge, Ellenville New York, a Jefferson School Theatre workshop, and a Jefferson chorus. (See Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities in the U. S., HUAC 1947, page 48).

Dr. Howard Selsam, Director of the Jefferson School, an identified member of the CPUSA, (See 1952 Annual Report, HUAC, page 72) wrote a letter to the Attorney General of the U. S. on June 24, 1954, in which he stated "I transmit herewith a statement signed by one-hundred ninety-seven leaders in twenty-three states and three foreign countries, setting forth their view that 'any attempt to suppress the teaching of Marxism in such an institution as the Jefferson School of Social Science represents a serious threat to all free inquiry.'"

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An examination of the list of 197 individuals referred in Selsam's letter reveals that 76 of the signers have been affiliated with left-wing and subversive organizations. Eighteen have been identified as members of the CPUSA, while 8 others invoked the 5th Amendment when asked about Communist Party membership before Investi-

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H. C. Clark

gating Committees of Congress in 1953. Of the various occupations noted, 25 were members of the clergy, 43 were educators and librarians, and 26 persons were writers, historians, and researchers.

The following is the complete list of the 197 signers defending the Jefferson School: Rev. Paul J. Allured, George T. Altman, William Ames, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Dr. Jacob Auslander, Rev. William T. Baird, Frederick E. Ball, Prof. Paul A. Baran, Naomi Barko, Alice Barrows, Monroe C. Beardsley, Maurice Becker, Joseph Berger, Hella Bernays, Anita Block, Hans Blumenfeld, Rabbi Abraham J. Bick, Sarah Blecher, Prof. Nelson L. Bossing, Muriel Bouchier, Dr. Francine Bradley, Prof. G. Murray Branch, James L. Brewer, Dr. Dorothy Brewster, Prof. Joseph Browne, Dr. Earl Budin, Dr. Edwin Berry Burgum, Prof. Lindley J. Burton, Una Buxenbaum, Rev. Fred I. Cairns, Angus Cameron.

Mark A. Chamberlin, Oscar Christensen, John S. Codman, Ida H. Cohen, Prof. Robert S. Cohen, Rev. Dr. Clair M. Cook, Peter H. Cooper, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Ephraim Cross, Horace B. Davis, Z. Deak, Jack Deconinck, Dr. Wm. Wells Denton, Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach, Louis Dinnerstein, Leroy Dixon, Freeman Drake, Sr., I. Drucker, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dorothy Duff, Dr. Lewis A. Eldridge, Jacqueline Edwards, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Rev. Dr. W. Arthur Faus, Abraham Feingold, Ben Field, Joseph Fields, Prof. Joseph Fletcher.

Dr. Philip S. Foner, Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, Clemens J. France, Dr. Henrietta Friedman, Elizabeth P. Frazier, John Galli, Bernhard M. Ginsburg, Abner Green, Arline Greenberg, Samuel P. Greenberg, Ellwood Griest, David J. Grunes, Prof. Albert Leon Guerard, Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach, Robert Gwathmey, Rev. Robert H. Hamill, Dr. H. David Hammond, Louis Harap, Prof. Fowler V. Harper, Hugh Hardyman, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Prof. G. A. Hedger, Abraham Heller, Regina Heller, Sarah Hirsch, John L. Holton, Dr. Daniel Howard, Rev. Clarence V. Howell, Lowell Hoxsey, M. Louise Hunt, Dr. W. A. Hunton.

Rev. Donald P. Hurlburt, Leo Hurwitz, Grace Hutchins, Dr. Alfonso Ianelli, Rev. Dr. John Paul Jones, Prof. Forrest M. Kenn, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Aaron Kramer, Bernhard Krieg, Ann Krieger, Herbert Kruckman, Edith Kushner, Robert Kushner, Dr. Corliss Lamont, Julius Lange, Elias Larkin, Bruno Lasker, Mrs. Edith C. Laurence, Esther Litt, Dr. Jerome Z. Litt, Prof. Oliver S. Loud, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Florence H. Luscomb, Louis F. McCabe, Rev. F. W. McConnell, Mrs. Mary S. McDowell, Rev. Warren H. McKenna, Rev. Jack R. McMichael, Mrs. Mary Minot Macy, Albert Maltz.

Dr. Kenneth O. May, Mr. & Mrs. Murray Melamud, Rev. Wm. H. Melish, Dr. Jacob Melnick, Mrs. Roslyn Middalman, Betty Millard, Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Dr. Philip Morrison, Scott Nearing, Dr. Phillip Bernard Oliver, Harry A. Olson, Ben Osman, Emmy Lou Packard, G. Burton Parshall, Dr. Linus Pauling, Jairo Peracchio, Ralph Peterson, John S. Pitts, Chas. Podsen, Arthur Pollock, Dale Pontius, Donna Quasthoff, Ernest S. Quimby, Nettie Rashall, Diane Resnikoff, Bertha C. Reynolds, John Granville Rideout, Clara Rieber, Dr. Rossell Hope Robbins, Dr. Holland Roberts, Janice M. Roberts, Mr. Earl Robinson, Anna Rochester, Prof. Robert A. Rosenbaum, Sidney Rosenblatt.

Mrs. Ruth Rosenwald, Chas. Rothenberg, Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, Prof. George Sarton, Joseph L. Schatz, Abraham Scherzer, Bernheimer, Rose Schneiweiss, Montgomery Schuyler, Rev. Dr. John R. Scotford, Peter Seeger, Frank Serri, Dr. I. Shapiro, Dr. Samuel Sillen, Gloria Silverman, James C. Smith, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Norman L. Smith, Eric A. Starbuck, Isabel F. Starbuck, Dr. Harry C. Steinmetz, I. F. Stone, Mrs. Clara B. Stukey, Rev. E. Sutton, Dr. Morris Swadesh, Paul M. Sweezy, Muriel I. Symington, Rose Taibi, Prof. Ernest L. Talbert, Mrs. Valerie Lee Taylor, Rev. George Teague, Rev. Dr. Willard D. Thaus, F. Van Swearengen, M. Wallace, Rev. Harry F. Ward, Rev. Hugh Weston, Henry Willcox, Dr. H. H. Wilson, Prof. John Wolfard, A. Zuckerman.

These 197 men and women with extensive educational backgrounds have endorsed a Communist school which has consistently taught Marxism, subversion and revolution. Legionnaires should act now. Write to the Subversive Activities Control Board. Command its good work. Insist upon immediate registration of the Jefferson School of Social Science in compliance with the Internal Security Act of 1950. A major victory can be won. WRITE TODAY.

THE WILLIAM C. WHITNEY FOUNDATION

Arguments to the effect that tax-exempt foundations should not receive the careful scrutiny of a Congressional Investigating Committee appear to be discredited when the grants made by some of these foundations are studied. For example, the William C. Whitney Foundation has made a total of 20 grants in recent years to organizations which have been designated as subversive. (See Tax-Exempt Foundations, Hearings Before The Select Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations, House of Representatives, 1952, page 430).

In 1937 and 1938, the Whitney Foundation donated funds to Commonwealth College in Mena, Arkansas. This college was a Communist training center during the 1930's. It received considerable financial support also from the American Fund For Public Service (the Garland Fund) (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 385). In 1938 the Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities stated that this institution had received funds from the Communist supported Garland Fund and that its teachers included prominent communists including a member of the Central Committee of the Party. Since then the Commonwealth College has been cited as Communist by the U. S. Attorney General. (See Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, HUAC, 1951, page 40).

In 1938 and 1939, the Whitney Foundation made grants to the League for Mutual Aid. This organization likewise had received funds from the American Fund For Public Service (the Garland Fund) (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 385). This organization was cited as a Communist enterprise by the House Un-American Activities Committee. (See Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, HUAC, 1951, page 40).

In 1937, 1938, 1939, 1944, 1945, 1947 the Whitney Foundation made grants to, the American Russian Institute of Cultural Relations.

"According to its folder prospectus, distributed freely at meetings of the American Peace Mobilization, the American Russian Institute was founded in 1926 as the clearing house for factual information on the Soviet Union...." (Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, page 468).

This organization had been cited as Communist as far back as 1938 by the Massachusetts Committee and had been labeled as "a direct agent of the Soviet Union engaged in traitorous activities by the California Committee on Un-American Activities." (See Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, HUAC, 1951, page 24).

Contributions were made to Frontier Films by the Whitney Foundation in 1939, 1940, 1941. This organization was actively engaged in the production of revolutionary films which paralleled the campaigns and policies of the Communist Party (See Appendix IX, HUAC, 1944, pages 723-724). Frontier Films has been cited as a Communist front organization by the House Un-American Activities Committee. (See Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, HUAC, 1951, page 54).

Despite its citation as a Communist Front in 1944 by the HUAC, the Whitney Foundation contributed to the Southern Conference For Human Welfare from 1943 to 1948.

The Southern Conference For Human Welfare was also cited as a Communist-front organization "which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South" although its "professed interest in

southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States." (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 592, June 12, 1947). (See Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, HUAC, 1951, page 104).

In discussing its activities before the Select Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, Michael Straight, President of the Whitney Foundation, cited the support given to the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee, as an example of the beneficial activities of the foundation.

Walter S. Steel, noted authority in the field of Counter-Subversion, has testified under oath that:

"The Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee unquestionably keeps pretty close to the party line. Its directors, James Dombrowski and Myles Horton are found in the company of Red-fronters. It has been a recipient of funds from the Robert Marshall Foundation which has so lavishly contributed to Friends of Democracy, American Youth Congress, National Negro Congress, Southern Negro Youth Congress, and other fronts." (See Testimony of Walter S. Steel Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, HUAC, 1947, page 56).

WHO'S WHO IN THE THEATRE

Herman Kogan writing in the Chicago Sun Times of July 29, 1954 devoted a column to reviewing a play entitled "Time of Your Life" which was presented at the Chevy Chase Summer Theatre in suburban Chicago. Singled out for special commendation is one Louis (Studs) Terkel.

We feel that Legionnaires and other patriotic Americans are entitled to know the following facts about the background of Louis (Studs) Terkel. Official government documents reveal the following facts:

Louis Terkel was identified by Owen Vinson in sworn testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee on October 2, 1952 as the one of two individuals who recruited him into the Communist Party. (See Communist Activities Among Professional Groups in the Los Angeles Area, Part 3, HUAC, 1952, page 4074).

He was listed among the supporters of the Progressive Citizens of America. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 7). The Progressive Citizens of America has been cited as a new and broader Communist front for the entire United States formed in September 1946 at the direction of "Communist steering committees" from the "Communist-dominated National Citizens Political Action Committee" and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (See Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, HUAC, 1951, page 68).

Terkel was named as a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace. (See Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, HUAC, 1949, page 60). The Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace has been cited as a Communist front which was actually a supermobilization of the inveterate wheel-horses and supporters of the Communist party and its auxiliary organizations. (See Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, HUAC, 1951, page 101). He was also reported as a member of the American Sponsoring Committee, World Congress for Peace. (See Report on the Communist Peace Offensive, HUAC, 1951, page 112).

In addition to these government citations, Louis (Studs) Terkel was identified as a speaker at a meeting of the Chicago Committee for Academic and Professional Freedom held at St. James Methodist Church, 4611 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, June 18, 1954. (See Daily Worker, June 27, 1954, page 16).

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AN EFFECTIVE CONGRESS

Patriotic Legionnaires will be keenly interested in the organization calling itself the National Committee For An Effective Congress. According to a statement issued by the committee which appeared recently in the Congressional Record this organization was:

"An outgrowth of the League for Franchise Education. The League for Franchise Education was established in 1944 for the purpose of encouraging maximum electoral participation, through, among other things, distribution of information about voting rights, procedures, etc...."

The idea for the National Committee For An Effective Congress was said to have originated with some of the members of the League for Franchise Education and other citizens, who wanted to engage in direct political activity on a nonpartisan basis, but had to set up a separate entity, contributions to which would not be tax deductible for that purpose.

The National Committee For An Effective Congress was stated to have as its purpose the provision of a channel through which public-spirited citizens can give direct, practical support to responsible candidates of both parties in a manner that frees the candidates from the necessity of making unwarranted commitments, or otherwise entangling their independence. (See Congressional Record, August 11, 1954, page 13413).

The members of the National Committee For An Effective Congress were listed as follows: Paul H. Appleby, George Backer, Stringfellow Barr, Laird Bell, George Biddle, Henry Seidel Canby, Evans Clark, George Hamilton Combs, Morris L. Cooke, Thomas H. Elliott, Tom Fizdale, Alan Green, Oscar Hammerstein II, Alvin H. Hansen, Mark DeWolf Howe, Gardner Jackson, Donald Jenks, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker.

Also, Susan Mary Lee, Isidore Lipschutz, Marshall MacDuffie, Robert R. Nathan, George Outland, Charles Rose, Maurice Rosenblatt, Robert W. Ruhl, Thiabault de St. Phaille, Sidney H. Scheuer, Arthur M. Schlesigner, Harry Louis Selden, Robert E. Sherwood, Marshall K. Skadden, Edward S. Skillin, Michael Straight, Nathan Straus, General Telford Taylor, Gerhard Van Arkel, Walter Walker, Sumner Welles. (See Congressional Record, August 11, 1954, page 13414).

In order to understand the nature of the National Committee For An Effective Congress let us examine the records of some of its members.

George Backer is listed as a member of the National Executive Committee of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 381) and as a sponsor of Federal Arts Council and Workers Alliance. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1547).

Stringfellow Barr is reported as the signer of an appeal sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties for the dismissal of charges against Sam Adams Darcy, Communist leader in California. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1235). He is also listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. (See Report on the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, HUAC, 1950, page 11).

George Biddle is reported to have been a member of the Executive Board, of the American League for Peace and Democracy. (See Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the U. S., House of Representatives 1939, Volume 10, page 6278). He is also listed as an endorser of the American Congress for Peace and Democracy. (See Institute of Pacific Relations, Internal Security Subcommittee, 1952, Part 12, page 4115).

Henry Seidel Canby's record includes sponsorship of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (see HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 941) and the American Pushkin Committee. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1772).

Evans Clark is listed as a member of the National Advisory Board of Indusco, Inc. (See Institute of Pacific Relations, Internal Security Subcommittee, 1952, page 3794). He is also reported as the Council For Pan American Democracy. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 673).

Morris L. Cooke, served as Technical Consultant to Indusco, Inc. (See Institute of Pacific Relations, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 1952, page 3794). He is also listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Science and Professions. (See Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities in the U. S., HUAC, 1947, page 147).

Oscar Hammerstein II has served as initiating sponsor for the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (See California Committee on Un-American Activities Report, 1948, page 763). He has also served as a member of the Board of Sponsors of Peoples Songs Inc. (See California Committee on Un-American Activities Report, 1948, page 392).

Gardner Jackson's 23 affiliations with Communist front and subversive organizations includes that of trusteeship in the Robert Marshall Foundation. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1550) and affiliation with the International Labor Defense. (See Special Report on Subversive Activities Aimed at Destroying Our Representative Form of Government, Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 1942, page 11).

Arthur M. Schlesinger's extensive affiliations include membership in both the National Citizens Political Action Committee, (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 265) and in the National Committee of the American Society For Technical Aid To Spanish Democracy, (See Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the U. S., Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 1938, page 569).

Michael Straight is the President of the William C. Whitney Foundation which has made at least 20 grants to pro-communist causes. (See Tax Exempt Foundations Hearings Before the Select Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations, House of Representatives 1952, page 430). Straight is also listed as a member of the National Advisory Board of Indusco, Inc. (See Institute of Pacific Relations, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee 1952, page 3794).

Telford Taylor has been retained as a counsel for the left-wing labor leader Harry Bridges whom the Legion has opposed for 20 years. (See Congressional Record, 7/30/54, page 12122).

The true purpose of The National Committee For An Effective Congress was exposed when it sent a telegram dated July 23, 1954 to all members of the Senate asking for support of measures which would stifle all Congressional investigation of Communism.

Who were the signers of this telegram? None other than Douglas M. Black, Cass Canfield, Will Clayton, John Cowles, L. W. Douglas, Samuel Goldwyn, Erwin N. Griswold, Albert J. Hayes, Paul Helms, Paul Hoffman, Palmer Hoyt, Chester J. Laroche, Fred Lazarus, Jr., J. P. Marquand, Ralph McGill, Reinhold Niebuhr, J. R. Parten, Frederick D. Patterson, Howard C. Patersen, Walter Reuther, Spyros P. Skouras, Henry M. Wriston, J. D. Zellerbach. (See Congressional Record, July 30, 1954, page 12123).

In view of the records of some of the members of the National Committee For An Effective Congress and because of its opposition to Congressional investigations, this organization is not one which patriotic citizens would care to support.

rorobated had the Ford Foundation been subjected to the normal procedure of cross-examination.

Every citizen who read the New York Times July 25—Sunday—was completely assured of the purity of the Ford Foundation.

It will be interesting to see how many words of these remarks are carried by the same paper.

In spite of the fact that through this superb public relations smear campaign in an effort to exonerate the tax-exempt foundations of all blame, even before the committee report has been prepared, I am determined that the committee work shall proceed normally, that an adequate public record shall be developed, and that a fair, objective report of findings will be rendered.

This is the task to which I have set myself and this is the task which I propose to finish, regardless of the forces attempting to stifle and discredit, the investigatory powers of this legislative body.

If I have seemed to have been silent under this abuse for too long a time, it is because I am confident that in the end the truth will prevail.

In summing up, I would like to speak with more bluntness than is my usual custom. This committee has been subjected to various and strange pressures and harassments. It began to be reviled

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from many directions very early in its career.

A steady procession of condemnatory resolutions emanating from a puzzling assortment of organizations have followed its work. As I mentioned before, several of the major newspapers—notably the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, and the Washington Post and Times Herald—have joined with the Daily Worker in a steady, constant, almost daily campaign of savage attacks, both in editorials and what purported to be news reports.

These savage attacks have been of a nature so venomous and untruthful as to eliminate any explanation but one.

The attitude of the committee and of its staff and the occurrences at the hearings have been deliberately misrepresented to the public with such obviously intended malice that no explanation seems rational but that the power of some of the major foundations and their sycophants is truly great.

It has been said that the foundations are a power second only to that of the Federal Government itself. Perhaps this statement should be modified because it seems to have become an affront for a congressional committee to dare to subject foundations to criticism. Perhaps the Congress now should admit that the foundations have become more powerful, in some areas at least, than the legislative branch of the Government.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Special Committee on Tax-Exempt Foundations

SPEECH

OF

HON. B. CARROLL REECE

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 20, 1954

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped to avoid the necessity of making these remarks concerning the work of the Special Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, but recent events which, while not materially affecting the work of this committee, have been damaging to the entire principle of congressional investigations have left me no choice.

In my years of service in the Congress, I have never observed a better organized smear campaign against a congressional committee nor such wanton distortion of the facts by the public press. The editorials and articles appearing concurrently in the Daily Worker, the New York Times and Herald Tribune attacking the committee and its work would appear to be more than a coincidence.

Let me go back to the beginning of the work of this committee. As a member of the Cox committee, the predecessor of this committee, I had observed three bodies of evidence which seemed to me of great importance: The first pointed to Communist or Communist sympathizer infiltration into the foundations; the second pointed to a much broader condition, namely, foundation support of Fabian socialism in America; and the third pointed to the financial aspect of the foundations.

There are presently some 7,000 foundations with assets in excess of \$10 billion and with an annual income in excess of \$300 million.

Less than a dozen of these foundations are widely known to the public.

There is much to indicate that the thousands of foundations unknown to

the public are set up generally to avoid payment of taxes.

The number of foundations is rapidly increasing each year. They now have tremendous resources, which largely are taken out of our taxable income.

The tax-exempt foundations in America—big and little—are becoming a major concern.

Fabian socialism is not communism; it is a technique of nonviolent revolution by the consent of a duped, propagandized population.

It is the technique that brought socialism to Great Britain.

In the United States Fabian socialism has taken the name "New Deal" and "Fair Deal."

Of this there can be no doubt.

Norman Thomas, the long-time head of the Socialist Party in the United States, has publicly admitted that the New Deal almost put the Socialist Party out of business by taking all of the principal planks from its platform.

Parenthetically, I want to say a brief word to those Americans who approve of the New Deal-Fair Deal-Fabian revolution, and therefore might call this investigation a tempest in a teapot.

It is their privilege to do so, but it is my privilege to oppose this overt subversion of traditional American ideals.

I have fought it for 20 years during its steady progress, and as long as I continue to serve the public I will continue to fight it.

Although the Cox committee was not looking for Fabian socialism, the evidence presented before it disclosed to me what might be an important clue to the location of the nerve center of subversion in America—the left-wing intellectuals, whose prestige and influence seemed to be the product of the tax-exempt foundation grants.

I therefore suggested to the Congress that the investigation be extended.

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In doing so, I realized that if my suspicions were true all of the enormous power and prestige of the foundations, and to some extent that of the corporations from which they sprang, would be pitted against the committee.

If I were wrong, the investigation would cause no more excitement than did the Cox committee investigation.

I also realized that if my surmise concerning Fabian socialism was correct, every left-wing group that is participating in or benefiting from the intellectual revolution would join in the attack on the committee.

I also realized that the left-wing press and the pseudoconservative press would be under terrific pressure from these intellectuals and organizations to discredit the committee and distort the facts concerning its work.

What I did not realize was that this influence would reach even into the conservative press.

And from what has happened in the last month, it is obvious that the large foundations are trying to make certain that never again will a mere committee of the Congress have the temerity to look into their social and political science activities and into their financial power.

Let me review the method adopted by the committee.

After discussing with the staff the best and fairest method of approaching this inquiry, we decided to inform the foundations in advance of the main lines of investigation.

To me, this offered the foundations a tremendous advantage, knowing in advance the area of the inquiry.

But this step was violently attacked as prejudgment of the case, in spite of the fact that when the outline was presented by Mr. Dodd, the committee's director of research, he stated, and I quote:

As this report will hereafter contain many statements which appear to be conclusive, I emphasize here that each of them must be understood to have resulted from studies which were essentially exploratory; in no sense should they be considered proved.

As the hearings got under way, it became very obvious that the ranking minority member of the committee had no intention of permitting orderly hearings and was determined to discredit and harass the investigation.

Throughout the hearings Mr. HAYS assumed an attitude of aggressive suspicion and insulting distrust of the major-

ity members of the committee and of the committee staff.

He could not have made it clearer that he intended to frustrate to the limit of his abilities any orderly procedure.

It is interesting to note that Mr. HAYS, the minority member in question, is representative of the political group that has benefited most from the intellectual revolution that has taken place in America, and it seems probable to me that his rude, unreasoning, and ruthless attitude during the foundation hearings is one of defending an important source of New Deal strength in America.

I do not know whether one of Mr. HAYS' objectives was to force the discontinuance of the public hearings, but at least he was successful in making that decision necessary.

I would like to take a moment to describe to you the tactics of Mr. HAYS that eventually forced this action.

In his role of a skillful provocateur, he interrupted witnesses beyond all reason, attempting to frighten witnesses and to disorganize both their initial presentations and orderly interrogation by others.

During one of the 3-hour sessions, Mr. HAYS interrupted one witness 246 times.

During the public hearings he indulged in intemperate attacks upon the staff and upon the majority members of the committee.

He accused the chairman of lying and being a coward and accused Mr. GOONWIN of duplicity and cowardice.

As an example of the Marxian technique of attacking a messenger when the message cannot be attacked, he cast aspersions upon the character and record of a distinguished Catholic nun, the daughter of Senator McCARRAN, whose scholarly work on Fabian socialism in Great Britain had been placed in evidence.

As further examples, Mr. HAYS characterized an outstanding group of American scholars appearing as committee witnesses as "crackpots," "dredged up" by the committee.

As was written to the chairman of the committee by the eminent Prof. Kenneth Colgrave, subsequent to his appearance before the committee, Mr. HAYS created, and I quote:

A fear among competent persons who might otherwise question the omniscience of the directors of those foundations. Wit-

nesses are thereby warned that no matter how objective their testimony, no matter how legitimate their questions, their character would be smeared and their testimony ridiculed.

In spite of the sniping by Mr. HAYS Professor Colgrave was able, on a piecemeal basis, to get a very valuable body of evidence into the record concerning the deplorable lack of science contained in so many of the foundations' social science projects.

Actually, a great deal of so-called social science, as carried on with foundation funds, is little more than an elaborate argument that Government can take better care of the people than the people can take care of themselves.

Prof. A. H. Hobbs was criticized for his attack upon the Kinsey report, which initially was a foundation project.

Actually, anyone who had taken the time to examine this highly questionable statistical study cannot help but agree with Professor Hobbs, even if only for one reason, namely, that it makes a laughing stock of morality and reduces human love to the animal level.

In his letter to the chairman, Professor Colegrave also states:

Obviously, no self-respecting scholar would care to testify before such a committee under such circumstances.

When the truth is known concerning the work of this committee, a large section of the American press which printed virtually none of the competent and pertinent testimony presented to the committee and has printed practically all of Mr. HAYS' tidbits of character assassination and so-called witty barbs, will be faced with an embarrassing situation.

It seems to me that a suitable subject for congressional investigation would be the source and nature of the pressure which is behind the terrific attack upon the committee by three large papers, in addition to the Daily Worker—the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, and the Washington Post and Times Herald.

The promptness and uniformity with which a large section of the press has attacked the committee's decision to discontinue the public hearings on the false ground that the foundations would thereby be deprived of a chance to defend themselves, indicates the thoroughness of the plans and press coverage behind Mr. HAYS' effort to frustrate the hearings.

Regarding the cry of injustice resulting from the discontinuance of the public hearings, let me point out that it is only common sense to conclude that no action could have been more favorable to the foundations because they were thereby given an opportunity to speak in their own defense and completely avoid having to substantiate their claims through cross-examination.

Some of the foundation answers have not yet been received, but thus far there has been very little to refute the basic suspicion that caused me to suggest this investigation, namely, that the large foundations have supplied the bulk of the money that has been used to lay the intellectual base for and perpetuate the prestige of the New Deal.

In fact, one of the briefs filed by the Carnegie group states that one of their projects which had been criticized as being socialistic, namely, the report of the Commission on Social Studies by the American Historical Association, was not socialistic.

Here are the exact words used by Mr. Charles Dollard, president of the Carnegie Corp. of New York, in refuting that charge.

I quote:

The worst that can be said is that the authors not only reported this trend but appeared to accept it cheerfully. What they were accepting was not socialism—it was the New Deal.

I believe that special attention should be given to the foundations' charge that the discontinuance of the hearings will deprive them of proper publicity for their filed statements.

A good example of the degree to which they will be penalized is found in a single issue of a single newspaper—the New York Times of July 25—published the day after the Ford Foundation released its statement attacking the committee.

In that 1 issue there were 3 completely favorable stories regarding the Ford Foundation, totaling approximately 4,000 words, that went into more than a million American homes.

One of the articles was a front-page feature carried over to the pages adjacent to the other two articles.

Nothing could have been planned more meticulously.

This was their own story and contained many derogatory statements which would have had to have been cor-



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LOYALTY OF UNITED NATIONS EMPLOYEE

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The question as to where the American Employees of U.N. owe their loyalty has recently received considerable public attention. On October 10, 1954, the New York Times publicized the instructions to U.N. employees contained in the "Report on Standards of Conduct In The International Civil Service." This report which was prepared by the International Civil Service Advisory Board of The U. N., stated that "in the event of a conflict between National and International loyalties, the conduct of the International Civil Servant must clearly reflect his obligation to the International organization." (See New York Times, 10-10-54, page 15).

On October 11, 1954, Dag Hammarskjold, U. N. Secretary General issued a statement in which he said that the portion of the report dealing with loyalty to the U. N. is "but a paraphrase of Article 100 of the Charter, where it is said that members of the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the organization, and that they shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials."

Hammarskjold further declared that "being loyal to the United Nations means observing the discretion, impartiality and independence necessary for the operation of any international organization. It also means following instructions given by the responsible organs of the organization, irrespective of personal views or interests." (See New York Times, 10-12-54, page 7).

Despite further observations by Hammarskjold that loyalty to the U. N. does not conflict with loyalty to ones country, it appears obvious that an American Citizen serving as an international civil servant of U. N. cannot have a divided loyalty. Either he serves the U. N. or the United States.

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The loyalty of American Citizens employed by U. N. should be to the United States first, last and always.

LODGE ATTACKS DR. EVANS

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On October 16, 1954, U. S. Ambassador to the U. N., Harry Cabot Lodge, Jr., attacked Dr. Luther Evans, Director General of UNESCO for refusal to dismiss eight American employees with adverse Loyalty records. According to the New Hampshire Sunday News of October 17, 1954, Lodge charged that by retaining the employees, Dr. Luther Evans "frustrates the efforts of the United States--to insure the highest standards of integrity on the part of those United States citizens who are employed by international organizations." The same paper reported that Dr. Evans, in Milwaukee attending a meeting of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, said "the eight cases are not disposed of. I have not made a final determination."

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The Commission reportedly backed Evans' stand unanimously while a State Department representative who attended the meeting was reported to have stated that he was "pleased in general" with the Commission's action.

The Commission said it was opposed to allowing persons of doubtful loyalty to work for UNESCO but it said Evans had acted properly in the case. "The Director General began his investigation of the eight cases immediately and he reviewed his power to dismiss employees". Dr. George N. Shuster, Chairman of the Commission said "His investigation is not complete. Considerable progress has been made and he concluded he had not been given the necessary authority to act."

Dr. Evans is quoted as stating in August 1953, that the security drive in the United States against Communist infiltration in U. N. Agencies was threatening to destroy UNESCO, and further that he would oppose efforts by Washington Authorities to influence the hiring and firing of his agency's American employees through loyalty investigations. (See New Hampshire Sunday News, October 17, 1954, page 1-4).

SOME UNESCO EMPLOYEES

Certain American employees of the UNESCO Secretariat have in the past apparently been close to the Communist cause. They are:

~~John~~ Jerome A. Oberwager who appeared before the Internal Security Subcommittee on February 19, 1953 and invoked the fifth amendment when asked membership and activities in the Communist Party. Oberwager was employed as a teacher of film strips by UNESCO from 1950 to January 1953. (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Activities of United States Citizens Employed by The United Nations, Part II, 1953, page 451).

~~Benjamin~~ Wermiel a former administrative officer in the Headquarters Planning Unit of UNESCO in Paris, France, who appeared before the Internal Security Subcommittee on December 11, 1952 and refused to answer questions concerning membership in the Communist Party by invoking the fifth amendment. Wermiel resigned from his UNESCO position on December 1, 1952, after almost two years of employment with UNESCO. (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Activities of United States Citizens Employed by The United Nations, Part I, 1952, page 308).

Could it be that the following employees of UNESCO are among those under investigation?

~~Haakon~~ M. Chevalier employed by UNESCO as a translator (See The Ledger, Montrose, California, 9-2-54, page 2) has been identified as a contact man between George Charles Eltenton and Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who was then the Director of the Atomic Bomb Project in 1942. Eltenton was approached by Peter Ivanoff, then vice-Consul of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco, California, who requested Eltenton to obtain technical information desired by the Soviet Union. Eltenton contacted Chevalier, who in turn approached Oppenheimer and solicited the betrayal of classified atomic energy secrets to the Soviet Union. (See HUAC, The Shameful Years, 1951, page 41). Chevalier has been affiliated with over 12 organizations and publications that have been cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General, House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the California Un-American Activities Committee.

~~Haakon~~ M. Chevalier was identified as a member of the Communist Party, U. S. A. by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944, when he wrote revolutionary articles for the publication Dynamo. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 690). He was Associate Editor of Black and White, and signed statements and open letters on behalf of the American Committee To Save Refugees, American Council on Soviet Relations, and the American Writers Congress. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 587, 360, 369, and 974).

He was a sponsor of the Western Writers Congress in 1936 and which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944. (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in The United States, 1938, Volume III, page 1996; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 118).

He was a sponsor of the San Francisco Branch of the American Friends of the Chinese People, and was affiliated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Inter-Professional Association, Northern California Civil Rights Council, Festus Coleman Committee, and the American Russian Institute. (See California Legislature, Fourth Report of The Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 144, and 172).

David Leff, an American citizen employed by UNESCO in Paris, France, was subpoenaed before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City which was investigating subversive activities among American personnel in the United Nations. Leff refused to return to the United States on the grounds that the subpoena had not been served upon him within the territorial limits of the United States. (See New York Times, 6-2-54, page 12). Leff was then issued an order to respond to the Federal Court of New York demand to show cause why he should not be cited for contempt for failing to appear before the Grand Jury. (See New York Times, 9-7-54, page 5). Leff has appealed both orders from the New York Courts. In Geneva, Switzerland, on September 6, 1954, a three-member international tribunal ruled that UNESCO lacked the authority to order Leff to testify before the Grand Jury in the United States. (See New York Times, 9-7-54, page 5).

Gardner Murphy another employee of UNESCO (See U. S. Department of State, UNESCO Facts-Six Years of Work) was affiliated with 10 organizations which are cited subversive by authorized governmental agencies. He was a sponsor of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, Council For Pan-American Democracy and the Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 349, 599, 673, and 776). Murphy has been affiliated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which was cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General in 1947.

In 1944, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities stated that "there can be no reasonable doubt about the fact that the National Federation For Constitutional Liberties-regardless of its high sounding name - is one of the viciously subversive organizations of the Communist Party." In 1949, he was a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, which was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1949. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, 1949, pages 31 and 59; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 83 and 101).

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR UNESCO.

What sort of an organization is it which is backing Dr. Evans unanimously?

Public Law 565, 79th Congress, 2nd Session, which provided for America's participation in UNESCO, also authorized the Secretary of State to organize a "National Commission on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation of not to be exceed one hundred members. Such Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of State and shall consist of:

"A. Not more than sixty representatives of principal national voluntary organizations interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters; and

"B. Not more than forty outstanding persons selected by the Secretary of State, including not more than ten persons holding office under or employed by the

Government of the United States, not more than fifteen representatives of the educational, scientific and cultural interests of State and Local Governments, and not more than fifteen persons chosen at large.

"The Secretary of State is authorized to name in the first instance, fifty of the principal national voluntary organizations, each of whom shall be invited to designate one representative of appointment to the National Commission. Thereafter, the National Commission shall periodically review and, if deemed advisable, revise the list of such organizations designating representatives in order to achieve a desirable rotation among organizations represented."

|| The following individuals are present or past members of the Commission:

Gordon W. Allport signed a statement defending the Communist Party in 1940 and was a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in 1941. He was a representative to the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo and sponsored the National Emergency Conference in 1939. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 350, 668, 1125 and 1206). Allport signed a message to the House of Representatives opposing renewal of the Dies Committee (Special Committee on Un-American Activities) in 1943 on behalf of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

In 1940, he signed a letter addressed to the President of the United States protesting the "badgering of Communist Leaders." This letter was published in a Communist periodical called New Masses which is now known as Masses and Mainstream. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1240 and 1356; and HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 140 and 142).

Marc Connelly has been affiliated with 14 subversive organizations. He was an Advisory Board member of the Film Audiences For Democracy, and co-chairman of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization in 1943. Connelly was a sponsor of the Workers Alliance and signed a statement supporting the Russian War Relief. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 475, 729, 730, 790 and 1547).

He was an Executive Council member of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in 1945, and later became director of the same organization and a Chairman of the Hollywood Democratic Committee in 1944. (See California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, pages 251 and 255; HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities in The United States, 1947, page 147).

Connelly was affiliated with the National Committee For Defense of Political Prisoners, National Committee for People's Rights, and was a patron for the Medical Bureau To Aid Spanish Democracy. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1174, 1179 and 1614). In 1949, Connelly signed a petition to the United States Supreme Court to review the conviction of John H. Lawson and Dalton Trumbo. (See Amicus Curiae Brief, filed 9-10-49 in U. S. Supreme Court, October Term, #248, and #249, page 5).

Kermit Eby was a sponsor of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act in 1950, and an initiating sponsor of the Mid-Century Conference for Peace during the same year. The Mid-Century Conference for Peace was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1951 as a "meeting held in Chicago, May 29 and 30, 1950, by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and as having been aimed at assembling as many gullible persons as possible under Communist direction and turning them into a vast sounding board for Communist propaganda." (See HUAC, Report on The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 143; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 76).

Eby was a sponsor of the Bill of Rights Conference in 1949 and a co-chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. (See HUAC, Report On

The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 56). The Committee For Peaceful Alternatives To The Atlantic Pace was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1951 as an organization which furthered the "cause of Communists in the United States...doing their part in the Moscow campaign." (See HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 37).

Eby signed an open letter to the President of the U. S. asking that the death sentences against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg be commuted by executive clemency. This open letter was sponsored by the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case in 1952. (See Daily Worker, 12-25-52, page 8).

B. W. Huebsch has been affiliated with 10 organizations that are cited as subversive and Communist by the U. S. Attorney General, and governmental bodies. He has sponsored the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, American League For Peace and Democracy and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 334, 390, and 941).

Huebsch has signed statements and open letters on behalf of the Citizens Committee To Defend Earl Browder, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Russian War Relief, Inc. He was an Advisory Council members of Book Union, Inc. and a Committee Member of the Non-Partisan Committee For The Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 475, 589, 619, 1200, 1375 and 1648).

In 1950, Huebsch was listed as a Sponsor of the China Welfare Appeal, Inc. This organization was recently cited as subversive by the United States Attorney General. (See China Welfare Appeal, Inc. letterhead-original copy retained in The American Legion files).

Charles S. Johnson, a 1953 National Committee member of the American Civil Liberties Union was a sponsor of a dinner held by the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born. This committee was cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General in 1948 and was labeled as one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 348; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 13).

In 1943, Johnson signed a message to the House of Representatives opposing renewal of the Dies Committee (Special Committee on Un-American Activities), and was a member of the Nashville Committee of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare. The Conference was cited as a typical organization that was created and controlled by the Communist Party. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1246 and 1585; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 104). Johnson sponsored the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace in 1949, which was arranged by the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, 1949, page 58).

Archibald MacLeish, a 1953 member of the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union has been affiliated with 11 organizations which have been cited as subversive and Communist. He was a member of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, American Youth Congress, and Advisory Board member of Frontier Films in 1937. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 380, 535, and 732). He sponsored the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Motion Picture Artists' Committee, and in 1939 sponsored the International Labor Defense Summer Milk Drive. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 753, 785, and 844).

MacLeish wrote for the Partisan Review during the period of its domination by the Communist Party, and was a sponsor of the American Pushkin Committee. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1391, and 1772). In 1948, he signed a letter denouncing the

House Committee on Un-American Activities on behalf of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. (See California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 331).

Reinhold Niebuhr has been affiliated with 12 organizations and publications that are cited as subversive and Communist by governmental bodies. He was affiliated with the American Committee For the Protection of Foreign Born, American League for Peace and Democracy, American League Against War and Fascism, American Student Union, Consumers National Federation and the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 340, 389, 412, 514, 658 and 666).

Niebuhr was an Executive Committee member of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy and a member of the Advisory Board of the American Friends of the Chinese People for the year 1940. He was active in the defense of Simon W. Gerson, Communist functionary, now convicted under the Smith Act of 1940. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 371, 380, and 768). Niebuhr was affiliated with the American Labor Party (See The Firing Line, November 1, 1954, page 2) and was an Editorial Advisor to the Protestant Digest in 1940. This publication has been cited as Communist by the California Committee on Un-American Activities. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1093 and 1455; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 147). In 1953, Niebuhr signed a statement "urging the President to use his power of clemency to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." (See Daily Worker, 1-13-53).

J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of the Institute For Advanced Science at Princeton, New Jersey, was denied security clearance and access to classified security information by the Atomic Energy Commission in June 1954 because of his "imprudent and dangerous associations...with known subversives." (See New York Times, 10-22-54, page 28).

Harlow Shapley has been affiliated with 17 organizations and publications that have been cited as Communist or subversive by governmental bodies. He was affiliated with the Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder, League of American Writers, and the National Emergency Conference. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 620, 981, and 1207).

He signed an open letter to the President of the U. S. and protested the "badgering of Communist leaders", which was published in the Communist magazine New Masses; and was a member of the Board of Sponsors of the National Emergency Conference For Democratic Rights in 1940. Shapley has been affiliated with the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Congress of American Women, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Progressive Citizens of America. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1210, and 1357; HUAC Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 2, 25, 28, and 33).

He attended the World Congress of Intellectuals held in Poland in 1948, and was a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace in 1949. Shapley was a supporter of the Mid-Century Conference for Peace and sponsored the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill in 1950. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, page 9, and 59; HUAC, Report On The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, 1950, page 12).

Harold C. Urey has been affiliated with 14 organizations and publications that have been cited as Communist or subversive by the United States Attorney General, House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the California Committee on Un-American Activities. Urey was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom in 1940. During that same year, he was a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and signed an Open Letter to the Secretary of State on behalf of the League of American Writers. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 330, 349, and 981). He was a sponsor of the American Committee to Save Refugees, National Emergency Conference and the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 358, 1207, and 1210). In 1939, Urey sponsored a campaign

to raise \$160,000 for the Disabled Veterans Fund of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and signed a statement supporting the Communist Party, U.S.A. Urey signed statements and open letters on behalf of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the publication New Masses and the Washington Committee to Lift Spanish Embargo. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 754, 1126, 1357, 1648 and 1702).

In 1943, Urey spoke at a rally sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and signed a statement to the President of the U. S. urging clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in 1953. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1203; and Daily Worker, 1-1-53, page 1).

THE CASE OF MRS. BRUNAUER

Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer according to official reports of the State Department was the top U.S. Representative at the Preparatory Conference which planned UNESCO. (See U. S. Department of State-Report of the U. S. Delegation, First Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, 1946, page 55). Assisting her as a member of the American delegation was W. Albert Noyes.

Dr. Brunauer was also the Senior Advisor to the United States Delegation to the First Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, in 1946. Other members of that group included Archibald MacLeish, Charles S. Johnson, and Kermit Eby. In 1948 Dr. Luther Evans, was a member of the U. S. delegation to UNESCO which also included Dr. Brunauer and W. Albert Noyes. Again the next year Dr. Evans was a U. S. Representative to the General Conference of UNESCO. This time he was accompanied by Reinhold Niebuhr.

In 1950 the record of Dr. Brunauer was given to a Senate Foreign Relation sub-committee then conducting a State Department-Loyalty Investigation. (See Committee on Foreign Relations U. S. Senate, State Department Loyalty Investigation, Report, 1950, page 155). On April 10, 1951 Dr. Brunauer was suspended from employment in the State Department because the Navy Department had suspended her husband Stephen Brunauer as a security risk. In 1952 she was separated from the State Department.

Dr. Evans appointed Dr. Brunauer to the staff of the Library of Congress almost immediately after her separation from the State Department. Dr. Brunauer's husband, Stephen Brunauer was reported to have admitted to associates that he was a member of the Communist Party, U. S. A. Dr. Brunauer signed a Call for the American Youth Congress held in New York City on July 1-5, 1939. The American Youth Congress was cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General in 1947. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 550; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 27; Committee on Foreign Relations, State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation, Hearings, 1950, page 1514).

She attended meetings of the Friends of the Soviet Union in 1934 and 1936. This organization was cited as Communist by the U. S. Attorney General in 1947. (See HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 54; Committee on Foreign Relations, State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation, Report, 1950, page 155). Mrs. Brunauer was Executive Secretary of the American Association of University Women where she was reportedly instrumental in committing the Association to support Consumers Union and the League of Women Shoppers. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities found the League of Women Shoppers to be a Communist controlled front by documentary evidence obtained from the files of the Communist Party in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See Committee on Foreign Relations, State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation, Hearings, 1950, page 1514; HUAC Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 73).

THE CASE OF DR. WILLIAMS

In September 1952, Dr. William Carlos Williams, obstetrician and a well known poet was appointed by Dr. Luther Evans, the then Acting Librarian to a poetry consultant's chair with the Library of Congress for one year.

The date Dr. Williams was due to take his post was postponed until December 1952, and during that time the Federal Bureau of Investigation completed a routine National Agency Check as required for all Federal employees. On December 9, 1952, he was advised by Library of Congress officials that certain derogatory information had been developed during the first phase of his investigation. (See New York World-Telegram and Sun, 10-11-54, page 37). In January 1953, Dr. Luther Evans wrote to Dr. Williams and said that "his appointment and the FBI probe were canceled because of the poet's health and the intervention of his lawyer, James F. Murray, Jr. Evans said no loyalty question was involved." In April 1953, Evans reversed himself and invited Dr. Williams "to assume his chair on May 15, 1953 or as soon as the FBI completed a full field probe." (See New York World-Telegram, 10-11-54, page 37).

The Federal Bureau of Investigation completed its full field investigation on June 26, 1953, and at that time Dr. Evans had resigned and Mr. Lawrence Q. Mumford was the newly appointed Librarian. Mr. Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian was busy with the budget matters and evaluation of Williams' FBI report could not be made until August 1953. Since Dr. Williams' appointment had only one month to run, Mr. Mumford claimed that the "Library figured it wasn't worth bothering with." (See New York World-Telegram, 10-11-54, page 37).

Dr. Williams' one-year appointment expired in September 1953, during which time he had not been permitted to assume the post. He said that he desired to testify under oath "that I am and always have been intensely American, that I am not now or have I ever been a member of or in sympathy with the Communist Party, and that I unequivocally oppose all that the philosophy and practice of Godless Communism stands for. Dr. Williams has served notice that he intends to take legal action to get the post. (See New York Times, 10-12-54, page 20).

Legionnaires and other patriotic Americans should know the facts about Dr. Williams. In 1941, he signed a statement to the President of the United States urging that the President and Congress uphold the Constitutional rights of the Communist Party. This statement appeared in the Daily Worker of 3-5-41, the official organ of the Communist Party. Williams signed an Open Letter for closer cooperation with the Soviet Union, and in 1937, inscribed his name in the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, which was cited as a "Communist enterprise" by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 650, 771 and 1385; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 55).

Williams was a sponsor of the Fifth National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in 1941, and signed a statement to the President on behalf of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder in 1942. These organizations have been cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 354, and 620; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 13 and 34).

He signed a petition on behalf of the American Committee For Democracy and Intellectual Freedom and signed a statement on behalf of the American League for Peace and Democracy in 1938. Williams wrote for the Partisan Review during the period of its domination by the Communist Party. The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front which defended Communist teachers in 1942, while the American League for Peace and Democracy was cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General in 1948. (See HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 12 and 20; HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 331, 392 and 1391).

* * * * *

Legionnaires should be alert to determine whether erroneous information concerning UNESCO is being disseminated in Schools in your communities. CORRECTION: Page 1, paragraph 6, "Harry Cabot Lodge, Jr.", should read Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.



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COMMUNISM IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

On October 13, 1954, Herman E. Thomas, a Federal Bureau of Investigation confidential informant, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee regarding Communist Party activity in Eastern Pennsylvania. Thomas named more than 60 residents in Philadelphia and about 150 persons in Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton and Bucks County "as present or past members of the Communist Party." (See "The Philadelphia Inquirer", 10-14-54, page 1).

Thomas testified that the Communists in Eastern Pennsylvania "planned to sabotage heavy industry in Pennsylvania and Delaware." He said that "most Communist Party Sabotage Activity was aimed at Bethlehem Steel Corporation plants" and "The Ingersoll-Rand plant at Phillipsburg, New Jersey." (See "The Philadelphia Inquirer", 10-14-54, page 1).

This testimony substantiates in practice, a current directive written in 1935, by J. Peters (real name R. Goldberger), who directed the Soviet Espionage Organization in the United States. This booklet, entitled "The Communist Party - A Manual On Organization", states in part that the Party should concentrate all its forces and energy to build shop units in the basic industries. The industries listed by Peters are those on which the whole economic system of the United States depends, such as steel, mining, oil, chemicals, transportation facilities, electric-power plants, steam and hydroelectric plants. (See HUAC, Colonization of America's Basic Industries By The Communist Party of the U. S. A., 1954, page 1).

It is quite apparent that party infiltration and sabotage activity in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Ingersoll-Rand plant have been a result of colonization. Colonization is "a Communist term used in referring to members of the Communist Party who enter basic industry employment at the demand of the Communist Party. Included in this category, are members of the Communist underground apparatus." (See HUAC, Colonization of America's Basic Industries by the Communist Party of the U. S. A., 1954, page 145).

The Philadelphia Inquirer of 10/14/54 page 4 reported that the following individuals were named by Thomas as present or past members of the Communist Party before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

"Jerry Marshall, Hal Rhienbolt, Sandy Smith, Lillian Lowenfels, Joseph Roberts, Hank Reitscher, Sam Lee, Norman Anderson, Irvin Katz, Ed Brill, Ike Kostrow, Mike Gates, Sterling Rochester, Ada Frankel, Jessie Schniederman, Sol Ruttenberg, William Hood, Ed Strong, Goldie Watson, Jack Zucker, John Kelly, Ralph Glick, Robert Klonsky, Abe Sokolov, Ralph Shaw, Gene Hood, Al Moss, Rose Gaulden, Carl Rieve, Joseph Kuzma, Sam Darcy,

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Thomas Nabried, Dave Davis, Sam Donchin, Elsie Smith, Irving Fleet, Sidney Fox, Vince Pieri.

Frank Cestre, Marcella Sloane, Bob Morrell, Jake Feldenstein, Ethel Manning, Esther Soler, Helen Weiss, Walter Lowenfels, John Devine, Jules Abercauph, Reuben Carr, Mary Forges, Bill Moody, Morris Mohl, May Morrell, Elaine Feldenstein, Ollie Holmes, Hank Rhane, Phil Bart, Selma Weiss, Sherman Labovitz, Ben Schoen, Mac Wiener, Estelle Schoen, Bunny Wiener, and Lillian Narins.

Following is the Communist Party membership identified by Thomas, in the Bethlehem, Pa., "City Club." Mark Pavelich, John Babiriak, Wendell Gonz, Julius Nemish, William Erney, Mother Bloor-deceased; Joe Kuzma, Ruth Stone, wife of Mort Stone, Alfred Spiegel, Nellie Keen, Lillian Babiriak (Mrs. John Babiriak); Helen Pavelich (Mrs. Mark Pavelich); Thomas Russianio, Boyd Paul, Fred Marr, John Szabo, Joe Szabo, Charles Sakovitz.

Communist membership listed by Thomas in the Bethlehem Steel Club: Charles Spencer, Joe Picucci, William Charles Erney, Fred Marr, Rufus Middleton, William Transue. Membership listed in Bethlehem Steel Club No. 1: Joe Picucci, Herman Solatran, employed at Bethlehem Woodcraft; Al Heller, Frank Ritter (real name William Power), John Szabo.

Professional Club; Membership listed in Bethlehem "Professional Club": Scott Nichol, William Nichol, son of Scott; Maude Nichol, wife of Scott, Morris Onenthal and wife Anne, Women's Club; Reading - Communist Party: Edith Solatran, Marty Heller, Mrs. William Power (also known as Ritter). Reading, Pa. Membership: Bob Jaffe, Harry Brown, "Red" Eddy. Communists listed in the so-called "Fur Club" in Easton: George Merlo, Joe Beleshta, Robert Miller, Art O'Hare, Morris Slater, Ernest Moyer. Steel Club No. 2, Easton, Pa.: Robert Miller, Harold Allen.

Professional Club, Easton: Billie Jane Lipsett, Ted Norton, Dr. David Brooks and wife, Russel Ames and wife, Jean and Jack Edelhart, Belle Saunders. Bucks County Club: Leo Ars, Morris Chazin and wife, Sid Greadon and wife, Julius Lehman, John Lehman, father of Julius, Fred Wrigley, Andy Olmholt, husband of Mother Bloor, Joe Herman, Sr., and wife, Frank Kinces and wife, Sarah Walsh Wepman, Larry Horowitz.

Section committee of the Lehigh Valley and Bucks county sections of the Communist Party: Joe Kuzman, Dorothy Boyer, Ted Norton, Sam Ciofalo and Mother Bloor. The "Allentown City Club" Communist membership included: Irving Riskin, Adele Riskin, David Grol, Dolly Seabourne, Morris Klein, Dmitri Karpovich, Jane Schwartz, June Merkin, Sally Smith, Joe Ruccio and his wife, Steaphine." (See "The Philadelphia Inquirer", pg 14-54 page 4).

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

In a 1944 report, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities stated that "for years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party, but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control." In 1948, the California Committee on Un-American Activities stated that the American Labor Party is "among organizations that are victims of Communist domination." (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 19).

John T. McManus American Labor Party Candidate for Governor has been affiliated with over 14 organizations and publications that have been cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General, House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the California Committee on Un-American Activities. McManus has been affiliated with the American Youth For Democracy, Civil Rights Congress, Schappes Defense Committee, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Those organizations have been cited as subversive and Communist by the U. S.

Attorney General. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 22, 25, 28 and 37; HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1561).

McManus has been affiliated with the Jefferson School of Social Science, which was cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party in 1947 by the U. S. Attorney General. (See "The Firing Line", 8-15-54, page 1; HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, page 28; HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 67.

McManus has had affiliations with the Peoples Radio Foundation, Inc., Progressive Citizens of America, Stage For Action, Voice of Freedom Committee, and was a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace in 1949. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 32, 33, 34, 35 and 59). McManus is presently the General Manager of the "National Guardian", the official organ of the Progressive Party in the United States. (See "National Guardian", 10-18-54, page 2).

In 1949, he was listed as a sponsor of the African Aid Committee, and participated in forming the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case in 1952. (See "Daily Worker", 1-3-52; African Aid Committee letterhead, 5-28-49). In 1950, he sponsored the Stockholm Appeal, which was officially known as the Stockholm Peace Petition, and cited as Communist by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1950. (See HUAC, Report On The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 131; HUAC Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 106).

Karen Morely, American Labor Party candidate for Lieut. Governor has been identified as a Communist by six witnesses under oath before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1951 and 1952. On November 13, 1952, she appeared before the Committee and refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership. (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1952, page 50).

She was a National Sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in 1949, and was a speaker at a meeting sponsored by the New York Civil Rights Congress in 1952. These organizations have been cited as subversive by the U. S. Attorney General. In 1951, she sponsored the American Peace Crusade, and urged clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in 1953. (See "Daily Worker", 12-23-52, page 8, 1-21-53, page 7; HUAC, Report On The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 139).

According to the National Guardian of October 18, 1954 page 9 the American Labor Party candidates in New York state are as follows:

STATE-WIDE OFFICES: Governor: John T. McManus; Lieut. Governor, Karen Morley; Controller, Ralph Powe; Attorney General, George W. Fish.

JUDICIARY: Supreme Court, 1st Judicial Dist., Ira Gollobin; City Court Judge, Max A. Gaber.

CONGRESS: (CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS) Morris Goldin, 20th; Anita Friedlander, 22nd; Oliver Leeds, 10th; Saul Rudes, 13th; Blanche K. Katz, 14th; Jean Militean, 15th; Adolph Albert, 9th; Frank Wedl, 18th; Donald Long, 5th.

STATE SENATE: (STATE-DISTRICT) Muriel Scheinman, 20th; Ben Atkins, 21st; James Malloy, 23rd; Herbert Shingler, 5th; Steve Gamer, 6th; Benjamin Smith, 7th; Arnold Olenick, 3rd; Cornelius McGillicuddy, 9th; Gilbert Wasserman, 19th; Victor Weiss, 26th; Daniel Sheppard, 27th; Nan Dickman, 29th; Dominic Casario, 10th; Jesus Colon, 13th; Nat Simon, 15th; Michael Woolin, 16th; Henry Klein, 17th; Owen Middleton, 11th; Henry Winslow, 22nd; Jack Maiowitz, 28th.

STATE ASSEMBLY: (STATE ASSEMBLY DISTRICT) New York County: Shirley Evenitsky, 4th; Rose Wallace, 5th; John Scudder, 6th; Louis Heidelberger, 7th; Jane Benedict, 3rd; Mildred McAdory, 11th; Angel Carbonell, 14th; Walter Rosenbaum, 15th; Robert Claiborne, 3rd; Wilbur Merritt, 12th.

Kings: Vincent Conzo, 3rd; Molly Levin, 10th; Beatrice Davis 14th; Peretz P. Rosenstein, 15th; John Imbergamo, 16th; Haldy James, 17th. Herbert Cooper, 18th; David Zeldin, 19th; Leonard T. Benedetto, 20th; Doris Hiller, 21st; Ann Lifshitz, 22nd; Murray Kubt, 2nd; Marion Miller, 3rd.

Bronx: Max Kuperman, 1st; Bill Karson, 3rd; Herbert Harper, 7th; Jeannette Sussman, 3rd; Aaron Charover, 9th.

Queens: Jacob Friedman, 10th; Gwendolyn Mahon, 6th; Solomon Fisher, 3rd; Hugh N. Mulzac, 11th; Juan Gonsales, 12th.

Richmond: Sylvia Baer, 1st; Hans Neilson, 2nd.

AMERICAN EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Many Legionnaires and other patriotic Americans were shocked on October 9, when the General Assembly's International Civil Service Advisory Board of the United Nations issued a handbook to all U.N. employees including 1,556 American citizens.

The 16-page handbook entitled "Report on Standards of Conduct In The International Civil Service," stated that in case of any conflict between national and international loyalties "the conduct of the international civil servant must clearly reflect his obligation to the international organization." In substance, the employee directive places loyalty to the United Nations above their own countries. Employees were warned to have no association with revolutionary activity aimed at the forcible overthrow of any government. (See "The Evening Star", Washington, D. C., 10-9-54, page A-3).

The report stated that no United Nations employee should "engage in any active criticism of a government or any activity which undermines or discredits its authority" and advised the international civil servants on the following matters:

"(1) 'Try to understand and be tolerant of different points of view...to work without prejudice or bias with persons of all nationalities, religions and cultures.'

"(2) Vote if you want but don't run for office and don't express yourself publicly on 'matters of a controversial nature.'

"(3) Your private life is your own, but don't behave so as to bring discredit on the organization you serve or offend the community you live in." (See "The Evening Star", Washington, D. C., 10-9-54, page A-3).

This handbook which has been in preparation since 1952, was directed at the 5,187 employees of the United Nations in the United States and abroad and the 500 employees of the ten affiliate specialized agencies in Washington, D. C. (See "The Evening Star", Washington, D. C., 10-9-54, page A-3).

Legionnaires should immediately contact their Congressmen and Senators and demand an investigation of this handbook which commands loyalty of its American employees first to the United Nations. ACT NOW!

SALUTE

U. S. District Attorney Leo A. Rover has demanded that Federal Judge Luther W. Youngdahl disqualify himself as a judge at Owen Lattimore's perjury trial. The U. S. Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, Jr., and the entire Department of Justice are backing Mr. Rover and his efforts. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK!

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COMMUNISM IN THE THEATRE AND MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY.

WHEREAS, The Communists regard the infiltration, manipulation and control of artistic and cultural media in the theatre and motion picture industry as one of the indispensable phases of their program of revolution; and

WHEREAS, The major Hollywood film producers have recognized this fundamental weapon of intellectual sabotage in talent and material for the red propaganda attacks on American institutions and have taken firm measures to curb the sources of income for communist causes; and

WHEREAS, Some sections of the Broadway stage, some independent producers and some importers and distributors of foreign files continue to provide assistance to the spreading of communist propaganda by giving employment directly or indirectly to those with records of affiliations with the communist party and communist fronts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That The American Legion in National Executive Committee Meeting assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 5-6-7, 1954, does hereby reaffirm its policy of continuing to disseminate through all its publications and avenues of information the facts that will expose those who aid the Communist cause; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That The American Legion reiterates its commendation (St. Louis Convention, 1953, Resolution No. 77 and 485) of those employers in the entertainment field who are doing an effective job of eliminating those supporters of Communism from the industry and commends such a policy to producers of Broadway plays and the producers and distributors of "independents" and foreign films as a guide to eliminating such elements from their ranks; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That The American Legion instruct the Americanism Commission to continue its drive to rid the field of entertainment of all red propaganda and those who support it.

In accordance with the above resolution Legionnaires and other patriotic Americans should know as much as possible about certain plays and motion pictures. Armed with this knowledge they will be able to better determine the type of entertainment which they may wish to support.

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NOT RECORDED

George Bernard Shaw's play "Saint Joan" is currently ~~13 DEC 17 1954~~ in the United States. It might come to your town. This play is currently directed by Harold Clurman, designed by Mordecai Gorelik and includes Sam Jaffe and Frank Silvera in the cast.

AB (yes)

Harold Clurman has been affiliated with six organizations and publications that are cited as subversive and Communist. Clurman sponsored the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, and was a member of the League of American Writers in 1936. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 348 and 968). He signed a statement on behalf of the Committee For A Boycott Against Japanese Aggression, and signed an open letter in 1939 for closer cooperation with the Soviet Union. He was a contributor to the defunct periodical "International Literature", and an Advisory Council member of the Theatre Arts Committee.

Clurman contributed to the "Sunday Worker" in 1935, the then Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", "Sunday Worker" is now known as "The Worker" and is presently published as the organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A. at 35 East 12th Street, New York, New York. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 635, 968, 1383 and 1458; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 131). Clurman signed a statement by American Progressives on the Moscow Trials which appeared in "New Masses" of May 3, 1938. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1617).

Mordecai Gorelik has been affiliated with twelve organizations and publications that are cited as subversive by the United States Attorney General, House Committee on Un-American Activities and the California Committee on Un-American Activities. He sponsored the Artists' Front To Win the War, Film and Photo League, Political Prisoners Bail Fund Committee and the United American Spanish Aid Committee. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 575, 727, 1472 and 1615). Gorelik was a Contributing Editor to "New Theatre" in 1934, which was labeled a Communist Party publication by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944. In 1940, he signed a letter to the President protesting "the badgering of Communist leaders", and was affiliated with the League of American Writers' School. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 979, 1026 and 1356; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 143).

Gorelik signed a statement on behalf of the Committee For A Boycott Against Japanese Aggression, supported the National Committee To Aid Victims of German Fascism in 1934, and was an Advisory Board member of the Theatre Arts Committee. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 635, 1170, and 1627). He was an instructor at the John Reed School of Art which was affiliated with John Reed Clubs of the United States. This organization which was named in honor of John Reed, one of the earliest Communist leaders in the United States was cited as subversive by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. He was affiliated with the League of Workers Theatres which has been described as "strictly a Communist project and was openly a section of the International Union of Revolutionary Theatres." (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities In The United States, Volume I, 1938, page 560; California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1948, page 278; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 68 and 73).

~~Sam Jaffe~~ supported the American League For Peace and Democracy, and spoke on behalf of the ~~Artists' Front To Win The War~~ in 1942. Jaffe signed a declaration on behalf of the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee and was a sponsor of the Theatre Arts Committee. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 390, 575, 1531, and 1547). In 1944, he signed a letter to Governor Dewey of New York asking pardon for Morris U. Schappes, a self-admitted Communist, who was convicted of perjury in the courts of New York. Jaffe was an American sponsor of the World Peace Congress which was held in Paris, France in 1949. He attended a rally sponsored by the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in 1945 and contributed \$300. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1560; Committee On The Judiciary, Communist Activities Among Aliens and National Groups, Part II, 1950, page 539). The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General in 1947. (See HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 68). *03A123*

In 1939, Jaffe was a sponsor of the Federal Arts Council of the Workers Alliance, which has been cited as subversive and Communist by the U.S. Attorney General. The

California Committee on Un-American Activities labeled the Workers Alliance as the Communist Party's organization of the unemployed. He was also affiliated with the Julius Rosenthal Memorial Committee, "a Communist front organization which belonged to the large group of Spanish Aid Committees which the Communist Party so successfully exploited." (See HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 119; HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 957 and 1547).

Frank Silvera was an actor in Herb Tank's play "Longitude 49" which performed every Wednesday through Sunday night at the Czechoslovak House, 347 East 72nd Street, New York City. (See "Daily Worker", 5-16-50, page 10). In 1951, Silvera spoke at a memorial rally for J. Edward Bromberg, a deceased Communist Party member, and "related Bromberg's persecution to the struggles of the Negro people for liberation." Silvera "cited the strength of the Negro people as a bulwark against fascism and called for the unity of Negro and white artists." (See "Daily Worker", 12-25-51, page 3). Silvera has been listed as a star of People's Drama, the Communist Party's own dramatic group. In 1951, Silvera went to Africa and upon return to the United States was interviewed by "Freedom", a periodical edited by Paul Robeson. The interview appeared in this publication and was later reprinted by the "Daily Worker". During the same year, Silvera sponsored the Citizens Memorial Committee For The Martinsville Seven. (See "Daily Worker", 2-9-51, page 9). The play, "Saint Joan", is certainly one that Legionnaires would not care to support.

"OH, MEN! OH, WOMEN!"

Another similar play is Cheryl Crawford's production "Oh, Men! Oh, Women!", which has been an attraction in New York City for a number of weeks. The play is currently appearing in Detroit, Michigan where it is scheduled for a two week performance. The script of "Oh, Men! Oh, Women!" is written by Edward Chodorov, who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party by three witness under oath before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1951 and 1953. (See HUAC, Annual Reports of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1952, page 44; 1953, page 33). Chodorov has been affiliated with 16 organizations and publications which have been cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General, House Committee on Un-American Activities and the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

In 1942, Chodorov favored Presidential clemency for the release of Earl Browder, who was then the National Chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A. He has been affiliated with the Hollywood Writers Mobilization and signed a declaration on behalf of the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee in 1943. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 622, 786 and 1531). Chodorov was affiliated with the League of American Writers in 1941. He was a Chairman of the Board of Directors of Stage For Action, and an officer in the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. Chodorov was a Sponsor of the Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy, which was cited as a Communist organization by the United States Attorney General in 1949. (See HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, 1947, pages 115 and 132; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 36).

He was affiliated with the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born which is labeled one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States. This organization was also cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General in 1948. Chodorov was affiliated with the American Youth For Democracy which was cited as a Communist transmission belt and successor to the Young Communist League. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, page 21; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 13, and 29).

In 1945, Chodorov was affiliated with the Committee For Reelection of Benjamin J. Davis, a National Committee member of the Communist Party who is presently in prison as result of a conviction under the Smith Act of 1940. Chodorov participated in the May Day Parades of 1946 and 1947 and sent greetings to the Moscow Art Theatre in 1948. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 41, 49 and 54).

Chodorov was affiliated with the defunct publication "New Masses". This publication was cited as a Communist periodical by the United States Attorney General in 1942, and labeled a weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947. "New Masses" merged with a quarterly marxist publication "Mainstream" and in 1948 the periodical changed its name to "Masses and Mainstream." In 1946, he was a member of the Initiating Committee which formed the Civil Rights Congress. In 1949, Chodorov sponsored the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace which was arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, 1949, pages 56 and 58; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 140, and 142; HUAC, Report on Civil Rights Congress As A Communist Front Organization, 1947, page 19). Legionnaires will not wish to support this play by their attendance .

"SANDHOG"

A new musical play, "Sandhog" will be performed at the Phoenix Theatre, 12th Street and 2nd Avenue, New York City, beginning November 23. "Sandhog" is written by Earl Robinson and Waldo Salt, directed by Howard Da Silva and designed by Howard Bay.

~~Earl Robinson~~ was identified as a member of the Communist Party by a witness under oath before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1952. (See HUAC, Annual Report of The Committee on Un-American Activities, 1952, page 72). Robinson has been affiliated with 24 organizations that are cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General, House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the California Committee on Un-American Activities. He was affiliated with the American Committee to Save Refugees, American Peace Mobilization, American Rescue Ship Mission, Artists' Front To Win The War and Hollywood Writers Mobilization. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 357, 432, 491, 574, and 786).

In 1942, Robinson was an instructor at the School For Democracy, an educational institution which was controlled by the Communist Party. He supported the American Writers Congress, which was the Fourth Congress of the League of American Writers held in 1941, and sponsored the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in 1943. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 931, 942 and 974; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 101). Robinson has signed statements and open letters on behalf of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation For Constitutional Liberties, and the defunct Communist periodical "New Masses". He has been affiliated with the Schappes Defense Committee, United American Artists, The Associated Blind, Inc. and was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of Peoples Songs, a Communist front which was incorporated in New York City in 1946. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1201, 1254, 1357, 1557, 1636, 1773; HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, 1947, pages 38 and 102; HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 96).

He has been a Charter Member of the People's Radio Foundation, Inc. which is cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General. Robinson has been affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress, a subversive organization and sponsored the China Conference Arrangements Committee. He was an Executive Council member of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, a cited Communist front. (See HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, 1947, page 108; HUAC, Report On Civil Rights Congress As A Communist Front Organization, 1947, page 12; California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, pages 198 and 255).

Robinson sponsored a dinner under the auspices of the American Youth For Democracy, a successor of the Young Communist League. He has been affiliated with the Jefferson School For Social Science, an adjunct of the Communist Party, and was listed as an instructor in the 1949 catalogue of the California Labor School. Both of these Schools are cited as Communist and subversive by the United States Attorney General.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities cited Robinson as a notorious critic of the Committee in 1949. (See California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, pages 183, 270, 428, and 698; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 28, 67, and 101.

In 1947, Robinson was affiliated with the Los Angeles Branch of the Progressive Citizens of America, which was organized in 1946, and cited as a "new and broader Communist front for the entire United States." Robinson signed an appeal to the President asking for amnesty for the leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act. In 1953, he was listed as an associate editor of The Second People's Song Book called "Lift Every Voice!". This book was published by People's Artists, Inc. the successor organization to the now defunct People's Songs, Inc. and a top entertainment front of the Communist Party. (See California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 97; and "Daily Worker", 12-10-52, page 4).

Waldo Salt has been identified as a Communist by 11 witnesses under oath before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1951 and 1953. (See HUAC, Annual Reports of the Committee on Un-American Activities 1952, page 52; 1953, page 48). In April 1951, Salt appeared before the Committee and refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership. In 1943, he was a participant in the Writers Congress of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, and signed a Call to the Fourth Congress of the League of American Writers in 1941. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 786, and 974).

Salt signed an Amicus Curiae brief with the United States Supreme Court in 1949, on behalf of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, identified Communists. He has been a member of the Executive Board of Actors' Laboratory Theatre, which was cited as a "red front" by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. In 1949, this Committee labeled Salt as a notorious critic of its organization. (California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 104; 1949, page 689; HUAC, Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, page 36). In 1951, Salt participated in a rally under auspices of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, and was listed as an Initiating Sponsor of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference in 1952. The Citizens Emergency Defense Conference was recently cited as subversive by the United States Attorney General. (See "Daily Worker", 4-13-51, page 4; 3-11-52, page 3). See U. S. Attorney General List of Subversive Organizations, 1954.

Howard Da Silva, director of "Sandhog", has been identified as a Communist before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1951. That same year he appeared before the Committee and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party. Da Silva has supported 13 organizations that are cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General, House Committee on Un-American Activities and the California Committee on Un-American Activities. (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities For The Year, 1952, page 44).

Da Silva has been affiliated with the Win-The-Peace Conference, American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, American Youth For Democracy, Civil Rights Congress, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Negro Congress, Progressive Citizens of America and the Committee For The Reelection of Benjamin J. Davis. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 9, 21, 22, 25, 28, 32, 33 and 41). He signed a statement in defense of Communist Party leaders on behalf of the Committee For Free Political Advocacy, and in 1949, sponsored the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace. During the same year, Da Silva signed an Amicus Curiae brief with the United States Supreme Court on behalf of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo. In 1951, he signed another Amicus Curiae brief with the New York Supreme Court, asking dismissal of the New York Insurance Superintendent's petition to liquidate the International Workers Order. The IWO is cited as subversive and Communist and labeled as "one of the strongest Communist organizations" by the United States Attorney General. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 47 and 58; "Daily Worker", 6-18-51, page 8; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and

Publications, 1951, page 66). He participated in a theatre rally to secure clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in 1952, and during the same year participated in a concert given under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. The National Lawyers Guild is cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents." (See "Daily Worker", 10-27-52, page 7; 11-14-52, page 8). HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications 1951, page 85).

In 1952, Da Silva participated in an Arts, Sciences and Professions "ASPrevue for Peace", and rallies of the Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome and "Masses and Main-stream", and American Labor Party. (See "Daily Worker", 4-24-52, page 8, 6-13-52, page 7, 9-29-52, page 8).

Howard Bay, designer of the play has been affiliated with 15 organizations that are cited subversive and Communist. Bay sponsored the American Peace Mobilization in 1941, and the Artists' Front To Win the War. The same year Bay was affiliated with the Citizens Committee For Harry Bridges, and signed an appeal to the President on behalf of the Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder, the then National Chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 433, 575, 598, and 618). In 1943, Bay signed a message to the House of Representatives opposing renewal of the Dies Committee, under auspices of the National Federation For Constitutional Liberties. The same year, he sponsored the National "artime Conference of the Professions, The Sciences, The Arts, The White-Collar Fields, and signed a declaration on behalf of the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee. He was an Advisory Council member of the Theatre Arts Committee, cited as a Communist front and formerly known as the Theatre Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1241, 1338, 1531, and 1627; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 107).

In 1938, Bay was affiliated with the Negro Cultural Committee, which is cited among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation. He sponsored the Philadelphia Branch of the Stage For Action, and was a member of the Committee For The Reelection of Benjamin J. Davis in 1945. Bay sponsored the World Congress For Peace in 1949, and the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace the same year.

He has been affiliated with "New Masses" and the Civil Rights Congress. The CRC is cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General and was formed in April 1946 as a result of a merger of the International Labor Defense and the National Federation For Constitutional Liberties. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1341; HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities in The United States, 1947, page 114; HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 41, 56, 57 and 111; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 34).

Bay sponsored the American Committee For Yugoslav Relief, which was "cited as a Communist front which was actively supported by the 'Daily Worker', official organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A." This Committee was cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General in 1948. In 1949, he was listed in the "New Republic" as an initiating sponsor of the Committee For Free Political Advocacy. (See California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 132; "New Republic", 3-28-49; and HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 14).

Bay appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on January 11, 1954 and invoked the fifth amendment when asked about membership and activities in the Communist Party. (See HUAC, Communist Methods of Infiltration, Entertainment, Part I, 1954, pages 3879 to 3895).

"SILK STOCKINGS"

A new musical comedy play, "Silk Stockings", will make a debut in New York City on December 30. George S. Kaufman is the author and the producer of this play.

Kaufman has been affiliated with 11 organizations that are cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General, House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the California Committee on Un-American Activities. He was listed as a representative of the Coordinating Committee To Lift the Embargo, and sponsored the 13th Annual Christmas Drive of the International Labor Defense. The ILD, now defunct, was cited as a legal arm of the Communist Party by the United States Attorney General in 1942. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 668 and 843; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 63).

He was a member of the League of American Writers, a defunct subversive and Communist organization, and was affiliated with the National Committee For People's Rights. Kaufman was a Committee member of the Non-Partisan Committee For The Reelection of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, and signed a declaration on behalf of the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee. He sponsored the Medical Bureau And Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy and Writers and Artists Committee For Medical Aid To Spain. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 977, 1179, 1375, 1531, 1611 and 1765).

Kaufman signed a statement on behalf of the Committee For The First Amendment in 1947 and signed a telegram in support of the "Hollywood Ten" in 1948, under the auspices of the Freedom From Fear Committee. In the same year he signed a letter denouncing the Thomas Committee of Congress (House Committee on Un-American Activities) investigating Un-American Activities in America. (See California Legislature, 1948, pages 210, 241, and 330).

In 1948, the California Committee on Un-American Activities stated that the Freedom From Fear Committee was "one of the Communist Party's latest fronts, which came into being in Hollywood and New York and was created to raise funds for the defense of the 19 unfriendly witnesses before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities' investigation of Communist activity in Hollywood..." (See HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 52).

FANNY"

Another musical play to hit the New York stage is "Fanny". The musical score and lyrics are by Harold Rome and dances by Helen Tamiris. Harold Rome has been affiliated with 19 organizations that are cited as subversive and Communist by governmental agencies. In 1939 he sponsored the National Emergency Conference and the American League For Peace and Democracy. He signed an open letter to the President urging a declaration of war on the Finnish Government on behalf of the now defunct American Council on Soviet Relations. Rome also signed a public statement on behalf of the American Committee To Save Refugees, a Communist front which operated in the Communist-refugee field. This organization merged into the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in March 1942. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 360, 370, 410 and 1207; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 15).

Rome was a member of the Board of Sponsors of People's Songs, Inc. and was affiliated with the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and supported the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace for President in 1948. He was also affiliated with the American Labor Party, Artists' Front To Win The War, and the American Youth For Democracy, a defunct subversive and Communist organization. Rome was affiliated with the International Labor Defense and the National Federation For Constitutional Liberties before both organizations merged to form the Civil Rights Congress in 1946. He then became affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress, and was associated with the League of American Writers, a defunct Communist subsidiary. (See HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities in the United States, 1947, page 102; HUAC, Review

of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 2, 9, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 63 and 72). He defended pro-Communist radio speakers under auspices of the Voice of Freedom Committee, which has recently been identified as subversive by the United States Attorney General. He signed the Statement by American Progressives on The Moscow Trials, and an open letter for closer cooperation with the Soviet Union in 1939. Rome has been associated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, a "part of the Communist International solar system" which was founded in London in November 1945. The American Youth For Democracy, the successor of the Young Communist League, was affiliated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 35, 36, 47, and 48; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 123).

Rome was listed as affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, "a direct agent of the Soviet Union, engaged in traitorous activities under the orders of Stalin's consular service in the United States." (This organization was exposed in The Firing Line, October 1st, 1954 issue).

He was affiliated with the defunct Communist periodical "New Masses", now known as "Masses and Mainstream" and signed a statement on behalf of the Committee For The First Amendment in 1947. This Committee was labeled as a "created Communist Front in the defense of Communists and Communist fellow travelers" by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, in 1948. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 50 and 57; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 38 and 82; California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 210.

In 1949 Rome sponsored the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace. The House Committee on Un-American Activities labeled this Conference as a Communist front which "was actually a supermobilization of the inveterate wheelhorses and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations." (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, page 59; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 101).

Helen Tamiris, dance director, has been affiliated with 12 subversive organizations. She sponsored a dinner under the auspices of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born and the Artists' Front To Win the War. She was a member of the Entertainment Panel of the New York District of International Workers Order. In 1940, Helen Tamiris signed a letter to the President in defense of Communists. This letter was published in the Communist periodical "New Masses". She also signed a declaration on behalf of the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee in 1943, and sponsored the United American Artists. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 348, 576, 906, 1357, 1532, and 1636).

In 1940 she signed a Statement in Defense of the Bill of Rights supporting the Communist Party, U.S.A. She also supported the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace for President in 1948 and was affiliated with the Stage For Action, a cited Communist front. Helen Tamiris was listed as a member of the Committee For The Reelection of Benjamin J. Davis, Communist functionary, and was affiliated with the Voice of Freedom Committee. She participated in the May Day Parade of 1946, an annual mobilization of Communist strength in New York City. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1126; HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 34, 35, 41, 54; HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 75).

Helen Tamiris was affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and sponsored the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1951, pages 50 and 60).



THE AMERICAN

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FLYING LINE



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March 8, 1955

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, INC.

The Report of the Committee On Foreign Relations to the 1950 National Convention of The American Legion included the statement: "The American Legion is opposed to any form of world federation or world government." This position has been reaffirmed at each succeeding National Convention of The American Legion.

Since the United World Federalists, Inc. has been the foremost organization fostering a "one world form of government", we feel that Legionnaires should have the facts concerning this organization. Founded in Asheville, N. C. in February 1947, the United World Federalists, Inc. "...while endorsing the efforts of the United Nations to bring about a world community favorable to peace, (UWF) will work to create a world federal government with authority to enact, interpret, and enforce world law adequate to maintain peace:

(1) By making use of the amendment process of the United Nations to transform it into such a world federal government; (2) By participating in world constituent assemblies, whether of private individuals, parliamentary or other groups seeking to produce draft constitutions for consideration and possible adoption by the United Nations or by national governments in accordance with their respective constitutional processes; (3) By pursuing any other reasonable and lawful means to achieve world federation." (See "All Those In Favor Of Peace", published by the United World Federalists, undated, page 6).

The National Offices of the United World Federalists, Inc. are located at 125 Broad Street, in New York City. In 1951, the UWF "reported that there were 40,000 members in 600 chapters in 42 states. State branches have existed in 26 states, including: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia." (See "World Government Highlights", published by the United World Federalists, Inc., 1951, page 6). *100-41822-13*

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For a better understanding of the nature of the United World Federalists, Inc., let us examine the records of some individuals who have been affiliated with this organization:

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STRINGFELLOW BARR, member of the National Advisory Board in 1948,
signed a statement on behalf of the National Federation For Constitutional Liberties in 1940. In 1950, he sponsored the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in 1953. BARR signed an appeal in December 1952 to the President to grant amnesty to the leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act which was re-

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leased by the National Committee to Win Amnesty For Smith Act Victims. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1235, HUAC, Report On The National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, 1950, page 11; and "Daily Worker", 12-10-52, page 4).

JAMES B. CAREY, member of the National Advisory Board and Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO, has been affiliated with 17 organizations and publications which have been cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General, and the House Committee On Un-American Activities. In 1953, CAREY was reported to have stated that "congressional investigators of 'Communism' are 'pro-reaction' and seek to 'straitjacket the American mind'." (See "Daily Worker", 3-3-53, page 3).

RUFUS E. CLEMENT, National Advisory Board member, and President of Atlantic University, has been affiliated with 13 subversive organizations. CLEMENT is currently a Board member of the National Issues Committee, Inc., and part of his record was included in "The Firing Line" of 9-1-54, page 3.

ALBERT EINSTEIN, National Advisory Board member, and a 1945 sponsor of the American Association For The United Nations, Inc., has been affiliated with 23 organizations and publications cited as subversive by the United States Attorney General, House Committee On Un-American Activities and the California Committee On Un-American Activities. (See "The Firing Line", 10-15-54, page 3).

CLIFTON FADIMAN, a 1949 member of the National Executive Council, was affiliated with the American Committee For Anti-Nazi German Seamen, American Relief Ship For Spain, Coordinating Committee To Lift the Embargo, Political Prisoners Bail Fund Committee, Anti-Nazi Federation of New York, and was a member of the National Committee Against Censorship of Theater Arts. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 319, 489, 668, 1472, and 1773; Special Committee On Un-American Activities, Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities In The United States, Volume I, 1938, page 540).

FRANK P. GRAHAM, a 1948 National Advisory Board member, and former President of the University of North Carolina has been affiliated with 16 subversive organizations. GRAHAM is currently listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Issues Committee, Inc. (See "The Firing Line", 7-1-54, page 3 and 9-1-54, page 3).

ALBERT GUERARD, a member of the National Advisory Board in 1948 has been affiliated with 7 subversive organizations. During the years 1948, 1951 and 1952, he signed statements on behalf of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, International Workers Order, and the National Committee To Win Amnesty For The Smith Act Victims. (See HUAC, Expose of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, Part II, 1950, page 2498; and "Daily Worker", 6-18-51, page 8).

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II, a Librettist and Vice President of the United World Federalists, Inc. has been affiliated with 9 organizations cited as subversive and Communist by governmental bodies. He has been affiliated with the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, Independent Citizens Committee For The Arts, Sciences and Professions, and was a member of the Board of Sponsors of the now defunct People's Songs, Inc. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 348; California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1948, pages 263 and 392).

MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN, Vice President of the UWF, and former United States Minister to Norway, has been affiliated with 6 subversive and Un-American organizations. She sponsored the American Committee For Yugoslav Relief in 1945 and the World Youth Festival in 1947. (HUAC, Report On The American Slav Congress, 1949, page 122).

REV. DONALD HARRINGTON, First Vice President of the UWF, is currently pastor of the Community Church in New York City. He urged the President and Congress in 1941 to defend the rights of the Communist Party and signed an appeal in 1940 for SAM ADAMS DARCY, Communist leader under the auspices of the National Federation For Constitutional Liberties. In 1953, HARRINGTON urged the President to "use his power of clemency to save the lives of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG". (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 648, and 1236; "Daily Worker", 1-13-53, page 2).

RT. REV. HENRY W. HOBSON, a 1948 member of the National Advisory Board, has supported 8 organizations cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General and the House Committee On Un-American Activities. In 1942, HOBSON signed a statement favoring Presidential clemency for the release of Earl Browder, then Communist Party national leader. He sponsored the Committee of One Thousand in 1948. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 620; Letterhead).

HAMILTON HOLT, member of the National Advisory Board in 1949, sponsored the Fifth National Conference of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born in 1941, and was affiliated with the American Committee To Save Refugees, American League For Peace and Democracy and Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 354, 360, 410, and 1565).

SERGE KOUSSEVITSKY, 1949 member of the National Advisory Board, and Orchestra Conductor, has been affiliated with 11 subversive organizations. In 1945 he sponsored the American Committee For Yugoslav Relief, which has been cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General. (See HUAC, Report On The American Slav Congress, 1949, page 122; HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 14).

LEWIS MUMFORD, member of the National Advisory Board, has been affiliated with 17 subversive and Communist organizations. In 1948, the California Committee On Un-American Activities listed MUMFORD'S name as a "fellow-traveler" who has been writing textbooks for use in public schools. He signed a statement asking for repeal of the McCarran Act in 1952, which was under the auspices of the National Committee To Repeal The McCarran Act. (See California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1948, page 199).

JAMES G. PATTON, National Advisory Board member of the UWF and President of the National Farmers Union was affiliated with the National Committee to Abolish The Poll Tax, and was an initiator of the Civil Rights Congress in 1946. In 1947, PATTON sponsored a testimonial dinner in honor of SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER under the auspices of the American Slav Congress. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1167; California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1948, page 201; HUAC, Report On American Slav Congress, 1949, page 106; "The Firing Line", 10-15-54, page 4).

FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN, a 1948 member of the National Advisory Board of the UWF, has been affiliated with 29 organizations cited as subversive and Communist. SCHUMAN has supported left-wing causes from 1929 to 1950, according to The American Legion files.

REV. RALPH ~~SOCKMAN~~, member of the Advisory Board, and pastor of Christ Church, New York was a member of the Methodist Federation For Social Action in 1950, and was affiliated with the National Council Against Conscription. That same year he was listed as a member of the Churchman Associates, Inc. In 1941, he sponsored a dinner-forum under the auspices of the Protestant Digest Associates. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1523; HUAC, Review of the Methodist Federation For Social Action, 1952, page 87; and California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1948, page 321).

REX STOUT was affiliated with the United World Federalists, Inc. in 1949. In 1945 he sponsored the United Nations Emergency Educational Campaign of the American Association For The United Nations, Inc., and has been affiliated with 4 subversive organizations.

RAYMOND GRAM SWING, a 1951 Vice President of the United World Federalists, Inc. signed a letter on behalf of Hanns Eisler, addressed to the Secretary of State in 1939. In 1941 he supported the Russian War Relief, Inc. and two years later sponsored a "Soviet Russia Today" dinner celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army. He likewise supported the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 476, 1202, 1604 and HUAC, Hearings Regarding Hanns Eisler, 1947, page 134).

HAROLD C. UREY, 1949 member of the National Advisory Board, has been affiliated with 14 organizations and publications that have been cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General, House Committee On Un-American Activities, and the California Committee On Un-American Activities. UREY has supported left-wing causes and organizations since the late 1930's and signed a statement to the President urging clemency for the ROSENBERGS in 1953. UREY was a former member of the United States Commission for UNESCO, and his record of left-wing activities was given in "The Firing Line" of 11-15-54, page 6).

CARL VAN DOREN, Vice President of the United World Federalists, Inc. in 1950, has been affiliated with 10 organizations cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General, House Committee On Un-American Activities and the California Committee On Un-American Activities. VAN DOREN sponsored the American Committee For Anti-Nazi Literature and was a member of the Book Committee of the American Society for Cultural Relations With Russia. He was a member of the Advisory Board of Book Union, Inc., and was affiliated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Committee To Combat Anti-Semitism, and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 322, 473, 589, 942, 1172 and 1200).

MARK VAN DOREN, 1949 National Executive Council member, has been affiliated with 8 subversive and Communist organizations. In 1950, he sponsored the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. (HUAC, Report on the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, 1950, page 12).



THE AMERICAN LEGION

FIRING LINE



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May 1, 1955

COMMUNISM IN AGRICULTURE

Legionnaires should have the facts about a quarterly farm publication entitled "The Southern Farm & Home". Founded in 1840, the periodical is currently published by the Southern Farmer, Inc., and maintains executive offices at 1603 Reuben Street, Montgomery, Alabama.

In 1954, it was reported that "The Southern Farm & Home" had a circulation of 776,544 in all parts of the South and in most States. AUBREY WILLIS WILLIAMS, Editor and Publisher since 1945, boasted last year that his publication had a total circulation of 800,000. (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings On The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 1954, page 104; "Who's Who In America", 1952-1953, page 2616; and N. W. Ayer & Son's, Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, 1954, page 42).

Let us examine the organizational structure of this publication. The following individuals are current staff members of "The Southern Farm & Home": W. E. BROWN, General Manager; MARY STUART ANDERSON, Advertising Manager; and AGNES DASINGER of the Advertising Department. (See "The Southern Farm & Home", April-May-June, 1955, page 3).

This publication maintains branch offices in five widely scattered states with the following representatives: AUBREY WILLIAMS, JR., of 14 Dawson Building, West Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; LOYD B. CHAPPELL of 810 South Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California; MARY STUART ANDERSON (mentioned above) of 168 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; EUGENE POLLOCK, 7608 Spring Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and an address at 347 Madison Avenue in New York City. (See "The Southern Farm & Home", April-May-June, 1955, page 3).

"The Southern Farm & Home" which is allegedly devoted to farm and almanac information turns suddenly to left-wing political issues in editorial columns. This periodical currently offers the following excerpted "practical ways of reversing the present trend toward (our) destruction":

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(1) "Bring Red China into the United Nations..." (2) "Stop giving other nations military aid and limit our aid to food and know how' of farming and manufacturing". (3) "Put a stop to practice developed since World War II of having Military and Navy Field Commanders in all parts of the world. These...Commanders are turning into 'Pro Consuls' like those who rode rough shod over peoples under imperial Rome" (4) "Proclaim our readiness to outlaw the Atom and Hydrogen Bomb." (5) "...stop being afraid of Communist ideas..." (See "The Southern Farm & Home", April-May-June, 1955, page 26).

NOTE RICK HILL
15 MAY 1955

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Readers of The Firing Line should have the facts about the individual responsible for these strictly party line editorials. AUBREY W. WILLIAMS, Editor of "The Southern Farm & Home", was identified as a member of the Communist Party before the Internal Security Subcommittee in 1954. A Government witness testified that he "was introduced to MR. WILLIAMS as district organizer of the Communist Party, North and South Carolina" in 1935. (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings On The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 1954, page 120).

WILLIAMS appeared before the Internal Security Subcommittee on March 3, 1954, and refuted the testimony of a Government witness, denying past or present membership and associations with the Communist Party. WILLIAMS' also claimed that he never accepted Communist discipline. (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings on The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 1954, page 116).

According to the files of The Firing Line, WILLIAMS has been affiliated with 10 subversive organizations. He was a member of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, and was affiliated with the American Youth Congress, Workers Alliance and the Southern Conference For Human Welfare. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 266, 525, 1580 and 1749).

WILLIAMS was also affiliated with the Washington Committee For Democratic Action and was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Progressive Citizens of America in 1947. The following year, he was a National Vice Chairman of the Civil Rights Congress, which is cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General. (See Special Committee On Un-American Activities, Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities In The United States, Volume 17, 1944, page 10306; HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, 1947, page 57; HUAC, Expose of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, Part 2, 1950, page 2499; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 34).

In 1950, WILLIAMS was listed as a member of the Executive Board of the Committee For Peaceful Alternatives To The Atlantic Pact, and sponsored the Stockholm Appeal, and the Mid-Century Conference For World Peace the same year. The Mid-Century Conference For Peace was "aimed at assembling as many gullible persons as possible under Communist direction and turning them into a vast sounding board for Communist propaganda". (See HUAC, Report On The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, pages 56, 124, and 151; HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 76).

WILLIAMS was listed as a President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. in 1954. This organization is considered to be an outgrowth of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, which sought to "attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South although professed interest in southern welfare (was) simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States." (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings On The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 1954, page 32; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 104).

He was also listed as a 1954 member of the Board of Directors of the Highlander Folk School, of Monteagle, Tennessee, "which unquestionably keeps pretty close to the party line...(and) has been the recipient

of funds from the Robert Marshall Foundation", an identified subversive organization. (See HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, 1947, page 56; "The Firing Line", 8-15-54, page 4; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 99).

Legionnaires should immediately write to the Internal Security Subcommittee and demand that the full transcript of AUBREY WILLIS WILLIAMS' testimony before the Subcommittee in New Orleans, Louisiana in March 1954 be submitted to the United States Department of Justice for prosecution for perjury. Demand that the subcommittee print the full hearings on the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. for normal distribution. ACT NOW!

"BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS"

The "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", founded in 1945 by HYMAN H. GOLDSMITH and EUGENE RABINOWITCH, is a monthly magazine purportedly devoted to science and public affairs. Published by the Educational Foundation For Nuclear Science, Inc. of 5734 University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the publication has a current circulation of 14,521. (See N. W. Ayer & Son's, Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, 1954, page 230).

Let us examine the individuals who are presently members of the Board of Sponsors of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists": J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, Chairman; HAROLD C. UREY, Vice-Chairman; EDWARD U. CONDON and LINUS PAULING. ALBERT EINSTEIN was a member until death in April 1955. ("Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", February, 1955, page 41).

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, mentioned by The Firing Line many times in the past, is the head of the Institute For Advanced study at Princeton, New Jersey. In June 1954, OPPENHEIMER was denied security clearance and access to classified security information, by the Atomic Energy Commission. This Commission found that OPPENHEIMER'S "continuing conduct and associations have reflected a serious disregard for the requirements of the security system... (and) have found a susceptibility to influence which could have serious implications for the security interests of the country." (See "New York Times", 6-2-54, page 16; and "The Firing Line", 11-15-54, page 6).

In 1953, OPPENHEIMER stated that "he was not a Communist, but had probably belonged to every Communist-front association on the West Coast and signed many petitions in which Communists were interested." He made periodic contributions through Communist Party functionaries to the Communist Party in San Francisco Area in amounts aggregating not less than \$500 nor more than \$1000 a year during a period of approximately four years ending in April, 1942. (See "New York Times", 6-2-54, page 14).

The files of The Firing Line reveal that OPPENHEIMER has been affiliated with the American Committee For Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, American Friends of the Chinese People, and was a 1946 Vice Chairman of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Inc. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 335; California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 144; and "New York Times", 6-2-54, page 14).

HAROLD C. ██████████ a supporter of 14 subversive organizations, was mentioned in "The Firing Line" of 3-8-55, page 32. On February 12, 1955, the Chicago Morton Sobell Defense Committee (formerly known as the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case), sponsored a testimonial dinner to "DR. HAROLD C. UREY, Nobel Prize winner, and atomic scientist of the University of Chicago." In recent months, UREY has been quite active in supporting this organization, who's objective is the release and vindication of MORTON SOBELL, now serving 30 years in Alcatraz for espionage. (See "Chicago American", 2-8-55, page 6).

UREY stated in the February 1955 "Bulletin" that "...there is no more honest and reliable citizen in the United States than EDWARD U. CONDON." This is in direct contradiction to an official statement of the House Committee On Un-American Activities in 1948. The Committee said that "from the evidence at hand, it appears that DR. CONDON is one of the weakest links in our atomic security." (See "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", February, 1955, page 65, HUAC, Report To The Full Committee of the Special Subcommittee on National Security of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 1).

"During the course of its investigations to ascertain the extent and success of Soviet espionage activities relating to the atom bomb, the Committee was amazed at the numerous instances in which it was disclosed that DR. CONDON was acquainted with known and suspected espionage agents." CONDON recently quit his job with the Corning Glass Works, after his security clearance was suspended in October 1954. (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee For The Year 1952, page 73; and "The Indianapolis Star", 12-14-54, page 7).

LINUS PAULING has played a leading role in the Communist "peace" movement in the United States. As the head of the division of chemistry and engineering of the University of California, he was a former president of the American Chemical Society. PAULING was a member of the Explosives Division of the National Defense Research Commission from 1942 to 1945, however despite his eminence in scientific circles, his associations with subversive organizations and individuals are numerous. (See HUAC, Report On The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 85). RECEIVED MAY 1 1955
TOM DODD
CDL 88 PHM

Legionnaires will not wish to subscribe to the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists". RECEIVED MAY 1 1955
TOM DODD
CDL 88 PHM

SPECIAL NOTICE - REPRINT OF APPENDIX IX

The most valuable single research volume on the Communist conspiracy in the United States ever to be printed is Appendix IX. This seven volume, three inch thick source, is a special appendix to Volume I of the Hearings of the Special Committee On Un-American Activities in 1944. Only 1000 copies were printed by the Government Printing Office. Appendix IX contains reports on 222 Communist front organizations and publications, including a cumulative index of approximately 22,000 individuals. RECEIVED MAY 1 1955
TOM DODD
CDL 88 PHM

As a non-profit patriotic service, The Protect America League of Greater Cincinnati, P. O. Box 8, Oakley Station, Cincinnati 9, Ohio is currently reprinting a limited number of copies by photo-offset and selling the seven volume on slick paper with a hard paper cover for \$11.00. Orders for copies should be made payable to the League in advance by check or money order. The printing will take approximately 6 weeks, and communications should be directed to the League, not the National Americanism Commission. RECEIVED MAY 1 1955
TOM DODD
CDL 88 PHM



THE AMERICAN LEGION

FIRING LINE



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VOL. NO. IV, NO. 16

July 15, 1955

COMMUNISM IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

With the Fall school semester approaching, many school and university librarians will be requisitioning additional titles for their library shelves. Unfortunately, as consistently experienced in the past, a certain percentage of books entering these libraries will be written by either identified members of the Communist Party, or by those having lengthy records of affiliations with subversive and un-American organizations.

As the result of many requests received by the National Americanism Commission, this issue of The Firing Line is devoted to the exposure of the following authors whose books may possibly appear in your local school and public libraries:

LOUIS ADAMIC'S affiliation with 85 left-wing and subversive organizations was exposed in the January 15, 1955 issue of The Firing Line, page 9. On September 4, 1951, ADAMIC allegedly shot himself and although the case was ruled an official suicide, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Communist leader and Daily Worker editor said that he believed it was "not unlikely that Louis Adamic may have been murdered by Soviet underground agents." ADAMIC has written "My America", "The House In Antigua", "Cradle of Life", "Grandsons", "The Native's Return", "Laughing In The Jungle", "Dynamite", "Struggle", "Lucus, King of Balucas", and "Yerney's Justice."

GORDON WILLARD ALLPORT, psychologist, has been a supporter of 6 subversive organizations and publications. His record was exposed in the November 15, 1954 issue of The Firing Line, page 4. He has written "Studies In Expressive Movement", "The Psychology of Radio", "Trait-Names: A Psycho-lexical Study", "Personality-A Psychological Interpretation", "Psychology of Rumor", "The Individual and His Religion" and "The Nature of Personality".

PEARL SYDENSTRICKER BUCK, a prolific novelist, has been affiliated with over 6 subversive organizations. In 1948, the California Legislature listed PEARL BUCK as a "Communist fellow-traveler", who had been writing textbooks for use in public schools. The Firing Line of January 15, 1955, page 9, exposed part of her left-wing record. Author of many books on Chinese affairs, she has written "East Wind-West Wind", "The Young Revolutionary", "The Good Earth", "Sons", "The First Wife and Other Stories", "All Men Are Brothers", "The Mother", "A House Divided", "House of Earth", "The Exile", "Fighting Angel", "This Proud Heart".

"The Patriot", "The Chinese Novel", "Other Gods", "Stories For Little Children", "Today and Forever", "Of Men and Women", "Dragon Seed", "American Unity and Asia", "The Chinese Children Next Door", "What America Means To Me", "The Water Buffalo Children", "The Promise", "The Dragon

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Fish", "Tell The People", "Yu-Lan, Flying Boy of China", "Portrait of a Marriage", "Talk About Russia", "Pavilion of Women", "How It Happens", "Far and Near", "The Big Wave", "Peony", "American Argument", "Kinfolk", "One Bright Day", "The Child Who Never Grew:", "God's Men", and "The Hidden Flower".

HAAKON MAURICE CHEVALIER, a supporter of over 14 subversive and Communist organizations and publications, was named a Communist in 1944 by the Special Committee On Un-American Activities for contributing revolutionary writings to the now defunct periodical Dynamo. The House Committee On Un-American Activities revealed in 1951 that CHEVALIER contacted J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER who was then Director of the Atomic Bomb Project, during World War II and attempted to recruit OPPENHEIMER to submit technical data to PETER IVANOV, Vice-Consul of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco, California. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 690; and HUAC, The Shameful Years, 1951, page 41).

CHEVALIER has written "The Ironic Temper", "Anatole France and His Time", "For Us The Living". In addition he has translated the following texts: "Andre Malraux's Man's Fate", "Days of Wrath", "Louis Aragon's Bells of Base", "Louis Aragon's Residential Quarter", "The Secret Life of Salvador Dali", "Vladimir Pozner's The Edge of the Sword", "First Harvest", "Gontran de Poncins' Home Is The Hunter", "Andre Maurois' Seven Faces of Love", "Salvador Dali's Hidden Faces", "Joseph Kessel's Army of Shadows", "Denis de Rougemont's Devil's Share", "Vencors' Three Short Novels", "Simon Gantillion's Vessel of Wrath", and "Salvador Dali's 50 Secrets of Magic Craftsmanship".

VERA MICHELES DEAN, a supporter of 4 subversive organizations is currently the Editor of Foreign Policy Reports, and Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, Inc. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 771 and 1772; Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings On The Institute of Pacific Relations, 1952, Part 12, page 4091; and Part 14, page 5531). MRS. DEAN has written "New Governments In Europe", "Europe In Retreat", "Four Cornerstones of Peace", "Russia:Menace or Promise?", "The United States and Russia", "Europe and the United States", and "Foreign Policy Without Fear."

The House Committee On Un-American Activities reproduced a report from Plain Talk in 1949 concerning MRS. DEAN as follows: "Behind the perfect front afforded by the esteemed F.P.A. (Foreign Policy Association), MRS. DEAN has been sending forth an unending stream of propaganda, intermingled with genuine information, that is calculated to strengthen the position of the Soviet Union in pursuing all its aims, regardless of their nature and their effect upon the interests of world peace and the United States." (See HUAC, Report On The Congress of American Women, 1949, page 109).

JAMES FRANK DOBIE, a supporter of 4 subversive organizations, has been a university professor and writer by profession. (See HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, 1947, page 143; HUAC, Report On The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 147; "Daily Worker", 9-22-50, page 3; and "New Republic", 9-27-48; "The Firing Line", 12-15-54, page 4). DOBIE has written "A Vaquero of the Brush Country", "Coronado's Children", "On The Open Range", "Tongues of the Monte", "Tales of the Mustangs", "The Flavor of Texas", "Apache Gold and Yaqui Silver", "John C. Duval: First Texas Man of Letters", "The Longhorns", "Guide To Life and Literature of the Southwest", "A Texan In England", "The Voice of the Coyote", "The Billy Lilly Legend", and "The Mustangs."

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WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS, editor and author by profession and a supporter of many subversive organizations, was named as a member of the Communist Party by LOUIS F. BUDENZ before the Select Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations in 1952. (See Hearings, Tax-Exempt Foundations, 1952, page 722). DUBOIS has written "The Suppression of the Slave Trade", "The Philadelphia Negro", "The Souls of Black Folk", "John Brown", "Quest of the Silver Fleece", "The Negro", "Darkwater", "The Gift of Black Folk", "Dark Princess", "Black Reconstruction", "Black Folk", "Then And Now", "Dusk of Dawn", "Color and Democracy", "The World and Africa", and "In Battle For Peace".

HOWARD FAST, an identified member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., has been affiliated with over 16 subversive and Communist organizations and publications. (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee On Un-American Activities, For The Year 1952, page 37). FAST has written "Two Valleys", "Strange Yesterday", "The Children", "Place In The City", "Conceived In Liberty", "Haym Salomon", "The Last Frontier", "Baden Powell", "The Unvanquished", "Citizen Tom Paine", "Freedom Road", "Peekskill, U.S.A.", "Spartacus", "The American", "Carkton", "My Glorious Brothers", "Departure", "Literature and Reality", and "The Proud and the Free".

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, a prolific writer, was named in the December 15, 1954 issue of The Firing Line, page 4, as having been affiliated with 14 subversive organizations. She has written "The Day of Glory", "The Brimming Cup", "Rough Hewn", "Raw Material", "The Home-Maker", "Made-To-Order Stories", "Her Son's Wife", "Why Stop Learning?", "The Deepening Stream", "Basque People", "Bonfire", "Fables For Parents", "Seasoned Timber", "Tell Me A Story", "Nothing Ever Happens", "Our Young Folks", "American Portraits", "Four Square", "Something Old, Something New", "Paul Revere and the Minute Men", "Independence and the Constitution", "A Fair World For All", and "Vermont Tradition: The Biography of An Outlook On Life".

PHILIP C. JESSUP, former Government official and authority on international law, has been affiliated with 5 subversive organizations. He has written "The Law of Territorial Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction", "The United States and the World Court", "American Neutrality and International Police", "International Security", "Neutrality, Its History, Economics and Law Volume I", "The Origins", "Today and Tomorrow", "Elihu Root", "International Problem of Governing Mankind", and "A Modern Law of Nations." (See Committee On Foreign Relations, Nomination of Philip C. Jessup, 1951, pages 992-1001; "The Firing Line", 3-15-55, page 35).

MAX LERNER, author and lecturer, was identified as a member of the Central Commission of the Workers (Communist) Party of America in 1927. LERNER has been affiliated with 25 subversive organizations and publications, and has written: "It is Later Than You Think", "Ideas For The Ice Age", and "The Mind and Faith of Justice Holmes", "The Portable Veblen" and "Actions and Passions". (See Special Committee To Investigate Communist Activities In The United States, Investigation of Communist Propaganda, Part 5, Volume 4, 1930, page 393).

ALAIN LEROY LOCKE, a professor of philosophy has been affiliated with 12 subversive organizations. LOCKE has written "Race Contacts and Inter-racial Relations", "The New Negro", "The Negro in America", "Frederick Douglass-A Biography of Anti-Slavery", "The Negro In Art", "When Peoples Meet: A Study In Race and Culture Contact", and "Bronze Booklet Series-

Associates In Negro Folk Education". (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 392, 473, 653, 771, 930, 1207, 1293, 1338, 1348, 1601 and 1695; HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, 1947, pages 41 and 102; California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1948, pages 198, 270, and 377).

CAREY McWILLIAMS an identified member of the Communist Party exposed in the March 1, 1955, issue of The Firing Line, page 28 has supported 36 organizations and publications which have been cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General, House Committee On Un-American Activities or the California Committee On Un-American Activities. McWILLIAMS is listed as the author of the following books: "Ambrose Bierce", "Factories in the Field", "Ill Fares the Land", "Brothers Under the Skin", "Prejudice", "Southern California Country", "A Mask for Privilege", "North from Mexico", "California", and "Witchhunt".

ARCHIBALD MAC LEISH, poet, and former librarian of Congress, was listed in the December 15, 1954 issue of The Firing Line, page 8, as having been affiliated with 11 subversive and Communist organizations. MAC LEISH has written "The Happy Marriage", "The Pot of Earth", "Nobodaddy", "Streets In The Moon", "The Hamlet of A. MacLeish", "New Found Land", "Conquistador", "Frescoes for Mr. Rockefeller's City", "Poems", "Union Pacific-A Ballet", "Panic", "Public Speech", "The Fall of the City", "Land of the City", "Air Raid", "America Was Promises", "The Irresponsibles", "The American Cause", "A Time To Speak", "A Time To Act", "American Opinion and the War", "Act Five", "Poetry and Opinion", "Freedom Is The Right To Choose", and "Collected Poems".

Regardless of the content of the books listed above, everytime a copy is purchased, some individual who has been affiliated with subversive organizations is benefited. Why not purchase books written by authors who have never been affiliated with subversive organizations. SHOW THIS ISSUE OF THE FIRING LINE TO YOUR LOCAL SCHOOL LIBRARIAN TODAY!

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THE AMERICAN LEGION

FIRING LINE



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June 1, 1955

THE CASE OF HARRY BRIDGES

On May 10, 1955, the House of Representatives, Congress of the United States failed to pass the Hawaii and Alaska Statehood Bill (H. R. 2535), and voted to send the bill back to the Committee that approved it. Opponents of this bill have charged that Hawaii has been "infiltrated to a dangerous degree by Communists." (See "New York Times", 5-11-55, page 1)

According to the United States Government, much of the Communist penetration and influence in Hawaii is largely due to the militant left-wing activities of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU). In 1950, the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) expelled the ILWU from the CIO because "the policies and activities of the ILWU were consistently directed toward the achievement of the program or the policies of the Communist Party..." (See Communist Domination of Certain Unions, Report of the Senate Subcommittee On Labor and Labor-Management Relations, 1951, page 79).

Controlling virtually all loading and unloading of ships on the Pacific Coast, Alaska and Hawaii, the ILWU has "consistently and without a single deviation followed the sharp turns and swerves of the Communist Party line and has sacrificed the economic and social interests of its membership to that line...The documentary evidence of the subservience of ILWU, through its top leadership, to the Communist Party" has been made a matter of record before many Congressional Committees. (See Communist Domination of Certain Unions, Report of the Senate Subcommittee On Labor and Labor-Management Relations, 1951, pages 83 and 92).

WHO CONTROLS THE ILWU?

HARRY ALFRED RENTON BRIDGES is the President of the ILWU, which currently has its headquarters at 150 Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco, California. Since 1938, the United States Government has put up an unsuccessful relentless fight through the Courts in many attempts to deport BRIDGES to his native Australia for engaging in Communist Activities. Today, the Federal Government is contemplating a civil suit against BRIDGES in another effort to strip him of his citizenship and deport him from the United States. Let us examine the record of the HARRY BRIDGES' case from the beginning.

BRIDGES was born in Melbourne, Australia on July 28, 1901. After receiving his formal education, BRIDGES went to sea at the age of 15, shipping in and out of Australia as an able bodied seaman. ~~NOT RECORDED~~ June 15, 1955 in the United States at the Port of San Francisco in April 1920 as a crew member of an Australian ship. Upon arrival, he immediately joined the ~~sailors~~ Union of the Pacific and the following year became a member of the Marine Transport Workers Union, which was affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

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From April 1920 until about September 1922, BRIDGES worked on American ships, never returning to his native Australia. (See Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Memorandum of Decision In The Matter of Harry Renton Bridges, 1941, pages 82-84).

He belonged to the International Longshoremens Association (ILA) for a short period in 1924, and rejoined again in 1933. The United States Government has charged in its various indictments, that BRIDGES joined the Communist Party, U.S.A. in 1933. In 1934, he was elected Chairman of the Strike Committee of his ILA Union and the Joint Marine Strike Committee. (See Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Memorandum of Decision In The Matter of Harry Renton Bridges, 1941, pages 87 and 88; "Facts On File", 1950, page 109).

During this strike period, BRIDGES was also a member of the Joint Executive Committee and a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council. With the West Coast strike settled in July 1934, BRIDGES emerged as a recognized leader in the Pacific Coast labor movement. He was President of the local ILA from 1934 to 1936, and was elected Pacific Coast President of the ILA in 1936. (See Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Memorandum of Decision In The Matter of Harry Renton Bridges, 1941, page 88).

That same year, he became a member of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) Executive Committee, and AFL Vice President for the State of California. BRIDGES was removed from this office in 1937, when his union was expelled from the AFL, due to its participation in the 1936-1937 strike. After the expulsion of the ILA from the AFL, it changed its name to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), and affiliated with the CIO in July 1937. Immediately thereafter, BRIDGES was elected Pacific Coast District President of the ILWU. (See Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Memorandum of Decision In The Matter of Harry Renton Bridges, 1941, page 88).

In 1938, the Immigration and Naturalization Service instituted proceedings in an effort to deport BRIDGES to his native Australia for alleged Communist activity. At the conclusion of the trial, JAMES M. LANDIS, Trial Examiner, reported his findings and conclusions "in the matter of Harry R. Bridges" to the Secretary of Labor on December 28, 1939. LANDIS found that BRIDGES was neither a member of nor was affiliated with the Communist Party. (See "Facts On File", 1950, page 109; and "Findings And Conclusions of the Trial Examiner, In The Matter of Harry Bridges," 1939).

The United States Government tried again to deport BRIDGES, and ordered a deportation hearing on February 12, 1941. JUDGE CHARLES B. SEARS presided at the second BRIDGES' hearing from March 31 to June 12, 1941. In September 1941, SEARS recommended that BRIDGES be deported on the grounds that he had been affiliated with the Communist Party and that the Party "believes in, advises, advocates and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the United States Government." (See "New York Times", 5-26-49).

JUDGE SEARS' opinion was reversed by the Immigration Appeals Board, which held that there was no evidence BRIDGES had ever been a member of an organization advocating overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence. The United States Attorney General then rejected the findings of the Immigration Appeals Board and ordered BRIDGES deported. BRIDGES took his case to the Supreme Court of the United States, which ruled on June 18, 1945, that BRIDGES was not a Communist and cancelled the deportation order. (See "New York Times", 5-26-49; and "Facts On File", 1950, page 109).

During the United States Government's efforts to deport BRIDGES, the Communist Party was quite active in his defense. The Special Committee On Un-American Activities reported that the following various committees were "formed for the defense of Harry Renton Bridges": Harry Bridges Defense Committee, Citizens Committee For Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Victory Committee, and the Citizens Victory Committee For Harry Bridges. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 592-601).

On September 17, 1945, he became an American citizen. On May 25, 1949, BRIDGES was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy and perjury when he obtained his American citizenship in 1945. The Immigration and Naturalization Service immediately filed a civil complaint seeking to revoke BRIDGES' citizenship, declaring that he was a Communist when he was naturalized and was still a member of the Communist Party. The trial began in November 1949. Indicted and tried with BRIDGES were his two aides in the ILWU, JAMES ROBERTSON and HENRY SCHMIDT. (See "Facts On File", 1950, page 109).

During the trial, the Government produced 11 witnesses who testified that BRIDGES was a member of the Communist Party from 1933 to the trial date. On April 4, 1950, a jury found BRIDGES guilty on two counts as follows: (1) that he committed perjury at his naturalization hearing in September 1945, when he swore he had never been a Communist Party member and (2) that he had never been a Communist Party member, nor conspired with his codefendants to deny Party membership. (See "Facts On File", 1950, page 109).

BRIDGES was sentenced to 5 years in prison for perjury and 2 years for conspiracy. Federal JUDGE GEORGE B. HARRIS revoked BRIDGES' citizenship on June 21, 1950, however, BRIDGES immediately appealed his conviction to higher courts. On August 29, 1950, the CIO Executive Board expelled the ILWU from the CIO on charges of following Communist rather than CIO policies. During the April 1951 Convention of the ILWU in Honolulu, Hawaii, BRIDGES was nominated for a 7th consecutive term as its President. (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee On Un-American Activities, 1950, page 32; and "Facts On File", 1950, page 278; 1951, page 125).

On June 15, 1953, the Supreme Court of the United States set aside BRIDGES' perjury-conspiracy conviction on the grounds that he was indicted in 1949, a year after the three year statute of limitations had run out. The Court also reversed the convictions of HENRY SCHMIDT and JAMES ROBERTSON, who conspired at BRIDGES' naturalization hearings. According to Supreme Court Justice BURTON'S majority opinion, the five year statute of limitations of the Wartime Suspension of Limitations Act did not supersede the general three year statute in the BRIDGES' case. (See "Facts On File", 1953, page 197).

In a renewed effort by the Government to deport BRIDGES, a Federal Court instructed BRIDGES on December 6, 1954 to complete a pre-trial questionnaire dealing with the subject of Communist Party membership. Later that month, he filed answers to the questionnaire stating: (1) That he was not a member of the Communist Party when he became a citizen of the United States (2) that he had not been a Communist since 1945 (3) that he did not know whether the Communist Party taught overthrow of the Government by force and violence and (4) that all statements made in obtaining his citizenship had been true and not "false and fraudulent" as charged by the Government. ("New York Times", 12-18-54, page 8).

HARRY BRIDGES' MEMBERSHIP IN THE
COMMUNIST PARTY

According to documentations contained in Congressional hearings and reports, it has been well established that BRIDGES' has assumed a leadership role in the Communist Party, U.S.A. The Special Committee On Un-American Activities reported in 1944 that "the cumulative evidence which points to HARRY BRIDGES' membership in the Communist Party is, in the opinion of the Committee, so overwhelming that little would be added to it if we had his own admission of membership in the party." (See HUAC, Report on the CIO Political Action Committee, 1944, page 93).

An affidavit filed with the Special Committee On Un-American Activities by W.R.A. PATTERSON on February 2, 1938 stated that "Bridges and other leaders concealed from the union membership that their advocacy of the CIO was based on the adoption of a policy of the Communist Party, and they concealed from their membership that the change in point of view on the part of BRIDGES was not due to any personal conviction of his part, but was due exclusively to instructions which he had received from representatives of the Communist Party." (See HUAC, Report On The CIO Political Action Committee, 1944, page 92).

JOHN E. FERGUSON testified before the Committee on December 7, 1938 that BRIDGES "is a member of the Communist Party... I have sat in top fraction meetings with HARRY BRIDGES... in the city of San Francisco." JOSEPH ZACK, former member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party also testified before the Committee on September 30, 1939, that Earl Browder once said to ZACK that while he was in San Francisco, California, during the "big strike of 1934", BROWDER said he met with "the main man for the party... Harry Bridges." (See HUAC, Report On The CIO Political Action Committee, 1944, page 92).

Testimony of JOHN P. FREY, before the Committee on August 13, 1938 revealed that the Maritime Union of the Pacific was "controlled by HARRY BRIDGES, (Communist) party name HARRY DORGAN." A photostatic copy of HARRY DORGAN'S Communist Party card accompanied FREY'S testimony. HARRY LUNDEBERG testified during proceedings instituted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1941 that BRIDGES was identified as a member of the Communist Party by SAM DARCY during a conversation with LUNDEBERG. (See Special Committee On Un-American Activities, Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities In The United States, Volume I, 1938, page 104; Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Memorandum of Decision In The Matter of Harry Renton Bridges, 1941, page 105).

MRS. AGNES BRIDGES, former wife of HARRY RENTON BRIDGES, named him as a member of the Communist Party before the Washington State Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities in 1948. LOUIS F. BUDENZ appeared before the House Committee On Un-American Activities on January 15, 1952, and identified BRIDGES as a member of the Communist Party. MARTIN BERKELEY named BRIDGES as a Party member before the same Committee in 1951, and JAMES KENDALL also testified before the Committee in 1953 that BRIDGES attended a closed meeting of Communist Party leaders within waterfront unions along the Pacific Coast. (See Washington State, Report of the Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, First Report, 1948, page 596; and HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee On Un-American Activities, 1952, pages 58 and 68; 1953, page 112).

The 1948 CIO Executive Board Committee's report on the ILWU stated that MICHAEL J. QUILL and M. HEDLEY STONE have testified that "Harry Bridges

had, over a period of years, participated in numerous secret meetings between Communist Party functionaries and officers of Communist-controlled unions in the CIO at which the party functionaries instructed the union officers as to the party line and as to the positions that they were to take in the CIO and in their unions." (See Communist Domination of Certain Unions, Report of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, 1951, page 92).

QUILL'S testimony alone placed "Bridges' Communist faction meetings during 1946 at the CIO convention at Atlantic City...", New Jersey. (See Communist Domination of Certain Unions, Report of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, 1951, page 94).

OTHER AFFILIATIONS

HARRY BRIDGES' activities have not been limited to the Communist Party. He has been affiliated with over 25 organizations and publications which are cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General and the House Committee On Un-American Activities. In 1935, BRIDGES was a member of the National Executive Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, and was also a member of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, an affiliate of the Communist Party. He was listed as a sponsor of the "Waterfront Worker", and a supporter of the "Western Worker", the official Communist Party newspaper on the West Coast, now known as the "Daily People's World". (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 417 and 594; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 155 and 156).

BRIDGES was listed as a member of the AFL Committee On Unemployment Insurance, and a supporter of the King-Ramsey-Conner and Modesto Defense Committees. He spoke on behalf of the Workmen's Educational Association, and sponsored the National Congress For Unemployment and Social Insurance. BRIDGES was listed as a speaker on behalf of the International Workers Order and the Friends of the Soviet Union, now known as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 594; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 82).

He was listed as a member of the Arrangements Committee of the Banquet For William Schneiderman, who was then a Communist Party District organizer on the West Coast, and was affiliated with the Western Writers Congress. BRIDGES sponsored the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship and the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee, a Communist front specializing in racial agitation. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 594; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 103).

BRIDGES sponsored the World Peace Congress in 1949 and the same year was elected President of the International Union of Seamen and Dockers of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The World Federation of Trade Unions was conceived and organized by the Profintern and is under complete domination by the Soviet Union. In 1950, he was listed as an initial sponsor of the American Peace Crusade. (See Committee On The Judiciary, Communist Activities Among Aliens and National Groups, Part 2, 1949, pages 473 and 536; HUAC, Report On The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 51; "CIO News", 8-1-49.)

He has been listed as a leader of the Independent Progressive Party and a sponsor of the Bill of Rights Conference in 1949. The same year BRIDGES was also listed as a notorious critic of the California Committee On Un-American Activities. BRIDGES was a guest at a birthday party and dinner in honor of WILLIAM GROPPER, Cartoonist for the "Daily Worker" in 1944, and has protested the deportation of VINCENT FERRERO, on behalf of the American Committee For

Protection of Foreign [REDACTED]. (See California Legislature, Seventh Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1949, pages 281, 470, and 688; Committee On The Judiciary, Communist Activities Among Aliens and National Groups, Part 2, 1949, pages 584-585; and Special Committee On Un-American Activities, Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities In The United States, 1951, page 377).

BRIDGES was affiliated with the American League For Peace and Democracy and the CIO Political Action Committee. In 1951, he signed a statement on behalf of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, opposing United States military aid to Spain. The same year, BRIDGES signed an Amicus Curiae Brief with the New York Supreme Court, asking dismissal of the New York Insurance Superintendent's petition to liquidate the International Workers Order, and was listed as having sponsored a dinner in honor of DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS on behalf of the Trade Union Committee To Defend DuBois. (See HUAC, Report On The CIO Political Action Committee, 1944, pages 53 and 90; and "Daily Worker", 6-18-51, page 8; 10-23-51, page 3).

He has been listed as a signer of a 1950 petition urging that the "Mundt Bill" be defeated and has been affiliated with the defunct periodical "Friday", which was cited as "Communist controlled" by the Special Committee On Un-American Activities in 1944. (See "Daily Worker", 5-30-50, page 5; California Legislature, Seventh Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1953, page 131; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 134).

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

HARRY BRIDGES presents the greatest threat to the Statehood of both Hawaii and Alaska. In the interests of National Security, many Congressmen feel that as long as BRIDGES continues to control the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in these areas, Congress will consistently vote against any future proposed Hawaii and Alaska Statehood Bill.

Legionnaires should immediately write to their Congressmen and Senators, and demand that they use all available legal and legislative power to enable the Federal Government to deport this subversive menace, HARRY RENTON BRIDGES, from our shores once and for all. Demand that Congress immediately investigate the ILWU, and forward any evidence of individual Communist Party memberships to the United States Department of Justice for prosecution under the Smith Act.

2ND NOTICE - REPRINT OF APPENDIX IX

Have you ordered your copy of Appendix IX? A limited number of copies of this invaluable 1944 Special Committee On Un-American Activities publication are still available. This basic source reference, exposing thousands of individuals and hundreds of organizations which have been affiliated with the Communist conspiracy, is a must for every patriotic American. Get your Post and Department Counter-Subversive and Americanism Chairmen to order a copy TODAY.

As a non-profit patriotic service, The Protect America League of Greater Cincinnati, P. O. Box 8, Oakley Station, Cincinnati 9, Ohio, is currently reprinting copies by photo-offset and selling the seven volume set on slick paper with a hard paper cover for \$11.00. Orders for copies should be made payable to the League in advance by check or money order. The printing will take approximately 6 weeks, and all communications should be directed to the League not the National Americanism Commission.



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FIRING LINE



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May 15, 1955

LEFT-WING INFLUENCE IN RADIO AND TELEVISION

Thanks to the alertness of a Legionnaire in the Department of Arizona, another exposé of left-wing influence into the radio and television industry is made possible. Like many valuable leads and reports sent to the National Americanism Commission by Legionnaires in grass root areas, this particular case merits close attention and is presented for the first time by The Firing Line.

It was originally reported to the National Americanism Commission that Radio Station KCNA of Tucson, Arizona, was allegedly guilty of slanting certain programs which were described as left-wing propaganda. Research by The Firing Line staff developed the following information concerning Radio Station KCNA:

ERSKINE CALDWELL, author of the best sellers' God's Little Acre, Tobacco Road and many other popular novels, own 52% of Radio Station KCNA. A prolific writer, CALDWELL was a war correspondent in Russia during the outset of World War II, for Life magazine, the now defunct newspaper PM, and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

As a correspondent, he traveled widely into many countries, including China, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Mongolia, Spain and Turkestan. CALDWELL is a member of the Authors League of America, Tucson Country Club, and the Old Pueblo Club of Tucson, Arizona. He currently resides in Tucson, and maintains a business office at 17 East 49th Street in New York City. (See "Who's Who In America," 1954-1955, page 400).

The files of The American Legion reveals that CALDWELL has been affiliated with 14 organizations that are cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General and the House Committee On Un-American Activities. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 567).

CALDWELL was a member of the National Organizational Committee of the periodical Anvil in 1935, and signed a statement on behalf of the League of Professional Groups For Foster and Ford three years prior. He was listed as a member of the Advisory Council of the Book Union, Inc. and a representative to the Coordinating Committee To Lift The Embargo. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 569, 589, 668, and 986). *100-41822*

He sponsored the Film and Photo League in 1934, and the Conference On Pan American Democracy in 1938. In 1935, CALDWELL was listed as a Contributor to the "Sunday Worker", the weekend edition of the "Daily Worker", official organ of the Communist Party in the United States. A year later, he was listed as a member of the Non-Partisan Committee For

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The Re-Election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 673, 727, 1375 and 1458).

In 1937, CALDWELL signed a statement supporting the National Writers Congress, and was listed as a contributor to the now defunct periodical Friday in 1940. The Special Committee On Un-American Activities cited Friday as "Communist controlled" in 1944. He has been a member of the League of American Writers, which was founded under Communist auspices in 1935. The League was cited subversive and Communist by seven governmental bodies at Federal and State levels. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 745, 968, and 1340; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, pages 72, 73 and 134).

CALDWELL was affiliated with the publication International Literature, and the National Committee For People's Rights. He was listed as a Contributor to New Masses, which was described as a "Communist Periodical" by the United States Attorney General in 1942. He was also listed as a member of the Editorial Board of the Partisan Review. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 968, 1179, 1351; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 142).

He was affiliated with the National Committee For The Defense of Political Prisoners, which was first cited as subversive in 1942 by the United States Attorney General. CALDWELL was listed as a co-chairman of Contemporary Writers. This organization founded around 1946 has described itself as "the militant new organization of Marxist and other anti-Fascist authors." (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1176; HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, 1947, page 107; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 79).

In 1948 CALDWELL signed an open letter on behalf of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This organization was listed as subversive by the House Committee On Un-American Activities in 1951. (See California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 330; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 84).

CALDWELL'S ASSOCIATION WITH MAXIM LIEBER

Since 1931, MAXIM LIEBER has served as ERSKINE CALDWELL'S Liberry Agent. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that LIEBER handled "the profitable market problems of ERSKINE CALDWELL...also handled Tobacco Road when its was made into a play..." According to CHAMBERS, the profits received from Tobacco Road enabled LIEBER to buy a farm in (Ferndale) Bucks County, Pennsylvania, "which also played its small part in the (Communist) underground." (HUAC, Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage, 1950, page 3601; and "Witness" by Whittaker Chambers, 1952, page 44).

CHAMBERS has described LIEBER as a "Secret Communist who had been turned over to the Soviet apparatus by the American Communist Party for the specific purpose of using his business to provide legal 'cover' for a Soviet underground apparatus..." during the 1930's. J. PETERS (real name R. GOLD-BERGER), former Russian head of a Communist espionage ring in the United States, "formally separated Comrade (MAXIM) LIEBER from the American Communist Party and relinquished him to work exclusively with the Soviet apparatus." (See "Witness", by Whittaker Chambers, 1952, pages 44 and 355).

CHAMBERS and LIEBER set up a "cover" organization called American Feature Writers' Syndicate, which was listed as "one of the Tokyo branches of the Soviet Military Intelligence." According to CHAMBERS, he gave LIEBER the underground pseudonym of "Paul", and made LIBER'S apartment on West 47th Street, his unofficial headquarters in New York City. (See "Witness", by Whittaker Chambers, 1952, pages 355, 365 and 366; and HUAC, Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage, 1950, page 3603).

LIEBER was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1897, and came to the United States in 1907. He was naturalized as an American citizen in 1919, while serving with the U. S. Army at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. LIEBER appeared before the House Committee On Un-American Activities on June 13, 1950, and invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about present or past membership in the Communist Party. He also invoked the Fifth Amendment many times when asked about the American Feature Writers' Syndicate, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, and alleged associations with individuals involved in Soviet espionage. (See HUAC, Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage, 1950, pages 3599-3609).

LIEBER'S affiliation with Communism was not limited to Soviet Intelligence and the Communist Party. In 1934 he was listed as a supporter of the National Committee To Aid Victims of German Fascism, and sponsored the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in 1943. This Committee was listed as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General in 1947. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 941 and 1170; HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 68).

According to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, LIEBER attended meetings of the John Reed Clubs of the United States during the 1930's. In 1946, he was a sponsor of the Contemporary Writers, and was listed in an article as having been affiliated with the Communist Party's May Day Conference the same year. (See "Witness", by Whittaker Chambers, 1952, page 355; HUAC, Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage, 1950, page 3607, and "Daily Worker", 4-22-46).

In 1948, LIEBER signed a petition to MAYOR O'DWYER of New York for the seating of SIMON W. GERSON, Communist leader, on behalf of the Citizens Committee To Defend Representative Government. The same year he sponsored a mass demonstration "of writers and artists against the Mundt Bill and the 'war makers'." (See "New York Times", 2-19-48; HUAC, Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage, 1950, pages 3607, 3608; and "Daily Worker", 5-25-48).

LIEBER was a sponsor of the American Continental Congress For Peace in 1949. This organization was cited by the House Committee On Un-American Activities as "another phase in the Communist 'peace' campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere." During the same year, he was listed as a signer of an Amicus Curiae Brief on behalf of JOHN HOWARD LAWSON and DALTON TRUMBO, identified members of the Communist Party. This brief was filed with the Supreme Court of the United States during its October Term, 1949. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, page 36; HUAC, Report On The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 117; Amicus Curiae Brief, 1949, page 6; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1951, page 16).

WHAT LEGIONNAIRES CAN DO TO
FIGHT UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA

Legionnaires and other patriotic Americans should immediately write to the Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission, 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C. Demand that the FCC take appropriate steps to investigate the ownership of Radio Station KCNA in Tucson, Arizona.

MORE SUBVERSION AT ANTIOCH COLLEGE

On March 15, 1955, HERBERT APTHEKER concluded a two day visit at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, after delivering a very lengthy talk on the subject: "Marxist philosophy and the role of dialectical materialism in the Communist social order." APTHEKER was the guest of the college's Young Progressives of America (YPA). The YPA has been identified as "the direct successor to the functions and activities of the American Youth For Democracy. (See Antioch College Record", 3-17-55; and "The Firing Line", 6-1-54, page 3).

In July 1954, APTHEKER testified on behalf of the Communist Party, U.S.A. as an "expert on Communism", at the trial of 9 Communist Party leaders in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on charges of violating the Smith Act. APTHEKER admitted before the Federal Court that "he had joined the Communist Party in 1939 and had always been an active member." (See "Daily Worker", 7-27-54, page 3).

APTHEKER has supported over 16 organizations and publications that have been cited as subversive and Communist by governmental agencies. He has been listed as an Instructor of the School For Democracy and its successor, the Jefferson School For Social Science. He was a Director of the Negro Publication Society of America, Inc. and was a member of the Executive Board of the National Negro Congress. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 932; HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, 1947, pages 41, 48, and 94).

APTHEKER is a prolific Marxist writer. He is currently an Associate Editor of "Masses & Mainstream", a cultural organ of the Communist Party, and many of his pamphlets and books have been recommended by "Political Affairs", New Century Publishers, Labor Youth League and the Party itself. APTHERKER has been affiliated with the Win-The Peace Conference, Civil Rights Congress, and the Progressive Citizens of America. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific And Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, pages 8, 25, 33 and HUAC, Expose of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, Part II, 1950, page 2431).

In 1950, at the rank of Major, APTHEKER was discharged from the U. S. Army Reserve because of subversive leanings. In 1953 he was listed as a sponsor of the National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case. (See "Daily Worker", 1-12-51, page 5; Letterhead).

November 10, 1955

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

"FIRING LINE"
AMERICAN LEGION PUBLICATION

There is attached for your information one copy of the October 1, 1955, issue of The American Legion "Firing Line" which concerns an attempt to organize an attack against the Internal Security Act. The attached publication specifically refers to a list of 360 individuals who signed a "Motion and Brief" for leave to file a Brief as Amici Curiae on September 14, 1955, urging the Supreme Court of the United States to void the Internal Security Act.

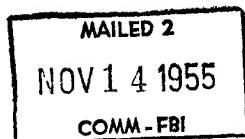
Enclosure

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers (Enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

cc - Mr. Jones

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(6)

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
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March 26, 1956

INDEXED

Mr. Wayne Murphy
Research Director
National Americanism Commission
National Headquarters
The American Legion
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Your letter dated March 20, 1956, your reference 111108:111, has been received. In accordance with your request, it is a pleasure to furnish you with the following statement which you may feel free to publish in your publication, "The Firing Line."

It is not within the prescribed authority of the FBI to issue clearances of any type to individuals or organizations. This Bureau is required to make information in its files and identification records available to governmental agencies entitled to receive such data. In carrying out its responsibilities in this regard, the FBI submits this information without comment or recommendation concerning the person or organization involved.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information identifiable with Murphy.

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(3)

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THE AMERICAN LEGION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

700 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST.—P. O. BOX 1055
INDIANAPOLIS 6, IND.

March 20, 1956

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Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This office is frequently confronted with statements to the effect that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has "cleared" an individual or has "granted clearance" to an individual or organization.

We are, of course, familiar with the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not grant clearances to individuals, however, it would be most helpful to us if we could have an official statement from you to that effect which we could reproduce and distribute through our counter-subversive publication, The Firing Line.

Your assistance in this matter will be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Wayne Murphy
WAYNE MURPHY, Research Director
National Americanism Commission

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100-418228-17

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AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE



Prepared and Distributed By The National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

VOL. NO. V, NO. 9

May 1, 1956

J U S T I C E

Those who served in Korea should have a particular interest in the case of individuals who although U. S. citizens are alleged to have given aid and comfort to our Communist enemies during that conflict.

Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., announced on April 25, 1956, that a San Francisco Federal Grand Jury had indicted JOHN WILLIAM POWELL, his wife SYLVIA CAMPBELL POWELL, and JULIAN SCHUMAN on charges of violating the wartime sedition statute.

All are American citizens and both men presently are engaged in writing and lecturing. The POWELLS have resided in San Francisco since their return from Red China in 1953, while SCHUMAN is residing in New York.

The indictment returned by the Grand Jury is in 13 counts, the first of which charges the three defendants with having conspired to violate the wartime sedition statute through the medium of the now defunct publication, "China Monthly Review", published by POWELL in Shanghai. MRS. POWELL, during the period covered by the indictment, was a contributing editor and later associate editor, while SCHUMAN was an associate editor during the period.

In connection with the charges, the Grand Jury said that while the United States was at war with the forces of the North Korean Communists and the Chinese Communists, the POWELLS and SCHUMAN conspired to circulate the "China Monthly Review" with intent to interfere with the operation and success of the military and naval forces of the United States and to promote the success of its enemies.

The other 12 counts, naming only POWELL, charged that he, as owner and editor of the "China Monthly Review", had conveyed false statements concerning the conduct of the war in Korea, was well as having used the "China Monthly Review" with the intent to cause disunity in the Armed Forces in the United States and to interfere with enlistment and recruitment.

POWELL was born July 3, 1919, in Shanghai. He attended the NOT RECORDED University of Missouri, 1938-1940, 1941-42. He was employed by the Office of War Information as a field representative in China from 1942 to 1945, when he returned to the United States. He went back to China in 1946 and stayed until 1953. MRS. POWELL, whom he married December 27, 1947, in China, had gone there in 1946 as an employee of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. She was born November 15, 1920, in Pendleton, Oregon.

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

SCHUMAN was born May 19, 1920 in Boston. He went to Shanghai in 1947, remaining until his return to the United States December 27, 1953.

A limited number of copies of the indictment against these individuals together with copies of JOHN WILLIAM POWELL'S testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1954 are available. Both may be obtained from the Firing Line, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana. Please enclose 50 cents to cover the cost of handling and mailing.

WHY TURNCOAT POW'S

Speaking in the Biltmore Hotel in New York City before the Wings Club on May 1, 1956 MAJOR WILLIAM E. MAYER, U. S. Army psychiatrist stated flatly: Our prisoners in Korea were "the most passive, submissive, helpless" Americans ever captured.

MAJ. MAYER'S conclusion, based on nearly 1,000 interviews with returned prisoners, is that the Americans who broke did so because they had no adequate set of moral values of personal standards to withstand their captors.

Through psychological means that were "neither new nor irresistible," MAJ. MAYER said, the Chinese were able to extract from American prisoners "simply astounding amounts of military intelligence" and "tons of anti-American propaganda." This was accomplished, he said, by isolating the prisoners emotionally through a system of mass indoctrination that had four major phases:

The segregation of leaders into camps for "reactionaries."

Setting up "very successfully" a system of informers among Americans that ultimately led to the PW's distrusting everybody and adopting a philosophy that survival was a matter of "dog eat dog."

Brainwashing classes that were not so much a matter of trying to sell Communism as to undermine American values. Instructors used the works of such authors as ERNEST HEMINGWAY, JOHN DOS PASSOS and JOHN STEINBECK-- "anyone who raised his voice against social injustice" -- to drive home their points.

A system of isolating prisoners from their families and country. For example, "Dear John" letters, divorce papers and dunning letters from loan companies arrived promptly in PW camps. Family letters did not.

As a defense against brainwashing, MAJ. MAYER stressed the need for teaching faith and courage in homes, schools and churches. (See "New York World Telegram and Sun", 5/2/56, page 3).

SUPPORT OF COMMUNISM IN THE FIELD
OF MUSIC

In July of 1946 a "cultural" congress was held in Moscow. NORMAN CORWIN, writer and radio commentator, was the "honored guest."

He presented the Moscow International Convention with two recordings from the American-Soviet Music Society. Following this convention in Moscow renewed activity in the recording field for Communist causes and objectives became apparent.

A few of the fronts which resulted are as follows: Stage For Action, Young People's Records, New Theatre, Trade Union Theatre, People's Artists, Cultural Folk Dance Group, Theodore Dreiser Work Shop, Modern Culture Club, Carver Cultural Council, Cultural Council, Dramatic Work Shop, Contemporary Theatre, Provisional Committee for Democracy in Radio, International Programs, Jefferson Chorus, Philadelphia Stage For Action, California Stage for Action, Contemporary Writers, People's Orchestra, People's Chorus, Book Find Club, Challenge Records, Charter Records, Freiheit, Gesang Sarein, People's Artists, Inc., Committee for the Defense of Education, Keynote Recordings, Inc., People's Radio Foundation, and the American-Russian Music Corporation, People's Songs. (See HUAC, California Report, 1948, page 392).

Currently on sale at Communist bookshops is a publication entitled "Sing Out" which is published by People's Artists, Inc. of 124 West 21st Street, New York 11, New York.

This volume lists IRWIN SILBER as editor and AL MOSS, BETTY SANDERS, PETE SEEGER and JERRY SILVERMAN as staff members. Contributors to Vol. 6, No. 1, 1956 were listed as LEON BIBB, HOWARD FAST, SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN, WALDEMAR HILLE, JIM HUTCHINSON, ERNIE LIEBERMAN, ALAN LOMAX, WALTER LOWENFELS, PAUL ROBESON, EARL ROBINSON, RUTH RUBIN and AL WOOD. (See "Sing Out", Vol. 6, No. 1, 1956, inside front cover).

Listed among those who sent their greetings to People's Artists on the occasion of its fifth anniversary were APPLETION, CLYDE R.; ARKIN, DAVID; ATINSKY, JERRY; BADEAUX, ED; BECKER, DOROTHY BALDWIN; BERLOW, HARRY; BERLOW, KITTY; BERNARDI, HESH; BYRON, BARBARA DANE; CARAWAN, GUY; CARAWAN, NOEL; CASCONE, JUANITA; DAVIS, OSSIE; DAVIS, RUBY; DE CARMIER, BOB; DE CARMIER, LOUISE; DWORAK, MIRIAM; EISENBERG, SHELLY; FOLKWAY RECORDS; FOLK SINGERS OF OBERLIN; GOULD, TANGA; HART, JEAN L.; HILLE, WALDEMAR; HOVEY, ESTHER; HOVEY, SERGE; ILCHUCK, FRANK; ILCHUCK, GRACE; KAHN, SYLVIA; KANFMAN, RUTH; KNIGHT, ELIZABETH; KOLB, JACK; KOLB, SYLVIA; LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE and LAWTHER, RAY.

Others included: LEIGHTON, MARION; LIEBERMAN, ANNIE; LIEBERMAN, ERNIE; LEV, RAY; LORING, JUNE; LORING, MICHAEL; LOROTHER, RAY; MENENDEZ, NICKY; MENENDEZ, NINA; MENENDEZ, PAUL; MORGAN, ANNA H.; OLIVER, BILL; ONE WORLD BOOKSHOP (CLEVELAND); PARTLOW, VERNE; PASMAN, ISOBEL; REYNOLDS, BERTHA C.; RICHARDSON, JOHNNY; ROGERS, A.; RUBIN, RUTH; SCHLAMME, MARTHA; SCHWARTZ, TEDDY; SHAPIRO, VIC; SEGAL, EDITH; SEEGER, PETER; SONGMAKERS WORKSHOP OF LOS ANGELES; SULLIVAN ELLIOT; TORMTO JEWISH FOLK CHOIR; VANCOUVER FOLK SINGERS; VINCENT, JENNY WELLS; WALLACH, ROSE; WALTON, JEANNE; WOLFE, ROBERT and WOLFF, BILL.

Songs and articles in the song book included:

- "Two Negro Folksongs From The Georgia Sea Islands", by PETE SEEGER.
- "Mark Warshawsky's Songs Mirrored Jewish Life", by RUTH RUBIN.
- "Black and White", a song - words by ALAN ROBERTS, music by EARL ROBINSON.
- "Hunting The Wren Songs In The United States", by LEWIS L. BARNES.
- "A Death Song Comes To Life", by ERIC WINTER.
- "A Death Song", words by WILLIAM MORRIS, music by MALCOLM LAWSON.

"Side by Side", a song - words by LEE HAYS, music by EARL ROBINSON.
"Manuel de Gerrit", a song - words by ALAN ROBERTS, music by BILL OLIVER.
"Carnegie Hall Rocks As The Weavers Return", by IRWIN SILBER.
"Kisses Sweeter Than Wine", a song - words by PAUL CAMPBELL, music by JOEL NEWMAN.
"Joe Hill Anniversary Widely Marked", by ALEXANDER WALGREEN.
(See "Sing Out", Vol. 6, No. 1, 1956, pages 3-46).

Patriotic Legionnaires may wish to refer to this list the next time they purchase records at their local music shops.

WARNING TO LEGIONNAIRES

The Soviet Union and its satellites are making a rich haul of American dollars as a by product of their "return-to-the-homeland" crusade. Communists have been bombarding selected Americans with letters from home and Communist newspapers. They urge refugees to return and others to send parcels to friends and relatives in the old country. Communist embassies and legations in this country are said to have authorized agencies here to sell parcels and collect customs duties in advance.

DR. LASZIO ACSAY, executive director of the Hungarian National Council, said recently that the Communists were "milking" kind-hearted Americans by overcharging on the items contained in the parcels and by adding heavy customs duties.

According to DR. ACSAY, two pounds of coffee, two pounds of sugar and a pound of cocoa, which would cost a maximum of \$3 here, come to \$15 when purchased as a package to be shipped to Hungary. Three pairs of nylons, available here for \$2, cost \$8 when contained in a bundle-for-Hungary, he said.

DR. ACSAY added that the duty on new clothing was \$1 a pound and on used clothing 50 cents a pound.

An official of the Lithuanian-American Information Center said the Communists had hit on a "gold mine" in the parcel campaign. There are 120,000 Americans of Lithuanian descent in New York alone. Among them is a widespread feeling of sympathy for the people in the old country, who have been living for years under an occupation by a foreign power.

The Lithuanian-Americans, it was said, know they are being taken in but do not know what to do about it. They want to help their friends and relatives who are suffering privation.

All Legionnaires should be on the alert for reports of such activity in their own local community.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE

Prepared and Distributed By The National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Hellerman
Miss Gandy

VOL. NO. V, NO. 8

April 15, 1956

LEGAL VICTORY

On March 26, 1956 the U. S. Supreme Court handed down what may well be one of the more important decisions in attacking the communist conspiracy. The chronology of the case which involved WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN is as follows:

On November 3, 1954, ULLMAN, pursuant to subpoena, appeared before a duly constituted grand jury of the Southern District of New York which was investigating matters concerned with attempts to endanger the national security by espionage and conspiracy to commit espionage. The grand jury asked him a series of questions relating to his knowledge of such activities, to his and to other persons' membership in the Communist Party. ULLMAN, invoking the privilege against self-incrimination, refused to answer the questions. The United States Attorney also asserted that he deemed the testimony necessary to the public interest of the United States, and annexed a letter from the Attorney General of the United States approving the application. The United States Attorney, in compliance with a request of the district judge filed an affidavit asserting his own good faith in filing the application.

ULLMAN, contesting the application attacked the constitutionality of the Act and urged that, if the immunity statute be held constitutional, the District Court should, in the exercise of its discretion, deny the application. He filed an affidavit setting forth in detail experiences with agents of the Department of Justice and congressional investigating committees and other information in support of his plea for an exercise of discretion by the District Court. The Government in reply filed affidavits denying some of the allegations set forth in ULLMAN'S affidavit.

On January 31, 1955 the District Court sustained the constitutionality of the statute and on February 8, 1955 instructed ULLMAN to answer questions put to him by the Grand Jury. ULLMAN appealed from this order but the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit dismissed the appeal.

ULLMAN again refused to answer the questions which the District Court had ordered him to answer. He was then brought before the District Court and convicted of contempt and sentenced to six months imprisonment unless he should purge himself of contempt. ULLMAN appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals for the Second District which affirmed the judgment of the District Court. The case was then carried to the U. S. Supreme Court which affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals.

52 JUN 4 1956

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HOW CAN THIS DECISION HELP?

If the immunity law, is used properly by Congressional committees and the Department of Justice, it can be a real weapon against the Red conspiracy. By granting immunity to those who plead the Fifth Amendment if asked if they are Communists or espionage agents, these committees of Congress and the officials of the Justice Department can accomplish two things--both injurious to the conspiracy.

If the person involved talks, he will show the widespread character of this conspiracy, hitherto hidden from the American public by the specious plea of the Fifth Amendment.

If the man involved in the Fifth Amendment plea, after being granted immunity from prosecution, refuses to talk--as did WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, then the hypocrisy of this plea will be revealed to the American people. The sole reason why it can be made under the law is to prevent a person from being prosecuted for admissions made against himself. It cannot be used, and never was intended to be used, as a cover-up for his associates and for concealing the extent of a conspiracy.

We can only hope that the immunity law, will be freely used to inform Americans of the Communist menace which confronts them. You can help by writing your senator and representative, also the Attorney General, urging that they do not allow this favorable ruling to lie dormant.

OTHER POSSIBLE SUPREME COURT CASES

PAUL M. SWEZZY of Wilton, New Hampshire, the co-editor of a New York City magazine, and HUGO DE GREGORY of Hudson, New Hampshire, listed as a one-time secretary-treasurer for the Communist Party in New England, have challenged the legality of New Hampshire's sedition laws in the light of recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions.

SWEZZY has been convicted of contempt of court for refusing to answer questions about a lecture he delivered at the University of New Hampshire in 1954. To testify, he contended would violate his rights under the 1st Amendment on freedom of speech.

The Wilton editor and former Harvard University instructor, was found in contempt of court in Merrimack county Superior Court last year when he continued in his refusal to testify.

He appealed to the Supreme Court. The case is scheduled to be returned to Superior Court for disposition unless SWEZZY files an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. He is expected to do so. (See Manchester Union Leader (N.H.), 4/20/56, pages 1-2).

WHO IS PAUL M. SWEZZY?

A report of the Attorney General to the New Hampshire General Court devotes 21 pages to the background and affiliations of PAUL M. SWEZZY who was a Harvard instructor from 1934-1942. During World War II he served with the OSS in London. Since the end of the War he has acted as co-editor with LEO HUBERMAN of the magazine "Monthly Review". The same Reports credits SWEZZY with being affiliated in some manner with at least 13 subversive organizations. (See Report of the Attorney General to the New

Hampshire General Court, Subversive Activities In New Hampshire, January 5, 1955, pages 79-101).

HUGO DE GREGORY

HUGO DE GREGORY is the first witness in the New Hampshire state probe of Communism to receive a grant of immunity under a state law enacted last year. The purpose of this law is to require a balky witness to testify. Since he cannot be prosecuted by the state for anything his testimony might reveal, the witness is prevented from using the 5th Amendment and refusing to testify because of the fear of self-incrimination.

DE GREGORY received such a grant of immunity in the New Hampshire Superior Court. He appealed and lost. He then asked for a rehearing claiming that two recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions, ULLMAN case and the NELSON case, made New Hampshire's immunity law unconstitutional. Now that he has lost his latest appeal for a rehearing the case will be returned to Merrimack county Superior Court April 28, unless he appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court first. (See Manchester Union Leader (N.H.), 4/20/56, pages 1-2).

COMMUNIST RECORD

HUGO DE GREGORY was listed as a member of the Massachusetts State Committee of the Communist Party in 1937. He was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of that state in 1940. In 1944 he was identified as a member of the Communist Political Association. In 1945 he was listed as Secretary-Treasurer of the Communist Party of Massachusetts. As late as 1948 he was identified as a paid employee of the Party. Another witness stated that when the Communist Party went underground that DE GREGORY then moved to New Hampshire. (See Report of the Attorney General To The New Hampshire General Court, Subversive Activities In New Hampshire, January 5, 1955, pages 204-206).

SPECIAL NOTICE

Two publications are now offered for distribution by the National Americanism Commission. The first of these is the 1955 bound and indexed volume of The Firing Line. As in the past the cost of this volume is \$3.00 each. Subscribers to The Firing Line who desire the 1955 index only may obtain their copy upon request without cost.

The Report on UNESCO which is also ready for distribution is one which has been requested by many of our subscribers. Its 88 pages of documented information should be in the hands of every individual who supports the position of The American Legion in regard to UNESCO. The cost of this publication is \$1.00 each. Please address all communications to The Firing Line, Post Office Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.

FBI CLEARANCE

Many Legionnaires while in the course of carrying out the Counter-Subversive Program of The American Legion have been confronted with the statement "How Can You Oppose This or That Individual - He Has Been cleared by the FBI." In order that Legionnaires might know the exact truth in this matter we asked FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER for a statement which we could publish. The following is a photostatic reproduction of the letter which we received from MR. HOOVER:

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-10-2009



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 26, 1956

Mr. Wayne Murphy
Research Director
National Americanism Commission
National Headquarters
The American Legion
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Your letter dated March 20, 1956, your reference 111108:111, has been received. In accordance with your request, it is a pleasure to furnish you with the following statement which you may feel free to publish in your publication, "The Firing Line."

It is not within the prescribed authority of the FBI to issue clearances of any type to individuals or organizations. This Bureau is required to make information in its files and identification records available to governmental agencies entitled to receive such data. In carrying out its responsibilities in this regard, the FBI submits this information without comment or recommendation concerning the person or organization involved.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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MAR 26 1956 PH 38 PM 56

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BOSTON FIELD OFFICE
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MAR 26 1956 PH 38 PM 56

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MAR 26 1956 PH 38 PM 56

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RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
MAR 28 1956 PH 38 PM 56

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)
SUBJECT: REPRODUCTION OF FBI CHART ENTITLED
"COMMUNIST PARTY, USA . . MAJOR ISSUES
EMPHASIZED" IN THE AMERICAN LEGION
"FIRING LINE" June 15, 1956
MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: July 6, 1956

✓
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
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Miss Gandy

Mr. WILLIAM G. PINSLEY, Head of Fact Finding Department, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, made available to Special Agent [REDACTED] Volume V, Number 12, June 15, 1956, issue of the American Legion "Firing Line" prepared and distributed by the National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana. On page 54 of this issue there is a reproduction of FBI chart entitled "Communist Party, USA . . Major Issues Emphasized" listing nine items, the last of which reads "Federal Intervention to Guarantee Civil Rights of Negroes in the South." The caption immediately preceding this chart reads as follows: "Major Issues of the Communist Party, U.S.A. - In order that Legionnaires and patriotic Americans may more readily identify current communist propaganda the following chart is reproduced with the permission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

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b7C

Mr. PINSLEY took issue with the preface set out by the American Legion to "readily identify current communist propaganda . . ." He felt that item nine of the chart might be misconstrued by people to the point where anyone who was interested in Federal intervention to guarantee civil rights of Negroes in the south could be considered a Communist. Mr. PINSLEY explained that he knew that Communists used certain major issues sponsored by other groups for their own propaganda. However, he felt that the chart as set forth in the aforementioned publication was misleading.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau in the event they may wish to contact the American Legion in this regard. Pertinent issue enclosed.

Enclosure (1) **ENCLOSURE** 100-418228-19
2 - Bureau (Registered Mail)

1 - Chicago

AK:MMS

(3)

RECORDED-29

17 JULY 1956

INDEXED-29

FILED
17 JULY 1956
FBI - CHICAGO

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71 JUL 18 1956



THE AMERICAN LEGION

FIRING LINE



Prepared and Distributed By The National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

VOL. V, NO. 12

June 15, 1956

OPPOSITION TO ATOM TESTS

The "New York Times" of May 7, 1956 and the "Daily Worker" of May 8, 1956 both carried accounts of an appeal to the President sponsored by the Womens International League For Peace and Freedom. The crux of the appeal was contained in its first and second paragraphs as follows:

"We do not agree that the explosion of H-Bombs in the Pacific is necessary for our defense.

"We oppose not only these tests, but any future tests, because they imply our continued reliance on weapons of mass destruction for peace and security."

The protest contains more than 500 words, not one of which refers to the Soviet Union's activity in producing atomic bombs or suggests in any way that the Soviets discontinue their explosion of atomic and hydrogen bombs. It must be assumed that this group must have learned from some source by this time that the Soviets do have atomic bombs which they do explode from time to time. This failure to censure equally the Soviet efforts leave small room for doubt as to which government they support

The names of the following individuals appear as signers of this protest:

KATHERINE ARNETT, EMILY GREENE BALCH, ROGER BALDWIN, STRINGFELLOW BARR, HELEN MARSTON BEARDSLEY, HELEN BOUGHTON, HENRY J. CADBURY, DR. MARY OWEN CAMERON, LUCY P. CARNER, REV. HENRY HITT CRANE, DOROTHY DAY, RUTH FREEMAN, ALICE HAMILTON, M.D., REV. DONALD HARRINGTON, DR. MICHAEL HEIDELBERGER, LEWIS HOSKINS, HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL, REV. ALLAN A. HUNTER, DOROTHY HUTCHINSON, SAMUEL GUY INMAN, WILLIAM KEMSLEY, FREDA KIRCHWEY, DR. FLEMMIE KITRELL, DR. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, CAROLINE BIDDLE MALIN and LENORE MARSHALL.

Others include DR. M. F. ASHLEY MONTAGU, STELLA W. MOSS, REV. A. J. MUSTE, BERTHA MC NEILL, KATHLEEN NORRIS, VIOLET OAKLEY, MILDRED SCOTT OLSTEAD, H. A. OVERSTREET, DR. VICTOR PASHKIS, CLARENCE PICKETT, JOSEPHINE POMERANCE, META RISEMAN, DOROTHY MEDDERS ROBINSON, REV. ORRIS G. ROBINSON, REV. JOHN NEVIN SAYRE, KATHLEEN W. SAYRE, MAY B. SCHAMBERG, EMILY PARKER SIMON, ANNALEE STEWART, NORMAN THOMAS, HOWARD THURMAN, ELIZABETH TOLLES, GLADYS D. WALSER and E. RAYMOND WILSON. (See "New York Times," May 7, 1956, page 21 and "Daily Worker", May 8, 1956, pages 1 and 8).

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Let us examine the records of certain of the signers of the statement sponsored by the Womens International League For Peace and Freedom.

EMILY GREENE BALCH has been listed as a sponsor of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born which has been cited as subversive by the United States Attorney General and declared to be one of the oldest Communist front organizations in the United States. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 350).

She has also been listed as a member of the formulating committee of the Committee For Peaceful Alternatives To The Atlantic Pact; Sponsor of the Stockholm Appeal (Stockholm Peace Petition) and Initiating Sponsor of the Mid-Century Conference For Peace. All of these organizations have been cited as subversive. (See HUAC, Report On The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, pages 55, 128 and 143; Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, pages 37, 76 and 106).

The name of EMILY GREENE BALCH appeared in the "Daily Worker" of 12-10-52, as the signer of an appeal to the President to grant amnesty to the leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act. Earlier she was reported in the same paper to have sent an appeal to the President on behalf of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee--a subversive organization--asking him to free their convicted leaders DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY and HOWARD FAST. (See "Daily Worker", 12-10-52, page 4 and 8-21-50, page 5).

ROGER N. BALDWIN has been listed as a member of the National Committee of the All-American Anti- Imperialist League, member of the Executive Committee of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, member of the Executive Committee of the American League For Peace and Democracy, and member of the national bureau of the American League Against War and Fascism -- all of which have been cited as subversive. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 311, 380, 404 and 416; Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, pages 10, 17, 19 and 20).

In addition to these and other Communist front affiliations, ROGER BALDWIN was convicted of "Draft Evasion" in World War I and served a term in the Essex County, New Jersey jail. (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States, Vol. I, 1938, page 161).

STRINGFELLOW BARR in addition to sponsoring the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, a subversive organization, has been listed in the "Daily Worker" as the signer of an appeal to the President to grant amnesty to the leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act. (See HUAC, Report of the National Committee to Defeat The Mundt Bill, 1950, page 11; "Daily Worker", 12-10-52, page 4; and Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, page 80).

REV. HENRY HITT CRANE has been listed as a sponsor of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born; sponsor of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation, sponsor of the Mid-Century Conference for Peace, member of the Executive Committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Service in 1946 and candidate for the Executive Committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Action in 1950. All of these groups have been cited as Communist or subversive. (See HUAC, Appendix IX,

1944, page 350; HUAC, Report On The Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 147; HUAC, Review of the Methodist Federation For Social Action, 1952, pages 42 and 86; Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, pages 13, 75 and 76).

DONALD HARRINGTON was the signer of an appeal in 1940 asking the Governor of California to dismiss charges against SAM DARCY, a known Communist leader. In 1941, HARRINGTON signed a statement urging the President and Congress to defend the rights of the Communist Party. As late as 1953, he urged the President to use his power of clemency to save the lives of the convicted traitors ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 648 and 1236; and "Daily Worker", 1-13-53, page 2).

FREDA KIRCHWEY, whose husband EVANS CLARK was formerly secretary to deported Bolshevik agent LUDWIG MARTENS, now serves as editor of the "Nation" magazine which appears in many school libraries. Her record of affiliation with Communist and subversive groups includes the Southern Conference For Human Welfare. (See HUAC, Report on The Southern Conference For Human Welfare, 1947, page 15) and the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief (See HUAC, Report on the American Slav Congress, 1949, page 122).

The World Congress of Intellectuals held at Wroclaw Poland in 1948 was attended by FREDA KIRCHWEY. (See HUAC, Report on the Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 9). In 1953 the name of FREDA KIRCHWEY was listed among those who sought clemency for the convicted traitors ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. (See "Daily Worker", 2-16-53, page 7).

M. F. ASHLEY MONTAGU has been listed as a guest lecturer at the School for Democracy, a sponsor of the Mid-Century Conference For Peace, member of the editorial board of "Interne" and signer of a statement on behalf of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born. All of these groups have been cited as subversive. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, page 930; HUAC, Report on the Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 150; Selected Documents, page 262 - Legion files; "Daily Worker", 8-10-50, page 5).

DR. EDWARD CONDON

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, former director of the National Bureau of Standards, will become Professor of Physics and head of that Department at Washington University in St. Louis on September 1. The appointment of the nuclear physicist, now visiting Professor of Physics at the University of Pennsylvania, was announced recently by ETHAN A. H. SHEPLEY, chancellor of the University. DR. CONDON resigned as director of research and development for the Corning Glass Works in 1954 after giving up an effort to win final security clearance on Navy contracts.

The Report of the National Security Subcommittee to the full House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948 states:

"The files of the Bureau reflect that DR. EDWARD U. CONDON has been in contact as late as 1947 with an individual alleged, by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944.

"MR. and MRS. CONDON associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among these are

MRS. JOSEPH WINIEWIZE, wife of the Polish Ambassador, VIRGINIA WOERK, a clerk employee of the Polish Embassy, HELEN M. HARRIS, secretary of the Polish Embassy and IGNACE ZLOTOWSKI, former counselor of the Polish Embassy and presently a Polish delegate to the United Nations.

"HELEN HARRIS is identified as a former secretary to the American Soviet Science Society during the time it was known as science committee of the National American Soviet Friendship Society. She went to work for the Polish Embassy in the fall of 1946.

"ZLOTOWSKI is identified as a nuclear scientist who studied under JOLIET CURIE, known member of the Communist Party. He was ex-secretary of the American Soviet Society... It is also known that MR. and MRS. CONDON were in contact with several other persons closely associated with this alleged Soviet espionage agent..."(See HUAC, Report To The Full Committee of the Special Subcommittee On National Security of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 4).

A school with the reputation of Washington University will no doubt wish to reflect upon the unpleasantness which might arise from this situation.

MAJOR ISSUES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

In order that Legionnaires and patriotic Americans may more readily identify current communist propaganda the following chart is reproduced with the permission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EDWARD T. STROUD, DIRECTOR

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA MAJOR ISSUES EMPHASIZED



4-1 (12-28-56)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

To:

- Director
— Mr. Tolson, 5744
— Mr. Boardman, 5736
— Mr. Belmont, 1742
— Mr. Mohr, 5517
— Mr. Parsons, 7621
— Mr. Rosen, 5706
— Mr. Tamm, 5256
— Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB
— Mr. Sizoo, 1742

— Mr. Nichols, 5640
— Mr. McGuire, 5642
— Mr. Wick, 5634
— Mr. DeLoach, 5636
— Mr. Morgan, 5625

— Mr. Jones, 4236
— Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
— Mr. Waikart, 7204
— Mr. Eames, 7206
— Mr. Wherry, 5537

— See Me
— For Your Info

— For appropriate action

— Mr. Nea:
— Miss Ga
X Mr. Holl
— Records
— Pers. R
— Reading
— Mail Ro
— Teletyp
— Code Room, 4642
— Mechanical, B-110
— Supply Room, B-216
— Tour Room, 5625

— Miss Lurz
— Mrs. Faber
— Miss McCord
— Miss Rogers
— Miss Loper
— Miss Price

— Note & Return

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Bodenham
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mair
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Jones
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

- Miss Lurz
- Mrs. Faber
- Miss McCon
- Miss Roger
- Miss Loper
- Miss Price

Note & Return

~~Director is mentioned on page~~

X ENCL/OSURE

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

1944-4418 -26

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THE AMERICAN LEGION

FIRING LINE



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VOL. NO. VI, NO. 3

February 1, 1957

THE ZELLERBACH APPOINTMENT

Some members of The American Legion are seriously disturbed over President Eisenhower's appointment of JAMES DAVID ZELLERBACH as American Ambassador to Italy, succeeding MRS. CLARE BOOTHE LUCE. ZELLERBACH's appointment will now be subject to confirmation by the United States Senate during the 1st Session of the 85th Congress. (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 11-25-56, page A-16.)

According to an affidavit of ALFRED KOHLBERG, dated April 16, 1952, ZELLERBACH was identified as a 1947 member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Pacific Relations, who voted against KOHLBERG's resolution calling for an investigation of Communist influence in the Institute of Pacific Relations. (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings On The Institute of Pacific Relations, Part 14, 1952, page 4944.)

After a very thorough probe of this organization, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reported in 1952 that the Institute of Pacific Relations "has been considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence." As far back as 1948, the Institute was cited as a Communist front by the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities of the California Legislature. (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Report, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1952, page 223; and HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications In The United States, 1951, page 16.)

Since 1947, Legionnaires in the Department of California have attempted to secure the removal of certain un-American murals displayed in the lobby of the Rincon Annex of the San Francisco Post Office Building. The Department of California charged that the murals did not "truly depict the romance and glory of early California history" but did "cast a most derogatory and improper reflection upon the character of the pioneers; and that other murals are definitely subversive and designed to spread Communist propaganda and tend to promote racial hatred and class warfare..." (See Hearings, Rincon Annex Murals-San Francisco, No. 83-5, 1953, page 7.)

The Firing Line of February 15, 1955, page 1, reported that ANTON REFREGIER, designer of the murals, had been affiliated with 33 organizations and publications cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General and the House Committee On Un-American Activities. As the result of the controversy, a hearing was held before the Subcommittee On Public Works, House of Representatives on May 1, 1953, under House Joint Resolution 211. The Resolution, which, if adopted, would have required the Administrator of General Services to remove the murals from the Post Office Building. According to the hearings, ZELLERBACH was a member of a committee which drafted and signed a statement opposing

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adoption of House Joint Resolution 211. (See Hearings, Rincon Annex Murals-San Francisco, No. 83-5, 1953, pages 1, 77 and 78.)

In 1954, ZELLERBACH became involved in an activity of the National Committee For An Effective Congress. He was the signer of a telegram dated July 23, 1954, based on an appeal of this Committee which was sent to all members of the United States Senate. The appeal asked for support of a measure, which, if passed, would make any Senator unsafe and subject to censure whenever his activities met with disapproval of left-wing groups. The National Committee For An Effective Congress was fully exposed in the August 15, 1954 issue of the Firing Line, pages 5 and 6. (See "Congressional Record," 7-30-54, page 12123.)

According to a leaflet entitled Platform Policy of United World Federalists, Inc., 1954-55, ZELLERBACH was listed as a member of this organization's National Advisory Board. He has also been listed as a Director of the Foreign Policy Association and a Chairman of the Northern California Branch of the American Association For The United Nations. From 1945 to 1948, ZELLERBACH served as a United States Employer Delegate and Vice Chairman of the Governing Body of the United Nations' specialized agency, the International Labor Organization. He has also been a Director of the World Affairs Council of Northern California. (See "Who's Who In America," Volume 27, 1952-1953, page 2698; Volume 29, 1956-1957, pages 2874-2875; and "The Washington Post and Times Herald," 11-25-56, page A-16.)

On November 20, 1956, The Fund For The Republic, Inc. announced the retirement of ZELLERBACH whose three-year term as a member of the Fund's Board of Directors had expired. Exposed in many issues of the Firing Line, The Fund For The Republic has contributed financially to causes believed by the Legion to be highly questionable, and include projects which attempt to discredit Congressional Investigating Committees in the field of internal security. The House Committee On Un-American Activities has recently conducted investigations concerning some of the Fund's projects. (See "New York Herald Tribune," 11-21-56, Section 2, page 1.)

ZELLERBACH has been President of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco from 1938 until his resignation from the company in the Fall of 1956. According to a United States Department of Justice press release of November 19, 1956, the Federal Court in Chicago, Illinois entered three anti-trust consent judgements successfully terminating restraints of trade in the linen supply and paper towel business. The Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco, maker of paper and pulp products, was named as a defendant in one of the three cases set forth in the release. (See U. S. Department of Justice Press Release, 11-19-56; and "The Washington Post and Times Herald," 11-25-56, page A-16.)

NEO-FASCIST ACTIVITIES

Some Legionnaires have undoubtedly received a mimeographed form letter dated December 27, 1956, which solicited written testimonials on behalf of the formerly convicted war criminal, Grand Admiral KARL DOENITZ, who was released by Allied authorities from Spandau Prison, West Berlin, Germany, last October. The appeal was signed by H. KEITH THOMPSON, JR., who claims to be a "journalist" and "public relations counsel" of Post Office Box 254, Wall Street Station, New York City. The letterhead reflected that THOMPSON is a United Nations correspondent for Durer Verlag of Buenos Aires, Argentina; and specializes in "editorial services," "press coverage," "special research" and "private news analysis."

THOMPSON stated that "it is my task to assemble a commemorative album of letters, clippings, etc., on the occasion" of DOENITZ's release from "illegal

confinement." According to THOMPSON, "the 'crime' of Admiral DOENITZ was the effective leading of the naval arm of a nation at war, nothing more...His American friends, and those who never knew him personally, but who are repelled by the entire spectacle of the 'war crimes trials' and anxious to remove some of this blot on the record of the United States, have undertaken to prepare albums containing clippings pertaining to Admiral DOENITZ and letters from Americans welcoming his release...citing his record as an honorable military commander."

Recipients of this appeal were urged to submit typewritten or hand-written statements on one side of standard paper, including such personal data as occupation, educational background and military rank. In the concluding portion of the letter, THOMPSON requested that all testimonials be received before January 20, 1957, "on which date the completed albums will be bound and presented to Admiral DOENITZ...This is your opportunity...The honor of our country is at issue."

WHO IS THOMPSON?

H. KEITH THOMPSON, JR. was born in Orange, New Jersey in 1922. He attended Drew University and graduated from Yale University in 1946. THOMPSON was in the United States Navy during World War II and served aboard the flagship of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition as a communications officer in 1946 and 1947. In 1952, THOMPSON registered with the United States Department of Justice as a foreign agent for the Sozialistische Reichspartei (Socialist Reich Party), a "post war new-style Nazi Organization" in West Germany, now banned by the German Government. (See "The Washington Post," 9-22-52, page 6; Report, Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, As Amended, 1950-1954, pages 74 and 195; "Cross Currents, 1956, pages 204-206; and HUAC, Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups, 1954, page 9.)

According to the registration statement, THOMPSON was listed as publicity agent, public relations counsel, fund raiser and "sole agent and representative" of the Socialist Reich Party, which formally disbanded on September 12, 1952. He has claimed that he is working for the release of 1,045 former German military personnel who have been sentenced as war criminals; and has made a statement to the effect that if HERMAN GOERING were still alive and in prison, THOMPSON would also work for his release. In recent years, he has been listed as a director of the American Committee For The Advancement of Western Culture and a member of the "one-man" Committee For The Freedom of Major General Remer, a former Hitler supporter. In 1953, THOMPSON was named as having been affiliated with the National Renaissance Party, a small neo-fascist organization located in New York City. (See "The Washington Post," 9-22-52, page 6; and HUAC, Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups, 1954, page 9.)

A TROJAN HORSE IN THE MAKING

FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER's timely warning of November 1956 against having a false sense of security concerning the Communist Party, U.S.A., has been followed by a statement on the subject by Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER, Chairman of the House Committee On Un-American Activities. In a release outlining anticipated activities of the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party to be held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957, WALTER stated that "the Communist conspiracy in the United States is scheduled to unveil...a new strategy designed to deceive the courts, the Congress and the American people."

"The new strategy which is being developed undercover for adoption at the national convention of the Communist Party...is to amend the constitution of the Communist Party to (1) sever the technical, legal connection between the

Communist Party of the United States and the international Communist apparatus; (2) disavow force and violence as a means of attaining Communist objectives; and (3) change the name and other identifications of the Communist Party and its fronts," Mr. Walter continued.

"The purpose of this strategy is clear; namely, to attempt to escape convictions under the Smith Act for conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, and to immobilize the proceedings under the Internal Security Act which requires registration of organizations controlled by a foreign power.

"In truth and in fact, the Communist conspiracy will neither change its connections with Moscow, its dedication to force and violence, nor any of its other conspiratorial aspects. It is vital that the American people, and especially our governmental agencies, be alert to the proposed strategy which is only another facade behind which the treacherous conspiracy will continue to operate," Mr. Walter concluded.

MINIONS OF MOSCOW

In November 1956, the National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell of 940 Broadway, New York City, announced its intention to distribute 500,000 copies of the Committee's new four-page monthly tabloid newspaper Prisoner On Our Conscience. Claiming that since the United States Court of Appeals was "being asked to grant a new trial to MORTON SOBELL," the Committee stated contributions for both SOBELL's "legal and public appeals" were "urgently" needed. (See National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell letterhead, 1956; and "Prisoner On Our Conscience," November 1956, page 1.)

The National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell is listed as a subversive organization in the January 2, 1957 revised edition of the House Committee On Un-American Activities' Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, page 60. The Congressional Committee related that "following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June 1953, the Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case (a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States) was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October 1953..." The organization has been subsequently known as the National Committee to Secure Justice For Morton Sobell.

Selling for \$.10 a copy, the November 1956 edition of Prisoner On Our Conscience, page 4, announced the location of 5 regional offices of the National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell as follows: Los Angeles Sobell Committee, 468 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California, Phone: Hollywood 4-4725; Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees, 1417 Valencia, San Francisco, California, Phone: Atwater 2-0422; Chicago Sobel Committee, 20 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois, Phone: Webster 9-5992; Syracuse Sobell Committee, 1009 Cumberland Avenue, Syracuse, New York, Phone: (Syracuse) 722406; and St. Louis Sobell Committee, 3715 LaSalle Street, St. Louis, Missouri, Phone: Prospect 1-8540.

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March 5, 1957

**Mr. Donald L. Sweany, Jr.
Research Specialist
National Americanism Commission
The American Legion
1608 K Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.**

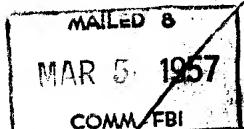
Dear Mr. Sweazy:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 28, 1957, with which you forwarded a copy of the March 1, 1957, issue of the "Firing Line." Your thoughtfulness is deeply appreciated.

I want you to know that all of us in the FBI are most grateful for the outstanding review of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead which appears in the "Firing Line." It is particularly rewarding to know that the book has been recommended for all American Legion libraries.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



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Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Taft _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Andy _____

GEM:clk
(4)

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

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THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION

1608 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

PERSONAL

February 28, 1957

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tatam	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

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DATE 07-10-2009

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought that you would want to see the enclosed
March 1, 1957 issue of the Firing Line which contains
our review of The FBI Story.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Dan Sweeny P
DONALD I. SWEANY, JR.
Research Specialist
National Americanism Commission

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The review of "The FBI Story" begins on page 18.

MAR 1 1957

THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE

Prepared and Distributed By The National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

VOL. NO. VI, NO. 5

March 1, 1957

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.

The current nationwide fund raising campaign by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) for the purpose of financing legal aid to the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), plus the recent \$50,000 grant from The Fund For The Republic, invites attention to resolutions adopted at the 1956 National Convention of The American Legion, requesting Congressional investigation of each of these organizations. (See "Firing Line," 9-15-56, pages 79 and 80; ACLU solicitation letter, 1-1-57; and Fund For The Republic "Three-Year Report," 1956, page 24.)

The resolution on the ACLU directs attention to the organizations' defense of individuals and organizations whose aims and purposes are inimical to the best interests of the United States; ACLU's consistent opposition to our present loyalty and security programs; and opposition to the conviction of individuals cited for contempt by duly authorized Congressional Investigating Committees. Currently, the ACLU of Northern California is initiating a campaign to abolish the House Committee On Un-American Activities. (See "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., 1-18-57, page C-7.)

According to the ACLU solicitation letter dated January 1, 1957, the following caption was printed in capital letters: "ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES ...HENCEFORWARD SHALL BE FREE." Charging that restrictive laws and economic reprisals and violence are being used against the NAACP and the (National) Urban League, the ACLU claims "these desperate efforts are denying the First Amendment guarantees of free speech and association, not only to Negroes, but also to white people who aid in their struggle."

The appeal requested that the public contribute \$7.00 or multiples thereof by February 1, 1957, inasmuch as "many new ACLU attorneys and many new ACLU affiliates are needed throughout the South." The letter stated "in answer to this Appeal, we can advance our frontiers on February 1." From the tenor of this letter, the wilds of the South are obviously unknown territory, to be explored and conquered as soon as funds are forthcoming for the invasion by ACLU attorneys. It appears difficult to envision the American public being sufficiently credulous to subscribe to the activities of an organization (ACLU), which until 1940 numbered among those on its National Board members of the Communist Party. For additional information on the ACLU, see the October 15, November 1, and December 15, 1956 issues of the Firing Line. (See California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 108; See "In The Shadow of War", 1939-1940, Published by ACLU, June 1940, pages 47-50 inc.)

The American Legion's resolution relative to The Fund For The Republic specifically requests the Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury to take action to revoke its tax exempt status. This is based on the fact that the Fund's activities raise a serious question as to its classification by the Internal

Revenue Service as "charitable" in its grants. (See "Firing Line," 9-15-56, page 80)

The Legion is primarily opposed to the activities of the Fund because they appear to lead but to one purpose - the destruction of the Internal Security of the United States. This appears obvious from the Fund's propaganda that Communism never has been and is not now a serious danger to this country; sinister forces under the pretext of fighting Communism are the real danger and threaten the civil liberties of all Americans; security measures are un-American and are being used to harass and persecute innocent people. (See "Firing Line," 9-15-55, page 1.)

Without going into details concerning the opposition of the Fund's President to security measures, DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS' thinking on the subject of Communism can be summarized by one sentence from a statement on page 11 of May 31, 1955 Report of the Fund For The Republic: "A POLITICAL PARTY IN THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE 'ENEMY'." According to the January 1957 edition of the Fund's Bulletin, there are 15 grants and projects of the Fund relative to the legal profession. Listed in this category is a grant of \$50,000 for the "Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the NAACP."

The Legion's National Convention resolution called "for an investigation of the NAACP to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charges that this organization is influenced by Communists or their fellow travelers." The Congressional Record of February 23, 1956, pages 2805-2849, carried a summarization of the left-wing and Communist front affiliations of 78 of the NAACP's leadership under the caption "Subversive Character of NAACP." (See "Firing Line," 9-15-56, page 80.)

Included in this summary was a resolution passed by the South Carolina General Assembly on February 22, 1956, which charged that executive and administrative officials of the NAACP and in addition 11 of 28 vice-presidents and 28 of 47 directors "reveal records of affiliation with or parties in Communism, Communist-front, fellow traveling or subversive organizations or activities," according to the files of the House Committee On Un-American Activities. (See "Congressional Record," 2-23-56, pages 2847 and 2848.)

A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

A report summarizing the most thorough private study ever made of the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice recently became available for public distribution in the form of a new book entitled The FBI Story by DON WHITEHEAD. Published by Random House late last year, the 368-page volume is a refreshing unrestricted account of the history, mission and activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Fully indexed and documented, The FBI Story was written with the full cooperation of FBI Director JOHN EDGAR HOOVER. In naming names, places and events, the narrative takes the reader behind-the-scenes of the FBI during its investigations of gangsters, Fascist and Communist agents who have broken our laws.

Firing Line readers will be particularly interested in WHITEHEAD's report of the highly successful American Legion and FBI cooperation during World War II. Approved by the National Executive Committee in 1940, this liaison designated Legionnaires who were in a position to "furnish confidential information about a particular problem" to "make reports to the FBI." In the event an investigation was warranted, it would only be conducted by the FBI. This same specialized program of cooperation

was instituted again during the Korean War.

From the foreword of The FBI Story, Director HOOVER characterized the FBI as a "closely knit, cooperative organization of more than 14,000 men and women" functioning as a team. Claiming that "no one case is solved through the efforts of any one person," MR. HOOVER related that "our achievements have come through the combined efforts of the organization." Such a formula has kept America safe. Legionnaires, see that your local library receives a copy of The FBI Story.

THE KOREAN WAR SEDITION CASE

The Federal Court trial of JOHN WILLIAM POWELL, SYLVIA CAMPBELL POWELL and JULIAN SCHUMAN who were indicted in 1956 on 13 counts involving seditious activities affecting the Armed Forces of the United States during the Korean War, has been tentatively scheduled for April 15, 1957. In a brief summary outlining the Federal Grand Jury indictment, the May 1, 1956 issue of the Firing Line reported that "while the United States was at war with forces of the North Korean Communists and the Chinese Communists, the POWELLS and SCHUMAN conspired to circulate the China Monthly Review with intent to interfere with the operation and success of the military and naval forces of the United States and to promote the success of its enemies." (See U. S. Department of Justice Release, 4-25-56, page 1; and "National Guardian," 1-21-57, page 4.)

The indictment charged the POWELLS and SCHUMAN, wilfully, knowingly and unlawfully conspired to:

- (1) Make and convey false reports and false statements with intent to interfere with the operation and success of the armed services.
- (2) Attempted to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the armed forces.
- (3) Obstruct recruiting and enlistment service of the United States through distribution of China Monthly Review throughout the country. (See U. S. Department of Justice release: Indictment of John and Sylvia Powell and Julian Schuman, April 1956, page 2.)

The indictment further charges various overt acts of knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully having conveyed false reports and false statements alleging:

- (4) General RIDGWAY with attempting to wreck peace negotiations.
- (5) The United States with engaging in aggressive acts against North Korea and Asia.
- (6) That the United States deliberately attempted to obstruct peace talks. (See U. S. Department of Justice release: Indictment of John and Sylvia Powell and Julian Schuman, April 1956, pages 7 and 8.)

ENTER! ACLU

Announcing its opposition to the United States Government's case on December 26, 1956, the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Northern California declared "this presents a serious threat to fundamental liberties, particularly freedom of the press and fair trial." Claiming that this prosecution is not consistent "with our constitutional guarantee of

freedom of the press," the ACLU revealed that in the event the defendants are convicted, an amicus curiae (friends of the court) brief would be filed on their behalf in the Federal Court of Appeals. The ACLU Southern California Branch also became interested in the case. According to the January 1957 edition of their official organ The Open Forum, POWELL was scheduled to address two ACLU Chapters in that area. (See "American Civil Liberties Union News", January 1957, page 1.)

The ACLU charges that the indictment is an abridgment of free speech. However, the pro-Communist writings of POWELL are not the sole basis for the indictment, but the intent to use the writings to wilfully obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service and to interfere with the operations and success of the military and naval forces of the United States. The indictment itself states this and the ACLU is not acting in good faith in claiming that a civil liberties issue exists before the Government offers its evidence to the Court in proving that POWELL intended to use his writings for treasonable purposes. (See National ACLU "News Release," 1-14-57, pages 1 and 2.)

Representatives of The American Legion have recently been informed that the ACLU has been rendering legal services by furnishing counsel in civil rights cases. If this be so, it is definitely an abridgment of the organization's charter, and such ultra vires acts should be brought to the attention of state bar associations. Additional advice has been received that ACLU representatives so operating in some areas are not members of the bar in states where these cases are being handled.

This West Coast situation has an unsavory odor. The ACLU is obviously not entering the case with clean hands if the flimsy pretext used is their real reason for charging civil rights violation. There are many in the ACLU with honest intentions and time is of the essence in their immediate awakening to the realization that they are but catspaws for members of the legal fraternity wearing Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde masks.

A NEW "DEFENSE COMMITTEE"

Another organization interested in quashing the sedition indictment against the POWELLS and SCHUMAN is the newly formed Powell-Schuman Defense Fund of Post Office Box 1808, San Francisco 1, California. In a January 1957 appeal, the Defense Fund claimed that the defendants were indicted "on charges of 'sedition' because they wrote critically of the Korean conflict." This appeal, which was signed by CHARLES MATTOX, Treasurer of the Defense Fund, claimed that contributions are "urgently needed" to prepare for the trial. (See Powell-Schuman Defense Fund letterhead, 1957.)

WHO IS CHARLES MATTOX?

The official organ of the Communist Party on the west coast, Daily People's World, reported in its July 3, 1953 edition page 2, that CHARLES MATTOX participated in a Lecture Series which was conducted at the California Labor School. In 1955, the same Communist organ identified MATTOX as a participant in the School's Graphic Arts Workshop. Legionnaires will recall that the California Labor School was cited as a "subversive and Communist organization" by the United States Attorney General in June 1948. (See "Daily People's World," 1-13-55, page 7; and HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 22 and 100.)

ATTORNEYS IN THE CASE

According to The New York Times of January 26, 1957, page C-3, MRS. DORIS BRIN WALKER ROBERSON (also known as MRS. DORIS BRIN WALKER) and ABRAHAM LINCOLN WIRIN were listed as attorneys for the POWELLS and SCHUMAN. MRS. ROBERSON was identified as a member of the Communist Party by a witness before the House Committee On Un-American Activities on December 2, 1953. When MRS. ROBERSON appeared before this Congressional Committee that same year, she "refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership." In 1951, she was listed as Director of the Alameda County (California) of the Independent Progressive Party which was "operated lock stock and barrel by the Communist Party in California." (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee On Un-American Activities For The Year 1953, page 122; and California Legislature, Senate Investigating Committee On Education, Tenth Report, 1952, page 112.)

In 1942, MRS. ROBERSON graduated from the University of California School of Jurisprudence where she made an outstanding scholastic record. After being admitted into the law practice, she was appointed enforcement attorney with the San Francisco Office of Price Administration, serving in that position from 1942 to 1944. Not notwithstanding her professional legal background, MRS. ROBERSON worked at manual labor in a cannery in 1946 as an organizer for the Communist-dominated Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers of America. That same year she was employed by Cutter Laboratories, Inc. of Berkeley, California. (See California Legislature, Eighth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1955, pages 49 and 50.)

When applying for employment at Cutter Laboratories, she "deliberately made a series of false statements and misrepresentations." While completing her personnel application, she "concealed her attendance at law school, her law degree and her admission to practice law in California." MRS. ROBERSON also "concealed her entire previous employment record," part of which reflected false employment with a fictitious business organization. She was promptly fired by Cutter Laboratories in 1946 for making these deliberate misstatements in her application questionnaire and for alleged Communist Party membership. (See California Legislature, Eighth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1955, pages 50 and 52.)

The other co-counsel for the POWELLS and SCHUMAN is ABRAHAM LINCOLN WIRIN, who is a member of the Board of Directors and Counsel of the Southern California Branch of the ACLU. His left-wing record was fully exposed in the January 15, 1957 issue of the Firing Line, pages 7 and 8.

TRAVEL BEHIND THE "BAMBOO CURTAIN"

On January 4, 1957, Federal Judge LOUIS E. GOODMAN authorized WIRIN to go to Communist China without a passport as an "officer of the court" to interview witnesses for the trial, notwithstanding the Department of State's policy of refusing such travel by American citizens to areas where "fellow citizens are held as political hostages." GOODMAN's order specified that the "United States government must not penalize WIRIN, providing he leaves his passport at Hong Kong." (See "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., 1-5-57, page A-2.)

Promptly, PATRICK MURPHY MALIN, Executive Director of the National ACLU, "hailed" Judge GOODMAN's decision according to the January 14, 1957 ACLU News Release.

The release stated that the court order "is based on the principle that a defendant cannot have a fair trial unless his defense can be properly prepared, in this case by having his lawyer meeting face-to-face with possible witnesses in Communist China and Korea." The ACLU statement claimed that the "State Department's effort to punish three American reporters for their unauthorized entry into Communist China may fail" because of the judge's order approving WIRIN's travel to that country.

In an "exclusive interview" with the Communist Daily People's World, WIRIN said that he will seek depositions from Prime Minister CHOU EN LAI of the People's (Communist) Republic of China and President KIM IL SUNG of the North Korean (Communist) Republic. He claims that scores of other depositions will be sought and "as many as 150 to 200 witnesses will be rounded up by WIRIN to be brought to San Francisco so that their direct testimony may be offered before the court, particularly on the issue of germ warfare." (See "Daily People's World," 1-11-57, page 6.)

On January 25, 1957, WIRIN told the Court that he had been informed by Chinese Communist authorities that "his passport would have to be validated by the United States Government" before admission into either Communist China or North Korea. WIRIN asked the Court "to order the State Department to validate his passport," however Judge GOODMAN ruled that he lacked such authority. The same day, an Assistant United States Attorney charged that WIRIN had proposed "the United States Government policy to be set aside...in an effort to embarrass the United States and force recognition of Red China." (See "The New York Times," 1-26-57, page C-3; and "Los Angeles Times," 1-27-57, Part 2, page 1.)

In a document submitted to the Court by the prosecution on February 1, 1957, the United States Government charged that "it was impossible to recognize the Chinese government or to grant 'ordinary diplomatic and consular protection' to United States travelers in China because the present regime does not serve the interests of the Chinese people; it participated in Korean 'aggression' and was 'largely responsible' for 100,000 United States casualties; it has 'rejected the competence and authority of the United Nations' and called it 'a tool of aggression'; (and) it refuses to release United States citizens jailed there." As the Firing Line goes to press, Judge GOODMAN "suspended the hearings to allow attorneys for both sides to submit briefs." (See "National Guardian," 2-11-57, page 4.)

SPECIAL NOTICE

A limited number of 1956 Firing Line indexes are now available to all readers of the Firing Line. Every subscriber should have a copy of this valuable 32-page counter-subversive research tool. Paper bound editions of the 1955 and 1956 Firing Line (including index) are also available in limited quantities for \$3.00 a copy. Send your letter request directly to the National Americanism Commission, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Director is mentioned
on page 27.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Miss Holmes _____
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THE AMERICAN LEGION

Date March 14, 1957

To Mr. Hoover
From Don Sweany

Remarks:	
Please Answer	PERSONAL
Please Discuss With	
For Approval	
For Attention	
For Information	
Note and Forward to File	
Note and Return to Sender	
For Comment	
For Your Recommendation	
For Investigation	
Please Give Me Facts so I Can Answer	
For Your Signature	
Please Prepare Reply for My Signature	

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THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE



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March 15, 1957

THE COMMUNIST CONVENTION

The Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) held its 16th National Convention from February 9-12, 1957 at Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street, near Second Avenue, in New York City. Representing an estimated membership of 20,000 from 34 states, about 350 fanatical Communist functionaries met behind guarded doors during the Party's first national convention since 1950. According to a February 11, 1957 Convention press release, the Communists boasted that 50 of these delegates were either past or present defendants in Smith Act cases, charged with teaching and advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

Fearing that many of its leaders would be publicly identified and exposed as members of a revolutionary conspiracy, the Party not only refused to allow the general public to attend the four sessions, but barred members of the working press from the Convention floor. The Communists used a small press room adjacent to the auditorium and presented only "accredited" reporters with a distorted and vague second-handed version of the proceedings. SIMON W. GERSON, a New York delegate, was Chairman of the Committee On Press Arrangements of the Convention's Publicity Committee. Other members of this body included ABNER W. BERRY, WILLIAM (BILLY) ALLAN and AL RICHMOND, Executive Editor of the west coast Communist weekly People's World. (See Convention "Fact Sheet," 2-10-57, and "New York Herald Tribune," 2-10-57, pages 1 and 36.)

Although several Daily Worker reporters were allowed in the main hall itself, HERBERT SIGNER was assigned to cover the convention from the press room. He was accompanied by a reporter from Labor Action, an official organ of the Marxist Independent Socialist League and two representatives of TASS, the Telegraph (intelligence) Agency of the USSR. HARRY FREEMAN, a journalist of 22 East 89th Street, New York City, was identified as one of the TASS representatives who covered the Convention on a full time basis. (See "Daily Worker," 2-11-57, page 1; "New York Daily Mirror," 2-11-57, page 2; and Internal Security Subcommittee, Scope of Soviet Activity In The United States, Part 1, 1956, page 18; and Part 2, 1956, page 26.)

The first day of the Convention was highlighted by two important policy addresses, the first being given by General Secretary EUGENE DENNIS. The second was to have been made by National Chairman WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, who due to ill health, had it read by National Committeeman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. During the course of the first session, announcements were made of "fraternal greetings" sent to the convention by Communist and Workers Parties representing over 30 countries, including: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, (Communist) China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Germany, Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, North Korea, Romania and the USSR. (See Convention "Fact Sheet," 2-10-57; and Convention "Proposed Convention Agenda," 2-9-57.)

THE DUCLOS MANDATE

The most significant message read to the Convention was a communication dated January 21, 1957 from JACQUES DUCLOS, leader of the Communist Party of France and apparent voice of the international Communist movement. DUCLOS instructed the delegates that "the Communist Party can play its role of revolutionary party of the working class acting in the interest of all the people and the nation only if it is built and fights in the framework of the fundamental principles which have been tested...in the Soviet Union, thanks to the victory of 1917, only if it (CPUSA) determines its internal life and its political struggle in the framework of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, only if it (CPUSA) fights for its leading role in the revolutionary struggle for socialism (Communism)." (See "Daily Worker," 2-11-57, page 7.)

DUCLOS criticized the CPUSA for "dangerous departures" from these "fundamental principles," but reported that the CPUSA has already made "certain precisions and happy corrections for our common (international Communism) cause..." In another "fraternal greeting," the Communist Party of the Soviet Union stated that "the CPUSA is heroically fighting for the preservation of the party, for strengthening the unity of its ranks on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. In its fight for the rights of the working-class, the CPUSA is striving to safeguard brotherly ideological relationships with other Communist and Workers Parties which is sacred for the advanced workers of all countries on principles of proletarian internationalism." (See "Daily Worker," 2-11-57, page 7.)

WHAT IS MARXISM-LENINISM?

In order to accurately interpret these directives which contain jargon phraseology, it is essential for Firing Line readers to understand the full meaning and impact of Marxism-Leninism. According to the 1956 report of the Internal Security Subcommittee entitled A Handbook For Americans, page 11, Marxism-Leninism is defined as a dogma "based upon the following false-conceptions: (1) That all phases of American life...are dominated primarily by an irreconcilable class struggle between the capitalists and the workers (2) That our system of free capitalist enterprise...must be destroyed. (3) That the system of communism...is superior...and must take the place of our system... (4) That this change to communism and classless society can be brought about only by the violent overthrow of the capitalist system and our form of government. (5) That the Communist Party is destined to carry out this historic mission. (6) That Communists owe their highest and unreserved loyalty to the Soviet Union, where the Communist system has been finally established."

At the end of the first session on February 9, 1957, a great majority of Communist leaders used the front entrance in departing from Chateau Gardens. With very few exceptions, the functionaries and delegates invariably hid their faces from view of the press and general onlookers. Certainly this secretive conduct was a shocking exhibition alien to America. Notwithstanding the fact that this scene was also televised over a national network, the public exhibited an almost total disinterest for this revolutionary barbarous gang of cut-throats bent on the establishment of a Soviet America.

THE INTERNAL "DISCUSSION"

Prior to the Convention, reportedly, sharp differences of opinion existed between FOSTER and JOHN W. GATES, editor of the Daily Worker, regarding the Party's general role and the interpretation of Marxism-Leninism in

the United States. These "differences" were aired in the Daily Worker, Political Affairs, Party Voice and the CPUSA National Discussion Bulletin, after the adoption of the Draft Resolution by National Committee of the CPUSA on September 13, 1956. GATES advocated a change in "name and form" of the CPUSA, although this was strongly opposed by FOSTER who defended his 12 year regime. Fortified by the DUCLOS message, FOSTER's position was endorsed by adoption of a unanimous Convention resolution on February 10, 1957, which affirmed the continuation of the CPUSA and opposed "the transformation of the CPUSA into a political or educational association." (See Convention "Resolution On Name and Form," 2-10-57; and "New York Herald Tribune," 2-11-57, page 1.)

Care should be exercised by Legionnaires not to focus their entire attention upon the so-called "controversy" within the Party or they will miss the full import of the Party's strategy to mislead and befuddle the public. Illustratively, the situation can be compared to a gang of professional killers who argue among themselves on which method they intend to use in murdering their victim. When the chips were down, GATES voted contrary to his own position and in support of FOSTER.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

On February 10 and 11, the Convention adopted a number of resolutions modifying the original Draft Resolution. The document was made available to delegates in the form of a 62-page pamphlet published by New Century Publishers last September. One of the more important modifications was the resolution dealing with the subject of Marxism-Leninism which stated that "the Communist Party bases its theory generally on the ...principles of scientific socialism developed by Marx, Engels and Lenin. These principles the CPUSA interprets, and applies, and strives to develop further, in accordance with the requirements of the American class struggle and democratic traditions...we must undertake to make our independent contribution to the further development and enrichment of the theory of scientific socialism (Communism)." (See Convention "Changes in Draft Resolution," Part IV, 2-11-57.)

Another significant resolution dealt with the future relationship between CPUSA and "Social Democratic organizations." Translated into understandable English from gobbledegook, the term "Social Democratic organizations" refers to non-Communist negro, labor and general liberal organizations. In the concluding part of this important resolution, the CPUSA Convention said that "we should look upon the Social Democratic organizations, including their elected leaders, as workers' organizations. We must deal with these organizations, fraternally, and not as enemies. We strive for their cooperation, not liquidation." This pronouncement bears all the earmarks of a directive for intensification of Communist infiltration into non-Communist organizations. (See Convention "Resolution On Social Democracy," 2-11-57.)

In a strictly unpublicized "Resolution On The Smith Act" which was not made available to the press, the CPUSA called for "strengthening and enlarging the Party commission on civil liberties and defense work." The Party also summoned "a two-day working conference on a national basis within two months...to prepare a plan of work on the defense of the Party and the fight for civil liberties...to...fight on the Smith Act, for amnesty and against" the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Another resolution approved the moving of the National Offices of the CPUSA from 575 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, to Chicago, Illinois. The Party also voted "to support the National Association For The Advancement

of Colored People in seeking to end racial segregation in Southern schools." (See "New York Herald Tribune," 2-12-57, page 11; and "The New York Times,", 2-12-57, page 17.)

On February 12, 1957, the last day of the Convention, the Party announced the "election" of 20 Communist leaders to the new 60-member National Committee. According to the Party, the 40 other vacancies will be filled by elections at subsequent District Conventions. According to the New York Herald Tribune of February 13, 1957, page 16, the members-at-large of the National Committee are as follows: MISS CHARLENE ALEXANDER, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, JAMES E. JACKSON, JR., MRS. DOROTHY HEALEY, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., EUGENE DENNIS, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EARL DURHAM, DOXEY A. WILKERSON, CARL WINTER, JOHN C. HELLMAN, FRED M. FINE, ANNA CORREA, CARL ROSS, AL RICHMOND, JOHN W. GATES, SIDNEY STEIN, DAVID DAVIS, CHARLES LOWMAN and GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY.

MURRAY KEMPTON, reporter for the New York Post, was apparently the only non-Communist member of the press to be allowed into the sanctum sanctorum of the Convention. In his article of February 13, 1957, page 38, he reported that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG set up a literature table in the basement of Chateau Gardens, and that copies of the 48-page pamphlet entitled The Communist Manifesto by KARL MARX and FRIEDRICH ENGELS was exhibited among the publications for sale.

Throughout the Convention, the official Communist Party bookshop, Workers Bookshop of 50 East 13th Street, New York City, also displayed this Communist "bible". Legionnaires will recall that on page 44 of The Communist Manifesto (1948 International Publishers edition) is contained the statement that "Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution... They have a world to win."

"IMPARTIAL OBSERVERS"

On February 9, 1957, the Convention "overwhelmingly" approved the admission of a group of "non-Communist" observers. In an interview with the press on the first day of the Convention, A. J. MUSTE, Secretary Emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, claimed that the "non-Communist observers" idea had "originated in conversations" with NORMAN THOMAS and other unidentified individuals. Legionnaires should be very interested in knowing the names of members of this hand-picked "impartial" observer group who were cleared for attendance at the Convention. According to the Daily Worker of February 11, 1957, pages 1 and 3, the following persons were publicly listed among those who attended as "impartial observers":

REV. MUSTE; DR. STRINGFELLOW BARR, former President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland; DOROTHY DAY, Editor, Catholic Worker; LYLE TATUM, Peace Education Secretary, American Friends Service Committee-Middle Atlantic Region; CARL RACHLIN, ERNEST MIGDALL, DR. MARIE JAHODA and REV. JOHN PAUL JONES, New York Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (the latter listed as pastor of Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York); ROY FINCH, National Chairman, War Resisters League; ALFRED HASSSLER, Director of Publications, Fellowship of Reconciliation; BERNARD ROSENBERG, Lecturer, New School For Social Research; and GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, Director, Central Committee For Conscientious Objectors.

MISLEADING REPORTS

Some members of the press who represented major newspaper and wire services, reported their coverage of the Convention solely on the basis of the information furnished them by the Party. Untrained in evaluating Communist propaganda, many newspapers carried completely erroneous reports that the CPUSA had "broken" with the Soviet Union and the international Communist apparatus. Many press accounts characterized the Party as an "independent" Communist organization making its own "interpretations" of the otherwise strict unflexible dogma of Marxist-Leninism. In its Modified Report dated December 18, 1956, the Subversive Activities Control Board found that "evidence establishes beyond doubt" that the CPUSA "is substantially directed, dominated, and controlled by the Soviet Union."

The 16th National Convention of the CPUSA adjourned on the evening of February 12, 1957, with the slogan "The Party Won." The conspiracy is very optimistic about the future of America, because they visualize its enslavement by the Soviet Union. They are one part of the world-wide Communist movement serving the Soviet Union wholeheartedly in its "historic mission" to conquer the world. The Communist is no longer the roughly dressed, unshaven thug with a bomb in his hand. Today, in a prosperous and modern America, Communists pose as Americans in all walks of life. According to FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER, "their principle weapons are deceit, stealth, sham and trickery." To defeat this "very grave menace," MR. HOOVER has warned us to "recognize them as diabolically skillful enemies, understand their methods, and be eternally vigilant."

SUBSIDIZATION OF SUBVERSIVES

Members of The American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) were shocked upon learning of Pennsylvania Attorney General THOMAS D. McBRIDE's ruling of February 6, 1957, making it mandatory for the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Employment Security "to pay unemployment compensation to persons dismissed as security risks" for invoking the Fifth Amendment before Congressional Investigating Committees. Under this new ruling, the Fifth Amendment claimants are now eligible for 30 weeks of unemployment compensation at \$35 a week. (See "The Philadelphia Inquirer," 2-16-57, page 11.)

Charging that this is an "outrageous" and "intolerable situation," the VFW warned on February 13, 1957 that McBRIDE's ruling "is forcing Pennsylvania employers to 'subsidize' Communists and other disloyal persons who are fired from their jobs for hiding behind the Fifth Amendment." The VFW "urged all employers in the State to appeal to the courts in every case where they are charged for unemployment compensation in Fifth Amendment cases, as a means of bringing McBRIDE's interpretation to 'a quick and speedy decision by the State Superior Court'." On February 17, 1957, the VFW "voted to ask the Pennsylvania Legislature to set up a committee 'to determine the extent of Communist infiltration in the State Government'." (See "The Philadelphia Inquirer," 2-14-57, page 1; and 2-17-57, page 22.)

For a better understanding of this "controversial" ruling, let us review some important facts regarding McBRIDE's background: According to a February 1957 letterhead, McBRIDE was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Greater Philadelphia Branch - American Civil Liberties Union

(ACLU). Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, McBRIDE served as chief defense counsel in 1953 and 1954 for 7 Eastern Pennsylvania Communist Party leaders who were on trial in that state for advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. (See "Daily Worker," 8-12-53, page 1; and "The Philadelphia Inquirer," 2-14-57, page 1.)

In his closing remarks for the defense, McBRIDE stated that "Communists have the right to advocate their ideas under our laws" and declared that "it was the most important case he had tried in his 27 years experience as an attorney." McBRIDE remarked that this case was not "a loyalty nor a security case. What is involved is the right of the defendants to hold their beliefs and believing these things, to walk about the streets like other citizens." (See "Daily Worker," 8-13-54, page 2.)

Speaking before a luncheon meeting of the Philadelphia ACLU on January 28, 1955, McBRIDE declared that "legalization of wiretapping would be the worst evil ever to strike our country." Contrary to this belief, the House Committee On Un-American Activities has long recommended to the Congress of the United States that "information obtained through surveillance by technical devices (including wiretapping) should be permitted as evidence in matters affecting the national security provided that adequate safeguards are adopted to prevent any abuse of civil liberties." From McBRIDE's conduct, it is obvious a man cannot serve two masters. His decision in the unemployment compensation case is definitely indicative of the fact he was not acting in the best interests of the State of Pennsylvania and its taxpayers. (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee On Un-American Activities, 1956, page 60; and "The Worker," 2-6-55, page 15.)

SALUTE TO HOLLYWOOD

On February 19, 1957, in an unprecedent action, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences voided the nomination of MICHAEL WILSON for his screenplay Friendly Persuasion because he invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House Committee On Un-American Activities on September 20, 1951. According to Academy by-laws, Academy Award nominees who invoke the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist affiliation before Congressional Investigating Committees are ruled ineligible. (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee On Un-American Activities 1953, page 53; and "The Washington Post and Times Herald," 2-19-57, page B-11.)

Legionnaires will recall that WILSON's name appeared in the January 15, 1957 issue of the Firing Line in connection with the suit of 23 actors and writers against major motion picture companies. In addition to his balky testimony before the House Committee On Un-American Activities, WILSON has been identified as a member of the Communist Party by four witnesses before this same Congressional body during 1952 and 1953. (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee On Un-American Activities, 1953, page 53.)

The Washington Post and Times Herald of January 22, 1957, page A-13, reported that the Supreme Court of the United States agreed to review the decision of the State of California Supreme Court which had dismissed the suit in August 1956. The January 15, 1957 issue of the Firing Line, page 6, stated that the California high court upheld a lower court ruling that the "motion picture industry had a right to blacklist from employment workers who had refused to testify before the House Committee On Un-American Activities." More "dirty work at the crossroads" by the American Civil Liberties Union.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1957

TO:

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 Mr. Tolson, 5744 Miss Gandy, 5633
 Mr. Boardman, 5736 Mr. Holloman, 5633
 Mr. Belmont, 1742 *Bernard R. Nichols*
 Mr. Mohr, 5517 Records Branch
 Mr. Parsons, 7621 Pers. Records, 6631
 Mr. Rosen, 5706 Reading Room, 5531
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To Deke DeLoach

From Don Sweany

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Please Discuss With
For Approval
For Attention
For Information
Nota and Forward to File
Note and Return to Sender

For Comment
For Your Recom-mendation
For Investi-gation
Please Give Me Facts so I Can Answer
For Your Signature
Please Prepare Reply for My Signature

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FIRING LINE



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VOL. NO. VI, NO. 8

April 15, 1957

THE MOSCOW FESTIVAL

Legionnaires and other loyal Americans should have the facts about international Communism's latest maneuver designed to indoctrinate certain young Americans with Marxist ideology. Taking advantage of every opportunity, the world-wide conspiracy has appealed to the "youth of the world" to support its Sixth World Festival of Youth and Students (World Youth Festival) to be held in Moscow, USSR, from July 28 to August 11, 1957. According to Communist sources, "millions of youth the world over are preparing for the Festival", although participation at Moscow will be limited to 30,000 from 80 countries.

Claiming to be "devoted to developing friendship among young people", the World Youth Festival was identified as an international subversive organization by the House Committee On Un-American Activities in 1951. In the past, this youth gathering has met in the following countries: Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1947; Budapest, Hungary, 1949; Berlin, East Germany, 1951; Bucharest, Rumania, 1953; and Warsaw, Poland, 1955. A Congressional report stated that 175 American students attended the 1949 (Second) World Youth Festival in Hungary. (See HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 97; and "Towards The 6th Festival", 1956, page 5.)

The World Youth Festival is sponsored jointly by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, both international Communist front organizations. With headquarters located in Budapest, Hungary, the World Federation of Democratic Youth has demonstrated that it is "far more interested in serving as a pressure group in behalf of Soviet foreign policy" than in the "specific problems of international youth." Cited as a "long established Soviet-controlled international organization", the Federation has "affiliated organizations in the United States" which have turned into "instruments in the (Communist) peace campaign." (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 94 and 95.)

This organization created in the International Union of Students in 1946. "The administration and direction of this project was entrusted to a 17-man executive committee, of whom 12 were known Communists." The International Union of Students is presently located in Prague, Czechoslovakia. (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 48; and "Friendship", January 1957, page 2.)

AMERICAN ASPECTS

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4/13/65 The Chicago Daily News of February 23, 1957, page 5, reported
MISS BARBARA PERRY and JEAN WOLINS were spearheading a drive to organize

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a United States delegation to the World Youth Festival. Formally identified as the Midwest Festival Committee of Room 403, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois, the ultimate goal of the group was reportedly "a plane-load of 70 Americans bound for Moscow-with some kind of official United States approval behind them." The newly formed Committee held its first meeting at the Hamilton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois on March 8, 1957, for the ostensible purpose of attracting "interested youths". (See "National Guardian", 2-25-57, page 2 and 11.)

In efforts to acquire official United States Government approval of American participation in the World Youth Festival, MISS PERRY appealed directly to the Legislative and Executive branches in Washington, D. C. Replying to one of MISS PERRY's inquiries, a Department of State official said "the United States regards the International Youth Festival as an instrument of Communist propaganda which serves the purposes of the Soviet Union and its orbit. The State Department would strongly urge you not to engage in any effort to encourage participation in (the Festival)." (See "Chicago Daily News", 2-23-57, page 5.)

111 ~~LE ROY WOLINS~~ is Administrative Secretary of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., which temporarily houses the Midwest Festival Committee at the aforementioned Madison Street address. According to testimony before the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB), the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship was identified as a "branch" of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Testimony also reflected that both the Chicago and National organizations had "interlocking directorates." On February 7, 1956. the SACB found the "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc...is a Communist-front organization" and ordered its registration under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. (See SACB, Recommended Decision, Docket No. 104-53, 1955, page 15; Report and Order of the Board, 1956, page VIII; and "Chicago Daily News", 2-23-57, page 5.)

One LE ROY WOLINS of Chicago, Illinois, signed an Amicus Curiae brief which was filed on February 6, 1950 with the United States Second District Court of Appeals. The brief was on behalf of six lawyers convicted of contempt of court by Judge HAROLD R. MEDINA after defending the top 11 Communist Party leaders in Foley Square, New York City, in 1949. According to the Daily Worker of June 8, 1956, page 4, WOLINS contributed a letter to that paper's "Speak Your Piece" column concerning the subject of Marxism. (See Amicus Curiae Brief, United States Second District Court of Appeals, 2-6-50, page 18.)

The Midwest Festival Committee is apparently operating on a nation-wide basis. Legionnaires should alert school and state authorities in the event other festival committees are activated in your community.

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC - TAX EXEMPT - WHY?

The Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia, recipient of a \$445,000 grant from The Fund For The Republic, Inc., was identified as a "Southern Red front" by MANNING JOHNSON on March 8, 1957 before the State of Louisiana Legislative Committee On Segregation. Formed by JAMES E. JACKSON, a southern organizer of the Communist Party, JOHNSON revealed that the Council is affiliated with the Mississippi Council On Human Relations. (See "Morning Advocate", Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 3-9-57, pages

1 and 8; and The Fund For The Republic's "Three-Year Report", 1956, page 22.)

JOSEPH Z. KORNFEDER, another witness testified on March 7, 1957 "the whole force of the Communist Party is concentrated on the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People" (NAACP) and has infiltrated the organization. Although the NAACP claims "it is fighting Communism", KORNFEDER revealed that their efforts are not serious since the NAACP still continues to advertise and sell Communist literature. Legionnaires will recall the March 1, 1957 Firing Line exposure of the NAACP, which directed attention to the \$50,000 grant it received from The Fund For The Republic, Inc. (See "Morning Advocate", Boston Rouge, Louisiana, 3-8-57, page 1.)

In expressing a personal view on March 7, 1957, MEYER KESTNBAUM, Presidential Assistant For Intergovernmental Relations and a Director of The Fund For The Republic, Inc., said the United States "should make clear that Red China, under suitable conditions, can look forward to recognition and admittance to the United Nations." KESTNBAUM stated "he doesn't think there is any hope that Nationalist CHIANG KAI-SHEK will ever again lead China. We are going to have to deal with the people who actually run China." (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 3-10-57, page 10; and The Fund For The Republic's "Three-Year Report", 1956, page 6.)

This statement, which shocked many Americans, was immediately challenged by Senator STYLES BRIDGES. He said that KESTNBAUM "surely does not represent the feelings of the American people generally or the American Congress" and indicated KESTNBAUM "should be called before the (Senate) Foreign Relations Committee to explain the background of his views." Quickly repudiating KESTNBAUM, Secretary of State JOHN F. DULLES declared on March 12, 1957 "it would not be in the United States' interest" to recognize "Communist China and seating it in the United Nations." (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 3-10-57, page 10; and "The New York Times", 3-13-57, page 1.)

MORE ON ZELLERBACH

On March 5, 1957, a Federal Trade Commission examiner "ordered the Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco to sell St. Helens Pulp and Paper Company, a West Coast competitor it acquired in 1953." The examiner charged "acquisition of St. Helens by the corporation violated the anti-merger law." JAMES DAVID ZELLERBACH, former Director of The Fund For The Republic, Inc. and newly appointed United States Ambassador to Italy, was president of Crown Zellerbach Corporation from 1938 until late last year. The Federal Trade Commission's decision is the second recent allegation of violation of the anti-trust laws against the Crown Zellerbach Corporation. The first was terminated in November 1956 through a judgement granted the Department of Justice in a United States District Court. The February 1, 1957 issue of the Firing Line, pages 1 and 2, presented readers with a detailed summary of the background of the corporation's former top official. (See "The New York Times", 3-6-57, page 41.)

EVENTS IN WISCONSIN

In a resolution adopted by the Ross Wilcox American Legion Post last month, the Department of Wisconsin was asked to publicly reprimand

State Senator WILLIAM F. TRINKE and deprive him of all privileges as a Past Department Commander. The Post charged that TRINKE "did choose to publicly associate himself with SIGMUND EISENSCHER, State Chairman of the Communist Party, in opposing proposed legislation which would prohibit use of public tax supported facilities by any organization which was cited as subversive." (See "Milwaukee Journal", 3-9-57, page 1.)

The resolution referred to TRINKE's tempestuous appearance before the State Senate Judiciary Committee on February 6, 1957 where he "led the opposition to a Legion sponsored bill" designed to "jail or fine anyone who rented a public building" to a subversive organization. Based on the Department of Wisconsin's demand that the University of Wisconsin outlaw its Labor Youth League (LYL) Chapter, the bill was blasted by TRINKE as a violation of both "free speech and due process guarantees of the Constitution." At the same hearing, he also attacked the Department organization for using "Hitler" and "Mussolini" methods in their demand to oust the LYL from the University campus. (See "The Milwaukee Journal", 2-8-57, page 12.)

Legionnaires will recall that the Firing Line of April 1, and June 1, 1956 fully exposed this unhealthy situation at the University of Wisconsin. These reports also reflected that the University was a depository for Communist propaganda materials and a center for youth left-wing activity. According to the November 15, 1956 Firing Line, the LYL Chapter permanently dissolved when it voluntarily failed to register as a student organization last October. In a national convention held during February 1957 in New York City, the LYL voted to end the organization, claiming that "continued persecution" under the Internal Security Act of 1950 "had put undue hardships on young people" who were affiliated with the exposed subversive group. (See "Daily Worker", 3-1-57, page 3; and "The Milwaukee Journal", 3-1-57, page 1.)

UNESCO - "WORST DANGER SPOT"

In its annual report dated December 31, 1956, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee declared that the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization appears "to be by far the worst danger spot, from the standpoint of disloyalty and subversive activity among Americans employed by international organizations." Substantiating charges originally made by The American Legion, the report revealed "among less than 90 Americans employed by UNESCO, the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board found 14 cases of doubtful loyalty." (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Annual Report, Section XII, 1956, page 213.)

PIERCE GERETY, former Chairman of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board, testified before the Subcommittee "there existed in UNESCO a clique of people who placed the interests of the Communists and Communist ideology above any service to UNESCO, and above their own country." Revealing "it is true that an international civil servant needs to be unbiased in the performance of his duties", the report charged it "does not negate a man's loyalty to his country." (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Annual Report, Section XII, 1956, pages 213 and 214.)

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June 1, 1957

AMERICAN FORUM FOR SOCIALIST EDUCATION

On May 12, 1957, A. J. MUSTE, Secretary Emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, announced the formation of a new organization called the American Forum For Socialist Education (AFSE), which will apparently "promote cooperation between Communist and non-Communist leftists" in the United States. The May 13, 1957 edition of the Communist Daily Worker, used some of its valuable page one space to report the establishment of the Forum and its new 40-member national committee. MUSTE's release declared the AFSE, which is not a membership organization, "seeks to promote 'study and serious untrammeled political discussions among all elements that think of themselves as related to historic socialist and labor traditions, values and objectives'...to organize regional and national conferences...building of a new morale and ethic... determination and hope among the progressive and racial forces in this country." (See "The New York Times", 5-13-57, page 12.)

The following individuals were listed as officers of the AFSE: A. J. MUSTE, Chairman; SIDNEY LENS, Secretary; and Vice Presidents: KERMIT EBY, professor, University of Chicago; MILTON MAYER, author; JOHN T. McMANUS, General Manager, National Guardian; BAYARD RUSTIN, editor, Liberation; and MULFORD SIBLEY, professor, University of Minnesota. Other members of the national committee included: JAMES ARONSON, editor, National Guardian; JOSEPH ATKINS, Baltimore, Maryland (See page 4 of this issue); MICHAEL BAKER, Minneapolis, Minnesota; PAUL BARAN, professor, Stanford University; STRINGFELLOW BARR, former president, St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland; ALBERT BLUMBERG, New York City; CARL BRADEN, Louisville, Kentucky; DERK BODDE, professor, University of Pennsylvania; HAROLD CHARBNAU, Chicago, Illinois; BERT COCHRAN, editor, The American Socialist; JACK CYPIN, Nassau County, New York; DOROTHY DAY, editor, Catholic Worker; DAVE DELLINGER, Glen Gardner, New Jersey; FARRELL DOBBS, Socialist Workers Party; W. E. B. DUBOIS, New York City; WALDO FRANK, Truro, Massachusetts; J. STUART INNERST, Pasadena, California; RUSSELL JOHNSON, Boston, Massachusetts; OLIVER LOUD, Yellow Springs, Ohio; CONRAD LYNN, Rockland County, New York; C. H. MAYER, Andes, New York; CLIFFORD McAVOY, New York City; BENJAMIN McLAURIN, New York City; DAVIS McREYNOLDS, New York City; WILLIAM NEUMANN, Baltimore, Maryland; RUSSELL NIXON, New York City; HARVEY O'CONNOR, Winnetka, Illinois; SAM POLLOCK, Cleveland, Ohio; JOSEPH STAROBIN, New York City; FRITJOF THYGESEN, Berkeley, California; CHARLES WALKER, Cheyney, Pennsylvania; DOXEY A. WILKERSON, New York City; WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS, Eugene, Oregon; H. H. WILSON, Princeton, New Jersey; and MILTON ZASLOW, New York City.

According to the files of The American Legion, the following 9 aforementioned individuals have been affiliated with the Communist movement in the United States: CARL BRADEN; ALBERT BLUMBERG; FARRELL DOBBS; W. E. B. DUBOIS; CLIFFORD McAVOY; A. J. MUSTE; RUSSELL NIXON; JOSEPH STAROBIN; and

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DOXEY A. WILKERSON. Records also reflect JAMES ARONSON and HARVEY O'CONNOR have appeared before a Congressional Investigating Committee and invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist Party membership. The American Legion files reveal the following other AFSE members have been affiliated with subversive organizations: STRINGFELLOW BARR; DERK BODDE; DOROTHY DAY; KERMIT EBY; WALDO FRANK; OLIVER LOUD, JOHN T. McMANUS; and H. H. WILSON. (See State Department Information Program-Information Centers, Part 6, 1953, page 398; HUAC, Report on the March of Labor, 1954, pages 16 and 17; "The New York Times", 5-13-57, page 12; "The Militant", 11-28-55, page 4; Hearings, Tax-Exempt Foundations, 1952, page 722; and HUAC, Organized Communism In The United States, 1953, page 142.)

Apparently the "broadest spectrum of such political thought since the Progressive Party of 1948", The New York Times of May 13, 1957, page 12, reported some left elements have indicated suspicion the Forum will "give Communists a new respectability."

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

In a report entitled "Academic Freedom and Tenure", which was presented to the 43rd Annual Meeting of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) in New York City, from April 26-27, 1957, an AAUP Special Committee declared "a refusal to answer questions about possible Communist affiliations is ill considered; but, standing alone, it does not merit dismissal" of a college instructor. This statement was in reference to the Special Committee's completed investigation of HORACE BANCROFT DAVIS' discharge from The University of Kansas City in December 1953, subsequent to his balky appearance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. (See "AAUP Bulletin", Volume 43, Number 1A, April 1957, page 192; and "The Washington Daily News", 4-27-57, page 4.)

The Special Committee's report also recalled "that of eight university administrations censured last year (1956) for infringements on academic freedom and tenure, three have actively sought the cooperation of the Association in taking steps to remove the censure." Many of these original cases involved colleges which had dismissed faculty members who had refused to testify before Congressional Investigating Committees regarding alleged Communist activities. The AAUP agreed to "withhold action against" The University of Kansas City and referred this case back to the Special Committee for "further study." (See "The Washington Daily News", 4-27-57, page 4.)

DAVIS was primarily dismissed from The University of Kansas City for the following reasons: (1) He failed to disclose in his application for employment pertinent information in regard to DAVIS' prior teaching experience; (2) He refused to answer questions of Trustees of the University, or cooperate with them in the performance of their duty to determine whether DAVIS was bound by commitments which rendered him unfit to continue in a position of educational trust. (See "AAUP Bulletin", Volume 43, Number 1A, April 1957, page 179.)

The AAUP's Special Committee claimed "the decision of the (University) hearing tribunal lacked support in the record, and does not reflect sufficient consideration of factors that should have been taken thoroughly into account. A person whom many of his (DAVIS) colleagues and students regarded as an able

HOLDERMAN-CRANE

teacher was, as a result, dismissed from his position without demonstrated adequate reason." (See "AAUP Bulletin", Volume 43, Number 1A, April 1957, page 195.)

The University of Kansas City is to be commended for its wise decision and courageous stand in refusing to be intimidated by the highly questionable attitude of the AAUP. Justification of the University's position is reflected by the following record:

HORACE B. DAVIS was identified as a member of the Communist Party by a witness before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1938. In its report released 1944, this same Congressional Committee reported DAVIS was a "leading member of the Communist Party." According to The American Legion files, he taught at the School For Democracy of New York City and the Abraham Lincoln School of Chicago, Illinois, both defunct Communist institutions. (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities In The United States, Volume 1, 1938, page 269; Appendix IX, 1944, pages 801, 929 and 932; and HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities In The United States, 1947, page 52.)

Prior to the conclusion of World War II, DAVIS was affiliated with the following organizations cited as subversive by the House Committee on Un-American Activities: American Friends of the Chinese People, Conference On Pan American Democracy, Friends of the Soviet Union, International Labor Defense, Workers Alliance of America, and the Schappes Defense Committee. (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 371, 673, 759, 801, 1754; and HUAC, Hearings Regarding Jack R. McMichael, 1953, page 2793.)

According to "The Evening Star" (Washington, D.C.) of October 30, 1951, page A-7, DAVIS was listed as a signer of an Open Letter to the United States Attorney General on behalf of the Trustees of the Bail Fund of the subversive Civil Rights Congress. On June 9, 1953, he appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about membership and activities in the Communist Party and its front organizations. In 1954, he signed a statement in support of the Communist-front, Jefferson School of Social Science and protested against the confirmation of CHARLES E. WHITTAKER's appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States in March 1957, for adopting "the current anti-Communist hysteria." (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Report, Subversive Influence In The Educational Process, 7-17-53, page 32; "Firing Line", 8-15-54, page 2; and "The Sunday Star", Washington, D.C., 3-17-57, page A-12.)

Speaking on April 18, 1957, Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., declared in effect that both the Communist and Fifth Amendment teachers forfeit "the privileges of academic freedom." This is a strong rebuttal of AAUP's unjustifiable stand which opposes "dismissal of any college instructor on the grounds that he had invoked the Fifth Amendment or for past or present membership in the Communist Party." (See Department of Justice Release, 4-18-57, pages 7-11; and "Daily Worker", 4-9-56, page 1.)

SOCIALIST STUDY GROUP OF BALTIMORE

At the conclusion of the House Committee on Un-American Activities' hearings in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 9, 1957, which exposed current Communist activities in District 4 (Maryland-District of Columbia area) of the Communist

Party, U.S.A., the newly formed Socialist Study Group of Baltimore (SSGB) unexpectedly announced cancellation of its scheduled meeting for the following day. The SSGB had planned a "town meeting panel discussion" on the subject "Are Congressional Investigations, and the Security Program, a Safeguard or a Threat to Democracy?", to be held on May 10, 1957 in the lecture room of the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church, 2320 Reisterstown Road, in Baltimore, Maryland.

A. ROBERT KAUFMAN, SSGB Chairman of 3507 White Chapel Road, Baltimore, Maryland, claimed "the meeting had been called off in the interest of fairness because no speaker in defense of the investigations and the program was available." KAUFMAN said "several individuals and organizations had been invited to take part in the meeting, but some had refused and others had failed to reply to the invitation." According to a printed circular, the following were listed as panelists: JOSEPH K. ATKINS, Chairman, Maryland Branch, American Civil Liberties Union; GEORGE A. MEYERS, Chairman, District 4, Communist Party, U.S.A.; and G. JAMES FLEMING, Professor of History, Morgan State College. (See "The Sun", 5-10-57, page 4.)

GEORGE A. MEYERS appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities' Baltimore hearings on May 8, 1957, and refused to answer if he was the same individual slated to participate in the SSGB program. MEYERS, who invoked the First and Fifth Amendments 8 times when asked about Communist activities, was released from Federal prison in March 1956 after serving a term for advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. (See "The Sun", 5-10-57, page 4; and "The Baltimore News-Post", 5-8-57, page 2.)

Files of The American Legion reflect the SSGB, which claims to be an organization with no formal membership, has held several meetings in Baltimore since January 1957. According to a printed leaflet, I. F. STONE, editor of I. F. Stone's Weekly, spoke before the March 15, 1957 SSGB meeting at the aforementioned Mount Lebanon Baptist Church. Announcement of this particular event was circularized by The American Socialist, a monthly periodical of 857 Broadway, New York City. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has identified STONE as a "left-wing columnist who has defended the Communist Party and its leaders repeatedly." At one of its other recent gatherings, the SSGB discussed "Wage, Labor and Capital", a pamphlet published by KARL MARX in 1849, the year after MARX co-authored "The Communist Manifesto". (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, page 14; and Readers' Guide To The Marxist Classics, 1954, page 38).

The Baltimore News-Post of May 8, 1957, page 2, reported A. ROBERT KAUFMAN distributed leaflets announcing the proposed May 10, 1957 SSGB meeting to members of the press attending the Baltimore hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. According to the National Guardian of September 10, 1956, page 2 and May 6, 1957, page 2, KAUFMAN contributed two letters to that paper's "The Mail Bag" column. The officially cited subversive National Guardian of May 6, 1957 carried the announcement of the now canceled SSGB meeting. (See HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 105.)

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TWO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS: The Washington Post & Times Herald of May 10, 1957, page B-1, reported the United States Court of Appeals "denied legal relief" to the Association of Lithuanian Workers and the American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association, Inc., which sued to have their names removed from the United States Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

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FIRING LINE

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Beneficiary of the largest single grant ever awarded by the Ford Foundation's Fund For The Republic is the Southern Regional Council, Inc. (SRC), whose headquarters is located in the Wesley Memorial Building, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. As of last year, the Council received a total of \$445,000 "in support of studies and activities to promote interracial improvements" in the South. According to The Fund For The Republic's Three-Year Report, dated May 31, 1956, page 22, the SRC "has concentrated on building strong state organizations, so that each of its groups will be able to stand on its own feet when Fund support is terminated." (See "The New York Times", 12-16-56, page 117.)

Founded in January 1944 as a successor to the Commission On Interracial Cooperation, Inc., the Council's original corporation papers reflected its following "objects and purposes": "...to organize and maintain a Regional Council for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts towards regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship..."

This document, filed in the Superior Court of Fulton County, State of Georgia, listed the names of five incorporators of the Council as follows: DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, RALPH McGILL, and BISHOP ARTHUR J. MOORE, Atlanta Georgia; DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Nashville, Tennessee (now deceased); and DR. HOWARD W. ODUM, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. (See Petition of Incorporation, Book 062, pages 64-67, 1-6-44; and "The New York Times", 10-17-55.)

Today, the Council has expanded its activities into 12 states. Virtually supported by the enormous grant from The Fund For The Republic, the SRC "has strengthened its head office in Atlanta and organized Councils on Human Relations with interracial boards and staffs" in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. (See Fund For The Republic "Three-Year Report," 1956, page 22.)

Formerly entitled The Southern Frontier, SRC's official journal called New South, a 16-page monthly journal published in Atlanta, Georgia. With the approval of the United States Treasury Department, the Council enjoys tax-exempt status and all contributions to the organization can be treated as Federal income tax deductions. According to a revised roster dated April 1957, the SRC's

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Board of Directors numbered 78, which included some of the following as officers and staff members: MARION A. WRIGHT, President; Vice-Presidents: GORDON B. HANCOCK, A. W. DENT, and PAUL D. WILLIAMS; RUFUS E. CLEMENT, Chairman, Executive Committee; JOSEPH HAAS, Counsel; HAROLD C. FLEMING, Executive Director; JOHN CONSTABLE, Director of Information; and FLORENCE B. IRVING, Research Assistant. (See "New South", February 1955, page 1; and March 1957, page 2.)

"RED FRONT"

Readers of the April 15, 1957 issue of the Firing Line will recall the Council was identified as a "Southern Red front by MANNING JOHNSON on March 8, 1957 before the State of Louisiana Legislative Committee On Segregation." The Firing Line report also revealed testimony which reflected the Council was "formed by JAMES E. JACKSON, a southern organizer of the Communist Party" and "is affiliated with the Mississippi Council On Human Relations."

Records of The American Legion reveal a definite trend of inter-relationship between the SRC and the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, a defunct Communist front organization. According to the files of the National Americanism Commission, the following 16 former Directors of the SRC have been supporters of this aforementioned subversive organization: CHARLOTTE H. BROWN, LOUIS E. BURNHAM, GEORGE E. CLARY, HERBERT DAVIDSON, J. M. ELLISON, CLARK H. FOREMAN, GUY B. JOHNSON, DAVID D. JONES, GEORGE S. MITCHELL, HOWARD W. ODUM, F. D. PATTERSON, EDWIN A. PENICK, HOMER P. RAINY, IRA DeA. REID, FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON and AUBREY WILLIAMS. (See SRC publication "What Kind of South Do You Want?", undated, pages 7 and 8; "New South", December 1946, pages 25 and 26; "The Southern Frontier", March 1944, page 1; "The New York Times", 12-16-56, page 117; HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1589, 1595-1598; HUAC, Report, Southern Conference For Human Welfare, 1947, page 1; "New York Journal American", 11-7-55, page 1; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 81.)

The files of The American Legion reflect the following 9 current SRC Directors have also been affiliated with the subversive Southern Conference For Human Welfare: RUFUS B. ATWOOD, PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, RUFUS E. CLEMENT, A. W. DENT, BENJAMIN E. MAYS, H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, E. C. PETERS, JOSEPHINE WILKINS and MARION A. WRIGHT. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1594-1597; HUAC, Report, Southern Conference For Human Welfare, 1947, pages 1 and 15; and "Daily Worker", 5-20-47, page 5.)

At the conclusion of a 1954 investigation, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reported the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (of 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana), "was initially an adjunct of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare. After the exposure of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare as a Communist front, it began to wither and was finally dissolved, but the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., continued." The Subcommittee found that after "an objective study", the "Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. is operating with substantially the same leadership and purposes as its predecessor organization, the Southern Conference For Human Welfare." (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 1955, pages V and VIII.)

For the information of Firing Line readers, the following 16 current Directors of the Council have been affiliated with the aforementioned Southern

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FBI - NEW YORK

Conference Educational Fund, Inc., which was fully exposed in the July 1, 1955 issue of this publication: F. WOODS BECKMAN, BLAISFORD R. BRAZEAL, RUFUS E. CLEMENT, JAMES M. DABBS, CHARLES G. GOMILLION, DUNCAN HUNTER, BENJAMIN E. MAYS and JOSEPHINE WILKINS. It may be of interest to recall that former SRC Director AUBREY WILLIAMS has been President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund since 1948. He was named as a member of the Communist Party during the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's 1954 hearings. (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 1955, pages VI, VII and 102; and Southern Conference Educational Fund, leaflets and letter-heads, 1953-1956.)

REPORT FROM THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Due to the increasing number of petitions filed by the United States Attorney General with the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB), the National Americanism Commission has compiled the following statistical report on the status of 24 cases which this quasi-judicial body has received since its creation by the Subversive Activities Control (Internal Security) Act of 1950:

The SACB has ordered six organizations to register under the Subversive Activities Control Act. In a Modified Report dated December 18, 1956, the Board "recommended that the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit affirm the Board's Order entered April 20, 1953, requiring the Communist Party of the United States to register as a Communist-action organization under section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950." The Board also ordered each of the following groups to register as a Communist-front organization: Jefferson School of Social Science (1955), Labor Youth League (1955), National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (1956), United May Day Committee (1956) and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (1955.)

Subject to review of the whole Board, Recommended Decisions have been issued to require each of the following groups to register as a Communist-front organization: American Peace Crusade (1957), California Labor School (1957), Civil Rights Congress (1955), and the Washington Pension Union (1956.)

In various procedural stages are the cases of the following 7 alleged Communist-front organizations: American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, California Emergency Defense Committee, The Colorado Committee To Protect Civil Liberties, Committee To End Sedition Laws, The Connecticut Volunteers For Civil Rights, National Negro Labor Council, and Save Our Sons Committee. Cases of the following two alleged Communist-infiltrated organizations are also pending: International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America.

After extensive hearings, the Board ordered dismissal of the following petitions on the grounds that evidence reflected these organizations to be defunct: American Slav Congress, The Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Council On African Affairs, International Workers Order, Inc., and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. According to the Sixth Annual Report of the SACB, dated June 30, 1956, six organizations have appealed Board decisions to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, namely: Communist Party, U.S.A., Labor Youth League, Jefferson School of Social Science, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and the United May Day Committee.

TODAY'S ASSOCIATES - "PROGRESSIVE LITERATURE" OUTLET

In her January 1957 issue of Today, MISS ANNA LOUISE STRONG declared her periodical will be converted from its present form to a monthly column of the same title scheduled for future appearances in the National Guardian. Mimeographed on legal colored paper, Today has used the following mailing addresses: Post Office Box 161, Montrose, California, and Post Office Box 87, Altadena, California. For the information of readers, MISS STRONG is a long time supporter of the international Communist conspiracy. An identified member of the Communist Party, U. S. A., she has "collaborated with agents of the Soviet Intelligence apparatus" and has written for Communist Party publications. (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Report, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1952, page 158.)

On March 14, 1957, BETTY CHESLEY, Secretary of the apparent newly formed Today's Associates of Post Office Box 87, Altadena, California, wrote the following message to Today readers: "This is a plan to share good progressive literature. It grows from the letters that came to ANNA LOUISE STRONG'S Today. Some people wrote offering books and magazines; they take many progressive periodicals and are willing to share them. Other people want progressive literature but have little means to buy it and live miles from any source. The staff which handled the volunteer mailing of Today have worked out a plan by which they hope to supply the names of those wanting good reading matter to those having good reading matter to give away...If you are able to help in this project, please fill out the coupon...and return to us at above address."

This plan listed the following "progressive literature": Cathay Worker, I. F. Stone's Weekly, Manchester Guardian, The Nation, National Guardian, New Republic, New Statesman & Nation, Monthly Review and The Progressive.

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FACTS ON CHESLEY

According to The American Legion files, one MRS. ELIZABETH R. CHESLEY of Pasadena, California was listed as a signer of a quarter-page advertisement which appeared in the September 20, 1951 edition of The Los Angeles Times, demanding a reduction of bail for Communist Party leaders who have been involved in Smith Act prosecution cases. The Daily Worker of April 13, 1951, page 5, reflected that a MRS. BETTY CHESLEY, Chairman of the Pasadena Non-Partisan Peace Committee, led a "two hour vehicular parade through the main streets of Pasadena", California. On May 8, 1954, a MRS. ELIZABETH CHESLEY was honored at a "Mother's Day Testimonial For Peace", which was announced by the Southern California Peace Crusade, an identified subversive organization. (See "Daily People's World", 5-5-54, page 6; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 80.)

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP: According to FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER, Party membership as of January 1, 1957 totaled 17,360. This represents a drop of 14.4% from last year's total of 20,289. He warned against discounting Party strength based on actual membership.

13
WILSON-DEPARTMENT

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Date May 13, 1957

To Deke DeLoach

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DATE 07-10-2009

From Don Sweany

Remarks:

Please Answer

For Comment

Please Discuss With

For Your Recom-
mendation

For Approval

For Investi-
gation

For Attention

Please Give
Me Facts
so I Can
Answer

For Information

For
Your
Signature

Note and Forward to File

Please Pre-
pare Reply
for My
Signature

Note and Return to Sender

5-6 (Rev. 1-18-57)
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION - FBI

, 1957

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. W.C. Sullivan
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Scatterday
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Sizoo	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ferris
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Cleveland	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Lewis, 1742
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Moore	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Baumgardner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. <u>Rumelius</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Bland	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Branigan	<input type="checkbox"/> Room <u>7244</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Roach	

SUPERVISORS

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Bibler	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Miles
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Bly	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Minnich
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Corman	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mitchell
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Cromer	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Morley
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Duse	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. O'Connor
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Donohue	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Reddy
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Dooley	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rose
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Hall	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rozamus
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Hallerberg	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Simpson
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Harrington	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Sullivan
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Kelly	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Thornton
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Kleinkauf	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Williams
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Klemp	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Lenz	<input type="checkbox"/> Please Call Me
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mc너ney	<input type="checkbox"/> Please See Me
	<input type="checkbox"/> Initial and
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Wielkiewicz	<input type="checkbox"/> Return
<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. McPeeks, 1524	<input type="checkbox"/> Correct
<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Carter, 1511	<input type="checkbox"/> Status
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Bergamaschi	<input type="checkbox"/> RECORDS SECTION
	<input type="checkbox"/> Place on Record
1259	<input type="checkbox"/> and Return
<input type="checkbox"/> For Information	<input type="checkbox"/> Post in File &
<input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return	<input type="checkbox"/> Destroy O-1
<input type="checkbox"/> Note and Forward	
<input type="checkbox"/> Per Call	

- Initials like 1 copy should go
in each of following files
- ① American Legion
 - ② Fair for the Republic
 - ③ Southern Regional Council, Inc.
 - ④ Communist Party (100-1284)

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J. H. Kleinkauf

Internal Security Section

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1957

TO:

- Director Mr. Nease, 5744
 Mr. Tolson, 5744 Miss Gandy, 5633
 Mr. Boardman, 5736 Mr. Holloman, 5633
 Mr. Belmont, 1742
 Mr. Mohr, 5517 Records Branch
 Mr. Parsons, 7621 Pers. Records, 6631
 Mr. Rosen, 5706 Reading Room, 5531
 Mr. Tamm, 5256 Mail Room, 5533
 Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB Teletype, 5644
 Mr. Sizoo, 1742
 Mr. Nichols, 5640
 Mr. McGuire, 5642
 Mr. Wick, 5634
 Mr. DeLoach, 5636
 Mr. Morgan, 5625
 Mr. Jones, 4236
 Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
 Mr. Waikart, 7204
 Mr. Eames, 7206
 Mr. Wherry, 5537

See Me
 For Your Info

For appropriate
action

Note & Return

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L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

4-11 (Rev. 2-25-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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 Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB Teletype, 5644
 Mr. Sizoo, 1742 Code Room, 4642
 Mr. Nichols, 5640 Mechanical, B-110
 Mr. McGuire, 5642 Supply Room, B-216
 Mr. Wick, 5634 Tour Room, 5625
 Mr. DeLoach, 5636
 Mr. Morgan, 5625 Miss Lurz
 Mr. Jones, 4236 Mrs. Faber
 Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB Miss McCord
 Mr. Waikart, 7204 Miss Rogers
 Mr. Eames, 7206 Miss Loper
 Mr. Wherry, 5537 Miss Chidboy

See Me

For Your Info

For appropriate action

Note &

P 2 + 4.

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DATE 07-10-2009

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE

Prepared and Distributed By The National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana

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VOL. NO. VI, NO. 9

May 1, 1957

CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

At its national assembly at Omaha, Nebraska, from June 20-27, 1956, the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches adopted certain Social Resolutions which attacked important provisions of both Federal and State internal security programs aimed at the exposure and destruction of Communist influence in the United States.

Anticipating the fulfillment of a usual prerequisite for allocation of funds, \$20,000 was forthcoming in a grant by The Fund For The Republic, Inc. Resolutions adopted by the national assembly highly critical of security, closely parallels the position taken by the Fund. The Council For Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches declared the "resolutions are the opinion expressed by the 1,500 delegates at the 1956 General Council meetings." According to page 4 of the 20-page pamphlet entitled Social Resolutions, dated September 1956, the Council For Social Action recommended that the resolutions be implemented by "resolute action on the part of the General Council delegates, the boards and agencies of the Congregational Christian Churches, and the ministers and members of the churches." (See The Fund For The Republic "Three-Year Report", 1956, pages 48 and 49.)

Legionnaires, other Firing Line readers and the lay membership of the Congregational Christian Churches should study some of these Social Resolutions with a view to demanding explanations from those wittingly or unwittingly attempting to discredit our internal security. (1) With reference to "certain practices of governmental loyalty-security programs", one resolution stated "we deplore the fact that many agencies continue to apply severe and inappropriate tests to employees" and called "upon all government agencies to safeguard the civil liberties of their employees." (2) Concerning the subject of "procedures of certain investigating committees of Congress and state legislatures", another resolution claimed "even though a hearing before an investigating committee is not a trial, it has some of the effects of a trial and does mete out punishment." This resolution apparently refers to such witnesses who exhibit improper behavior before legislative bodies and are justifiably cited for contempt. (See "Social Resolutions", 1956, pages 6 and 7.)

(3) Under the heading "special loyalty oaths", a resolution declared "while we believe in the use of an oath of allegiance to the nation, we object to the use of special oaths of loyalty which require a declaration of one's prior membership in certain organizations as a requirement for employment, residence in public housing, tax-exemption, and other privileges of citizens." (4) In another mandate entitled "black-listing from employment", the resolution declares "we oppose the practice of barring persons from employment for the sole reason that their names have been associated with so-called subversive organizations." (See "Social Resolutions", 1956, page 7.)

NOT RECORDED

3 MAY 27 1957

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(5) One of the most asinine and ridiculous of the resolutions appearing in this category concerns the subject of "indiscriminate listing of organizations as subversive", which is a direct attack upon the United States Department of Justice and its investigative arm, the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In bold language, the resolution declares "freedom to associate in voluntary organizations is both a Constitutional right and a necessary component of democracy. It is right that the true character of Communist organizations should be known. However, no officer in the executive department of the federal government should be given power to determine which organizations of citizens are legitimate and which subversive." (See "Social Resolutions", 1956, page 7.)

(6) In a resolution on racial integration, it was urged "that the Executive Committee of the General Council (of the Congregational Christian Churches), in cooperation with the Southeast Regional Council, set up consultations with representatives of the appropriate conventions and conferences looking to their early integration on geographical rather than racial lines.

(7) Another mandate in this classification commended the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People. (See "Social Resolutions", 1956, pages 8 and 9; and "Firing Line", 3-1-57 and 4-15-57.)

(8) Concerning the subject of International Affairs, resolutions urged "the liberalization of our national immigration laws to bring them in line with our national character and position in the world today..." and applauded "the purposes of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)." (See "Social Resolutions", 1956, pages 12 and 13.)

ACTIVE STAFF

The Council For Social Action is an official body of the Congregational Christian Churches, whose headquarters are located at 289 Fourth Avenue in New York City. According to page 19 of Social Resolutions, the following individuals were members of the Council's staff during the period when these aforementioned controversial resolutions were adopted: DR. RAY GIBBONS, Director; MISS FERN BABCOCK, Program Secretary; DR. F. ERNEST JOHNSON, Editor, Social Action; THE REV. HERMAN F. REISSIG, International Relations; and THE REV. GALEN R. WEAVER, Racial and Cultural Relations.

In a letter to the Honorable GORDON H. SCHERER, dated January 10, 1957, DR. RAY GIBBONS charged a "number of religious agencies" are prepared to "take vigorous action" against the House Committee On Un-American Activities unless it halts its investigation of The Fund For The Republic, Inc. In replying on January 25, 1957, SCHERER wrote "when you point out that the groups you represent have large constituencies, it is apparent that you intend to use the voting power of these groups against the members of the Committee On Un-American Activities if the investigation is not halted...You advance no reason why the Committee should discontinue its investigation except that the groups you represent have a financial interest at stake by reason of the fact that grants are now being made by The Fund For The Republic for their projects." (See "New York Herald Tribune", 1-28-57.)

A director of The Council For Social Action since January 1944; GIBBONS signed statements on behalf of the Americans For Traditional Liberties in 1955 and 1956, which attacked Congressional Committees investigating the Communist menace in the United States. According to the Daily Worker of January 10, 1941, pages 1 and 2, it was reported that GIBBONS signed a letter to the President of

the United States on behalf of the American Peace Mobilization, an identified subversive organization. (See "Who's Who In America", 1954-55, page 983; "The Tablet", 10-1-55; and 1-28-56; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 14.)

REV. HERMAN F. REISSIG participated in the Fourth National Conference of the Department of State's United States National Commission For UNESCO in September 1953. The Congressional Record of July 27, 1954, pages 12257-12261, reflects that REISSIG has been affiliated with over 15 organizations which have been cited as subversive by the United States Attorney General and the House Committee On Un-American Activities. This record revealed REISSIG "spoke at a meeting of the Communist Party, held in Washington, D.C." in March 1938.

It is obvious that in adopting resolutions attempting to discredit internal security, those responsible were acting as puppets for The Fund For The Republic. Will the membership of the Congressional Christian Churches continue to allow themselves to be used as the mouthpiece of an organization attempting to discredit security, or will they consign the leadership responsible therefor "into outer darkness", "unwept, unhonored and unsung?"

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO DELUDE THE PUBLIC

Following the current line of the Communist Party, a spectacular exhibition of Communist strategy and anticipated American gullibility was demonstrated when the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB) recently publicized its "Audited Statement of Income and Disbursements, January 1, 1956 to December 31, 1956." As "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States", the ACPFB's financial report reflected a total gross income of \$41,146.07, including general contributions totaling \$23,611.76. (See "The Lamb", December 1956-January 1957, page 4; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 7.)

This organization was first cited as "subversive and Communist" by the United States Attorney General in 1948. On April 22, 1953, the Attorney General filed a petition with the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) seeking registration of the ACPFB as a Communist-front organization, under the provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. The SACB concluded its hearings on March 29, 1956, although a Recommended Decision has not been filed with the whole Board. (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 7; and SACB, Sixth Annual Report, 1956, page 10.)

According to a recent leaflet, the ACPFB moved its National Office from 23 West 26th Street to 49 East 21st Street in New York City on April 15, 1957. Two days later, the former address became the new headquarters for both the New York State and National organization of the Communist Party, U.S.A. A March 1957 letterhead listed the following officers of the ACPFB: Honorary Chairman: REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES, RT. REV. ARTHUR W. MOULTON and PROF. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH; ABNER GREEN, Executive Secretary; HARRIET BARRON, Administrative Secretary; and ALEC JONES, Campaign and Educational Director. A photostatic copy of this letterhead, which also reflects the names of 74 sponsors, will be made available to Firing Line subscribers on request. (See "The New York Times", 4-18-57, page C-18.)

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

One of the Communist Party functionaries in the editorial field has moved his center of operations from the Tar-Heel State to out where the tall corn grows. EUGENE FELDMAN, editor of Southern Newsletter, whose activities were fully exposed in the November 15, 1956 issue of the Firing Line, apologized to his readers in a mimeographed letter dated December 1956, for delay in publishing his newsletter. He "found it necessary to move" from Winston-Salem, North Carolina, to Bettendorf, Iowa, and listed Post Office Box 386 of that city as his new mailing address.

"POPULAR PAMPHLET"

Another of the beneficiaries of The Fund For The Republic largess, the League of Women Voters of the United States, past recipient of \$161,610, is proposing changes in what was heretofore the Freedom Agenda Program. It is hoped that the League's Popular Pamphlet On The Federal Loyalty-Security Programs, has met with the approval of ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, otherwise the goose may cease to lay the golden egg. (See "Firing Liné", 12-1-55; and The Fund For The Republic Three-Year Report, 1956, pages 34 and 35.)

In a memorandum to its Reading Committee dated March 8, 1957, League staff member MISS MARTHA MILLS, summarized "the whys and wherefores" of the proposed 15-page pamphlet which was scheduled to make its "'debut' at Council" on April 29, 1957. While this latest pamphlet is much more conservative than some of its predecessors, final judgement as to its content can be determined only after its bibliography of collateral reading is listed. In the past, suggested material has leaned one way - Left.

Throughout the treatise, there is an inference that pressures exerted on those handling the program raise a serious question as to whether civil liberties will be protected. As far as the Federal Bureau of Investigation is concerned, the writer of the pamphlet is absolutely incorrect when she states "notes are not usually taken during an interview so you have to rely on memory". A further statement is made, "because of the nature of your assignment, it is almost inevitable that your report will emphasize unfavorable information, if any, even though there might be a lot of favorable information in the report." The writer presupposes the investigative agent is deliberately bent on making a case irrespective of the facts. Nothing could be farther from the truth. (See "Popular Pamphlet On The Federal Loyalty-Security Program", 1957, pages 6 and 7.)

COMMUNAL FARM IN AMERICUS, GEORGIA

On April 5, 1957, a Grand Jury in Sumter County, Georgia, charged in a 20-page presentment that Koinonia Farm "may be a front for the Communist Party". Summarizing its 7-day inquiry, the Grand Jury uncovered evidence the 1,100-acre interracial establishment had "close friends among known Communists and has entertained known Communists." The statement also reflected that the 15-year old "religious colony" may have perpetrated "recent bombings, shootings and burnings at the farm...from the inside to create sympathy and attract financial aid." According to page 5 of the February 25, 1957 edition of the subversive National Guardian, Koinonia Farm was conceived "as an experiment in Christian communism." (See "The Evening Star", 4-6-57, page A-12.)

Office Me

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GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 3, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: "THE FIRING LINE"
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

There is attached the July 1, 1957, issue of "The Firing Line," published by the American Legion. The Legion has examined 13 of the recent Supreme Court decisions in the field of internal security on a factual basis. This includes the Jencks decision.

The Legion then makes the pertinent statement, "Unless immediate remedial legislation is enacted, irreparable harm will be done to the entire security program."

Nine copies of this publication have been forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for purposes of information.

ACTION: For information.

CDD:hpf
(5)
Enclosure

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Jones

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FIRING LINE

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Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

VOL. NO. VI, NO. 13

July 1, 1957

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In its December 31, 1956 report to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, the Internal Security Subcommittee sharply declared certain Supreme Court decisions have "seriously restrained the course and progress of America's struggle against its domestic Communist enemies." While these rulings have "created legislative problems" in Congress, The American Legion, in a 1956 National Convention resolution, stated the Supreme Court "has, in all practical effect, repealed Article Ten of the Bill of Rights of our Constitution." For a better understanding of the background of these aforementioned assertions, let us examine 13 of the following more important Supreme Court decisions in the field of internal security:

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STEVE NELSON, "an acknowledged member of the Communist Party, was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, of a violation of the Pennsylvania Sedition Act and sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years and to a fine of \$10,000 and to costs of prosecution in the sum of \$13,000." While the State's Superior Court affirmed the conviction, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania subsequently reversed the lower court's ruling on the grounds that only Federal Law applied to such offenses. (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 10-October Term, 1955, pages 1 and 2.)

In affirming the decision of Pennsylvania's high court, the Supreme Court of the United States held that Congress, "in enacting the Smith Act of 1940, the Internal Security Act of 1950, and the Communist Control Act of 1954, had 'intended to occupy the field of a sedition' to the exclusion of State legislation on the same subject, and that, accordingly, the Pennsylvania Sedition Act was unenforceable. As a result of this decision, comparable sedition laws in 41 other States were likewise rendered ineffective and the work of State legislative committees investigating Communist penetration was seriously curtailed." (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Report for the Year 1956, Section XII, page 218.)

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ENCLOSURE

On April 25, 1956, 35 State Attorney Generals petitioned the Supreme Court "for rehearing of decision of April 2, 1956," and warned "it is dangerous to public safety as well as to State Security to leave the States impotent to regulate acts of sedition or subversion occurring within State borders." This petition declared "the majority opinion (of the Supreme Court) is believed to be in error in failing to have considered and ruled upon that portion of the record showing separable counts of the indictment against STEVE NELSON charging criminal conduct with a view to overthrowing and destroying by force and violence the government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as well as the government of the United States of America." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 10-October Term, 1955, Petition For Rehearing of Decision of 4-2-56, pages 1, 6, 7 and 8.)

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In strong language, Justice CLARK's minority opinion declared "I have not found any case in the history of the Court where important constitutional issues have been avoided on such a pretext...In this case the motion itself was wholly inadequate and even if the testimony of all three challenged witnesses were omitted from the record the result could not have been different. There is no reasonable basis on which we could say that the Court of Appeals has abused its discretion. I abhor the use of perjured testimony as much as anyone, but we must recognize that never before have mere allegations of perjury, so flimsily supported, been considered grounds for reopening a proceeding or granting a new trial. The Communist Party makes no claim that the Government knowingly used false testimony, and it is far too realistic to contend that the Board's action will be any different on remand."

Continuing his dissenting opinion, Justice CLARK stated "The only purpose of this procedural maneuver is to gain additional time before the order to register can become effective. This proceeding has dragged out for many years now, and the function of the Board remains suspended and the congressional

purpose frustrated at a most critical time in world history. Ironically enough, we are returning the case to a Board whose very existence is challenged on constitutional grounds. We are asking the Board to pass on the credibility of witnesses after we have refused to say whether it has the power to do so. The constitutional questions are fairly presented here for our decision. If all or any part of the Act is unconstitutional it should be declared so on the record before us. If not, the Nation is entitled to effective operation of the statute deemed to be of vital importance to its well-being at the time it was passed by the Congress..." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 48-October Term, Minority Decision, 1955, pages 3, 5 and 6.)

The Firing Line of May 15, 1957, page 43, reported the Subversive Activities Control Board, in a reaffirmed order (Modified Report) dated December 18, 1956, "recommended that the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit affirm the Board's Order entered April 20, 1953, requiring the Communist Party of the United States to register as a Communist-action organization under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950." The constitutional question of the aforementioned Act "will undoubtedly be raised again and passed upon by the (Supreme) Court on a future appeal." In a tactic to forestall registration as agents of a foreign power, representatives of the Communist Party on June 6, 1957 used the Clinton E. Jencks v. U.S.A. case (See page 8 of this issue) to demand access to confidential Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Report for the Year 1956, Section XII, page 219; and "The New York Times," 6-8-57, page 10.)

4. Kendrick M. Cole v. Philip Young et al (June 11, 1956.) KENDRICK M. COLE, a Food and Drug Inspector for the New York District of the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, was suspended without pay in November 1953 "pending investigation to determine whether his employment should be terminated." When confronted with charges of alleged subversive activities, he declined to answer these charges or request a hearing. Subsequently, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, determined that COLE's "continued employment was not 'clearly consistent with the interests of national security'" and ordered the termination of his employment." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 442-October Term, 1955, pages 2 and 3.)

After COLE's appeal to the Supreme Court, the judicial body upset the Government's decision in this case, and ruled a "Federal employee can be fired as a security risk only if he holds a 'sensitive' position." COLE's position with the Food and Drug Administration was classified as non-sensitive. Speaking before the 38th Annual Convention of the Department of Pennsylvania American Legion in July 1956, the Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, FRANCIS E. WALTER, declared: "The U. S. Supreme Court's recent decision overturning the law under which Federal employees could be fired for alleged Communist associations has had the effect of opening the entire Government 'to the infiltration of our mortal enemies'." (See "The Philadelphia Inquirer," 7-21-56, page 1; and "Daily Worker," 6-12-56, page 1.)

In a dissenting opinion, three Supreme Court Justices clearly remarked: "We believe the Court's order has stricken down the most effective weapon against subversive activity available to the Government... (and) might leave the Government honeycombed with subversive employees... It is not realistic to say that the Government can be protected merely by applying the Act to sensitive jobs.

One never knows just which job is sensitive." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 442-October Term, Minority Decision, 1955, pages 2 and 5.)

5. Steve Nelson (Stephen Mesarosh) et al v. United States of America (October 10, 1956.) Five Communist Party leaders in Western Pennsylvania, namely, STEVE NELSON, WILLIAM ALBERTSON, BENJAMIN L. CAREATHERS, JAMES H. DOLSEN and IRVING WEISSMAN, convicted of advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, were freed and granted new trials by another Supreme Court ruling. The Court stated that JOSEPH D. MAZZEI, a principal Government witness "may have lied" in the defendants' first trial. Two weeks prior to the high court's decision, the United States Department of Justice asked the Supreme Court "to send the case back for determination as to Mazzei's credibility. It said it believed the testimony he had given was the truth, but statements he made before other tribunals had cast doubt on his credibility." With three dissenters, the Supreme Court denied the Government's motion and vacated a lower court judgement. (See "The New York Times," 10-11-56, page C-19; and "The Washington Post & Times Herald," 10-11-56, page 1.)

1957 RULINGS

6. Ben Gold v. United States of America (January 28, 1957.) BEN GOLD, former President of the now defunct International Fur and Leather Workers Union, "swore before the National Labor Relations Board on August 30, 1950, that he was not a member of the Communist Party nor affiliated with it. He had announced his resignation a few days previously." The Government subsequently claimed GOLD "lied when he made the oath, required by the Taft-Hartley Act, and that the resignation had no real meaning." He was indicted in 1953 and was later convicted of falsifying the non-Communist affidavit. (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald," 1-29-57, page A-10.)

In a split decision ordering a new trial, the Supreme Court held that when the Federal Bureau of Investigation inadvertently questioned three members of the GOLD's jury in the "probing an unrelated case," such action by the FBI was "'official intrusion into the privacy of the jury.' It acknowledged the violation was unintentional but this 'does not remove the effect of the intrusion'." Resulting from this decision, the Government announced on May 9, 1957, its dismissal of the GOLD case "since the alleged commission of the crime, and careful reappraisal of the evidence against GOLD has led to the conclusion that certain material evidence is not available. 'Considering this loss of testimony in light of the age of the case it was concluded that GOLD could not be successfully retried'." (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald," 5-10-57, page A-12.)

Four Supreme Court Justices filed dissenting opinions. Three charged that the FBI interviewing incident had "no effect upon the jurors adverse to the defendant." In a very strongly worded separate minority opinion, Justice CLARK declared: "I am...disturbed by the refusal of the Court to decide...important questions urged upon us...Among these are the applicability of the perjury rule of evidence to the false statement statute...admissibility of evidence of prior activity in the Communist Party to disprove the sincerity of a resignation therefrom, the use of expert witnesses to prove continuing membership and the correctness of the Court's charges as to membership in the Party, etc...The refusal of the majority (this Supreme Court decision) today to pass upon them thus deprives the federal judiciary of this Court's opinion, which

renders today's error multifold. It will cause undue hardship in the trial of all of these cases, not only on the Government but on the defendants as well..." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 137-October Term, Minority Decision, 1956, page 2.)

7. Rudolph Schware v. Board of Bar Examiners of the State of New Mexico (May 6, 1957.) In examining RUDOLPH SCHWARE's application for admission to the New Mexico State Bar, the Board of Bar Examiners denied "SCHWARE the right to take the bar examination" because of his admissions concerning membership in the Communist Party from 1932 to 1940 and other criminal activities. After appealing to the New Mexico Supreme Court, this body concurred with the State in denying SCHWARE's motion. This Court stated ("SCHWARE's membership in the Communist Party,) together with his other former actions, in the use of aliases and record of arrests, and his present attitude toward those matters, were the considerations upon which (we approved the denial of his application.)" Adversely, claiming "there is nothing in the record which suggests that SCHWARE has engaged in any conduct during the past 15 years which reflects...(against) ...his character", the Supreme Court of the United States concluded that SCHWARE's "past membership in the Communist Party does not justify an inference that he presently has bad moral character...There is no evidence in the record which rationally justifies a finding that SCHWARE was morally unfit to practice law." (See United States Supreme Court, No. 92-October Term, 1956, pages 6, 7, 13, and 14.)

8. Raphael Konigsberg v. The State Bar of California and the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California (May 6, 1957.) RAPHAEL KONIGSBERG, in applying for admission to the California State Bar, the "State Committee of Bar Examiners...refused to certify him to practice law on the grounds he had failed to prove (1) that he was of good moral character and (2) that he did not advocate overthrow of the Government of the United States or California by unconstitutional means." Like the aforementioned SCHWARE decision, the Supreme Court upset the State's ruling and upheld the right of KONIGSBERG to practice law. In his dissenting remarks, a Supreme Court Justice claimed "what the (Supreme) Court has really done...is simply to impose on California its own notions of public policy and judgement. For me, today's decision represents an unacceptable intrusion into a matter of State concern." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No.5-October Term, Minority Decision, 1956, pages 1 and 36.)

9. United States of America v. George I. Witkovich (April 28, 1957.) GEORGE I. WITKOVICH, a former employee of the Slovani-English language newspaper Prosveta, was ordered deported in 1953 for membership in the Communist Party. When the United States attempted to deport him to Yugoslavia, that country refused to admit WITKOVICH. Remaining in the United States, he was subject to the supervision of the Attorney General, which was made possible by a statute of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. In October 1955, he was indicted "for having refused to answer questions about his activities, including whether he had attended Communist meetings since the deportation order was issued." When Federal District Court quashed the indictment, the Government appealed directly to the Supreme Court. The Government claimed that if the lower court ruling was upheld, it "would hamper...(the Government) efforts to control subversive aliens and would jeopardize internal security." The Government pointed out that "more than 3,000 deportation cases could be affected by the ruling." (See "The New York Times," 4-30-57, page C-11.)

Ruling against the Government's motion, the Supreme Court said that "an alien awaiting deportation was not compelled to answer questions about Communist activities." In a minority opinion, two Supreme Court Justices claimed that the "majority (Supreme Court) decision stripped the Attorney General of an 'important power' necessary to the protection of internal security." (See "The New York Times," 4-30-57, page C-11.)

10. United States of America v. Mrs. Antonio Sentner (May 20, 1957.) While under a deportation order in April 1953 "on the ground that she was a member of the Communist Party," MRS. ANTONIO SENTNER was served an order by the Attorney General to terminate membership in this subversive organization. When a Federal District Court criticized the Immigration and Naturalization Service for its handling of the case, the Department of Justice appealed directly to the Supreme Court. Upholding the lower court, the high court ruled "the Justice Department lacks authority to ban Communist activity by an alien who has been under a deportation order for six months." In a dissenting opinion, two Supreme Court Justices warned that this decision "makes ineffective those clauses of the McCarran-Walter Immigration (Immigration and Nationality) Act of 1952 which 'are vital to effectuation of the purpose of Congress in controlling subversives whose order of deportation has been forestalled by technical difficulties'." (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald, 5-21-57.)

11. Max Halperin v. United States of America (May 30, 1957.) When MAX HALPERIN, a New York lawyer, was called before a Brooklyn, New York, grand jury, "investigating corruption in the Bureau of Internal Revenue," he refused to answer certain questions on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate him. HALPERIN was subsequently indicted. At his trial, he repeatedly invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked the same questions he had refused to answer before the grand jury. Prior to HALPERIN's conviction, the trial judge instructed the jury "that Mr. HALPERIN's claim of his Constitutional privilege not to be a witness against himself could be considered in determining what weight should be given to his testimony." (See "The New York Times," 5-31-57, pages 1 and 11.)

In a unanimous ruling, the Supreme Court held in effect "against the popular tendency of assuming that a man must be guilty of some wrong-doing if he invokes the Fifth Amendment." The Court held that "under the circumstances of this case it was prejudicial error for the trial judge to permit cross-examination of petitioner (HALPERIN) on his plea of the Fifth Amendment privilege before the grand jury, and that HALPERIN must therefore be given a new trial." (See "The New York Times", 5-31-57, page 11.)

Commenting on the subject of the Fifth Amendment at a news conference on March 27, 1957, President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER declared, "that in some instances it is absolutely a basic safeguard of American liberty or it would not have been written as the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, although I must say I probably share the common reaction: If a man has to go to the Fifth Amendment, there must be something he doesn't want to tell." (See "The New York Times," 5-31-57, page 1.)

12. Shirley Kremen et al v. United States of America (May 13, 1957.) Convicted of harboring fugitive Communist Party national leader, ROBERT THOMPSON, three individuals, namely, SHIRLEY KREMEN, SAMUEL IRVING COLEMAN and SIDNEY STEINBERG, won new trials in a divided Supreme Court decision. The majority ruling declared "the seizure of the entire contents of the house and its removal

some two hundred miles away to the Federal Bureau of Investigation offices for the purpose of examination is beyond the sanction of any of our cases. While the evidence seized from the persons of the petitioners (KREMEN, COLEMAN and STEINBERG) might have been legally admissible the introduction against each of petitioners of some items seized in the house...rendered the guilty verdicts illegal." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 162-October Term, 1956, page 2.)

A minority decision claimed "only a fragmentary part of the items listed by the Court as seized was admitted into evidence and if any items were illegally seized their effect should be governed by the rule of harmless error since there was ample evidence of guilt otherwise." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 162-October Term, 1956, page 2.)

13. Clinton E. Jencks v. United States of America (June 3, 1957.) The last Supreme Court decision summarized for Firing Line readers in this compilation, cut a serious gash into our present internal security programs which greatly favored the Communist conspiracy in the United States. Convicted in 1950 for filing a false non-Communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board, CLINTON E. JENCKS, President of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, appealed his case to the Supreme Court. Granting JENCKS a new trial, the high court subsequently ruled in effect that the Government must make confidential Federal Bureau of Investigation files "available to defendants in criminal cases or dismiss the charges." (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald," 6-4-57, page A-1.)

Sharply dissenting from the majority opinion, Supreme Court Justice CLARK warned "unless the Congress changes the rule announced by the Court today, those intelligence agencies of our Government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop for the Court has opened their files to the criminal and thus afforded him a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets." Quoting from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's 1950 Congressional testimony, CLARK said that if confidential investigative files were "'spread upon the record, criminals, foreign agents, subversives, and others would be forewarned and would seek methods to carry out their activities by avoiding detection and thus defeat the very purposes for which the FBI was created'." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 23-October Term, Minority Decision, 1956, pages 2, 3 and 4.)

This decision resulted in the introduction of legislation in Congress on June 4, 1957, by Representative WALTER, permitting "the Attorney General to refuse disclosure of any information if the disclosure would be prejudicial to 'the public interest, safety or security of the United States'." "Without its prompt enactment," Representative WALTER said, "we might just as well expect a complete breakdown of our internal security." Also commenting on the Supreme Court's decision, Senator KARL E. MUNDT warned the "ruling must be overcome by legislation." In preparing separate legislation to circumvent this high court decision, Representative KENNETH B. KEATING, said if the Court's ruling is followed, "the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other investigative agencies 'might as well close up shop'." (See "New York Herald Tribune," 6-5-57.)

Unless immediate remedial legislation is enacted, irreparable harm will be done the entire security program.



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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosenblatt
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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3. Communist Party, U.S.A. v. Subversive Activities Control Board (April 30, 1956.) The Supreme Court "reversed and remanded an order of the Subversive Activities Board directing the Communist Party of the United States to register with the Attorney General as a 'Communist-action' organization, as required by the Subversive Activities Control (Internal Security) Act of 1950. The majority opinion pointed out that the testimony of three witnesses before the Board may have been 'tainted', in view of evidence of their possible perjury adduced subsequently to the issuance of the Board's order." (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Report for the Year 1956, Section XII, page 219.)

Three Supreme Court Justices filed a dissenting opinion in this case. They argued that the Supreme Court "refuses to pass on the important questions relating to the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950, a bulwark of the congressional program to combat the menace of world Communism. Believing that the Court here disregards its plain responsibility and duty to decide these important constitutional questions" Justice TOM CLARK said "I cannot join in its action." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 48-October Term, Minority Decision, 1955, page 3.)

In strong language, Justice CLARK's minority opinion declared "I have not found any case in the history of the Court where important constitutional issues have been avoided on such a pretext...In this case the motion itself was wholly inadequate and even if the testimony of all three challenged witnesses were omitted from the record the result could not have been different. There is no reasonable basis on which we could say that the Court of Appeals has abused its discretion. I abhor the use of perjured testimony as much as anyone, but we must recognize that never before have mere allegations of perjury, so flimsily supported, been considered grounds for reopening a proceeding or granting a new trial. The Communist Party makes no claim that the Government knowingly used false testimony, and it is far too realistic to contend that the Board's action will be any different on remand."

Continuing his dissenting opinion, Justice CLARK stated "The only purpose of this procedural maneuver is to gain additional time before the order to register can become effective. This proceeding has dragged out for many years now, and the function of the Board remains suspended and the congressional

purpose frustrated at a most critical time in world history. Ironically enough, we are returning the case to a Board whose very existence is challenged on constitutional grounds. We are asking the Board to pass on the credibility of witnesses after we have refused to say whether it has the power to do so. The constitutional questions are fairly presented here for our decision. If all or any part of the Act is unconstitutional it should be declared so on the record before us. If not, the Nation is entitled to effective operation of the statute deemed to be of vital importance to its well-being at the time it was passed by the Congress..." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 48-October Term, Minority Decision, 1955, pages 3, 5 and 6.)

The Firing Line of May 15, 1957, page 43, reported the Subversive Activities Control Board, in a reaffirmed order (Modified Report) dated December 18, 1956, "recommended that the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit affirm the Board's Order entered April 20, 1953, requiring the Communist Party of the United States to register as a Communist-action organization under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950." The constitutional question of the aforementioned Act "will undoubtedly be raised again and passed upon by the (Supreme) Court on a future appeal." In a tactic to forestall registration as agents of a foreign power, representatives of the Communist Party on June 6, 1957 used the Clinton E. Jencks v. U.S.A. case (See page 8 of this issue) to demand access to confidential Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. (See Internal Security Subcommittee, Report for the Year 1956, Section XII, page 219; and "The New York Times," 6-8-57, page 10.)

4. Kendrick M. Cole v. Philip Young et al (June 11, 1956.) KENDRICK M. COLE, a Food and Drug Inspector for the New York District of the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, was suspended without pay in November 1953 "pending investigation to determine whether his employment should be terminated." When confronted with charges of alleged subversive activities, he declined to answer these charges or request a hearing. Subsequently, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, determined that COLE's "continued employment was not 'clearly consistent with the interests of national security'" and ordered the termination of his employment." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 442-October Term, 1955, pages 2 and 3.)

After COLE's appeal to the Supreme Court, the judicial body upset the Government's decision in this case, and ruled a "Federal employee can be fired as a security risk only if he holds a 'sensitive' position." COLE's position with the Food and Drug Administration was classified as non-sensitive. Speaking before the 38th Annual Convention of the Department of Pennsylvania American Legion in July 1956, the Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, FRANCIS E. WALTER, declared: "The U. S. Supreme Court's recent decision overturning the law under which Federal employees could be fired for alleged Communist associations has had the effect of opening the entire Government 'to the infiltration of our mortal enemies'." (See "The Philadelphia Inquirer," 7-21-56, page 1; and "Daily Worker," 6-12-56, page 1.)

In a dissenting opinion, three Supreme Court Justices clearly remarked: "We believe the Court's order has stricken down the most effective weapon against subversive activity available to the Government...and might leave the Government honeycombed with subversive employees...It is not realistic to say that the Government can be protected merely by applying the Act to sensitive jobs.

One never knows just which job is sensitive." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 442-October Term, Minority Decision, 1955, pages 2 and 5.)

5. Steve Nelson (Stephen Mesarosh) et al v. United States of America (October 10, 1956.) Five Communist Party leaders in Western Pennsylvania, namely, STEVE NELSON, WILLIAM ALBERTSON, BENJAMIN L. CAREATHERS, JAMES H. DOLSEN and IRVING WEISSMAN, convicted of advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, were freed and granted new trials by another Supreme Court ruling. The Court stated that JOSEPH D. MAZZEI, a principal Government witness "may have lied" in the defendants' first trial. Two weeks prior to the high court's decision, the United States Department of Justice asked the Supreme Court "to send the case back for determination as to Mazzei's credibility. It said it believed the testimony he had given was the truth, but statements he made before other tribunals had cast doubt on his credibility." With three dissenters, the Supreme Court denied the Government's motion and vacated a lower court judgement. (See "The New York Times," 10-11-56, page C-19; and "The Washington Post & Times Herald," 10-11-56, page 1.)

1957 RULINGS

6. Ben Gold v. United States of America (January 28, 1957.) BEN GOLD, former President of the now defunct International Fur and Leather Workers Union, "swore before the National Labor Relations Board on August 30, 1950, that he was not a member of the Communist Party nor affiliated with it. He had announced his resignation a few days previously." The Government subsequently claimed GOLD "lied when he made the oath, required by the Taft-Hartley Act, and that the resignation had no real meaning." He was indicted in 1953 and was later convicted of falsifying the non-Communist affidavit. (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald," 1-29-57, page A-10.)

In a split decision ordering a new trial, the Supreme Court held that when the Federal Bureau of Investigation inadvertently questioned three members of the GOLD's jury in the "probing an unrelated case," such action by the FBI was "'official intrusion into the privacy of the jury.' It acknowledged the violation was unintentional but this 'does not remove the effect of the intrusion'." Resulting from this decision, the Government announced on May 9, 1957, its dismissal of the GOLD case "since the alleged commission of the crime, and careful reappraisal of the evidence against GOLD has led to the conclusion that certain material evidence is not available. Considering this loss of testimony in light of the age of the case it was concluded that GOLD could not be successfully retried'." (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald," 5-10-57, page A-12.)

Four Supreme Court Justices filed dissenting opinions. Three charged that the FBI interviewing incident had "no effect upon the jurors adverse to the defendant." In a very strongly worded separate minority opinion, Justice CLARK declared: "I am...disturbed by the refusal of the Court to decide...important questions urged upon us...Among these are the applicability of the perjury rule of evidence to the false statement statute...admissibility of evidence of prior activity in the Communist Party to disprove the sincerity of a resignation therefrom, the use of expert witnesses to prove continuing membership and the correctness of the Court's charges as to membership in the Party, etc...The refusal of the majority (this Supreme Court decision) today to pass upon them thus deprives the federal judiciary of this Court's opinion, which

renders today's error multifold. It will cause undue hardship in the trial of all of these cases, not only on the Government but on the defendants as well..." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 137-October Term, Minority Decision, 1956, page 2.)

7. Rudolph Schware v. Board of Bar Examiners of the State of New Mexico (May 6, 1957.) In examining RUDOLPH SCHWARE's application for admission to the New Mexico State Bar, the Board of Bar Examiners denied "SCHWARE the right to take the bar examination" because of his admissions concerning membership in the Communist Party from 1932 to 1940 and other criminal activities. After appealing to the New Mexico Supreme Court, this body concurred with the State in denying SCHWARE's motion. This Court stated ("SCHWARE's membership in the Communist Party,) together with his other former actions, in the use of aliases and record of arrests, and his present attitude toward those matters, were the considerations upon which (we approved the denial of his application.)" Adversely, claiming "there is nothing in the record which suggests that SCHWARE has engaged in any conduct during the past 15 years which reflects...(against) ...his character", the Supreme Court of the United States concluded that SCHWARE's "past membership in the Communist Party does not justify an inference that he presently has bad moral character...There is no evidence in the record which rationally justifies a finding that SCHWARE was morally unfit to practice law." (See United States Supreme Court, No. 92-October Term, 1956, pages 6, 7, 13, and 14.)

8. Raphael Konigsberg v. The State Bar of California and the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California (May 6, 1957.) RAPHAEL KONIGSBERG, in applying for admission to the California State Bar, the "State Committee of Bar Examiners...refused to certify him to practice law on the grounds he had failed to prove (1) that he was of good moral character and (2) that he did not advocate overthrow of the Government of the United States or California by unconstitutional means." Like the aforementioned SCHWARE decision, the Supreme Court upset the State's ruling and upheld the right of KONIGSBERG to practice law. In his dissenting remarks, a Supreme Court Justice claimed "what the (Supreme) Court has really done...is simply to impose on California its own notions of public policy and judgement. For me, today's decision represents an unacceptable intrusion into a matter of State concern." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No.5-October Term, Minority Décision, 1956, pages 1 and 36.)

9. United States of America v. George I. Witkovich (April 28, 1957.) GEORGE I. WITKOVICH, a former employee of the Slovani-English language newspaper Prosveta, was ordered deported in 1953 for membership in the Communist Party. When the United States attempted to deport him to Yugoslavia, that country refused to admit WITKOVICH. Remaining in the United States, he was subject to the supervision of the Attorney General, which was made possible by a statute of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. In October 1955, he was indicted "for having refused to answer questions about his activities, including whether he had attended Communist meetings since the deportation order was issued." When Federal District Court quashed the indictment, the Government appealed directly to the Supreme Court. The Government claimed that if the lower court ruling was upheld, it "would hamper...(the Government) efforts to control subversive aliens and would jeopardize internal security." The Government pointed out that "more than 3,000 deportation cases could be affected by the ruling." (See "The New York Times," 4-30-57, page C-11.)

Ruling against the Government's motion, the Supreme Court said that "an alien awaiting deportation was not compelled to answer questions about Communist activities." In a minority opinion, two Supreme Court Justices claimed that the "majority (Supreme Court) decision stripped the Attorney General of an 'important power' necessary to the protection of internal security." (See "The New York Times," 4-30-57, page C-11.)

10. United States of America v. Mrs. Antonio Sentner (May 20, 1957.) While under a deportation order in April 1953 "on the ground that she was a member of the Communist Party," MRS. ANTONIO SENTNER was served an order by the Attorney General to terminate membership in this subversive organization. When a Federal District Court criticized the Immigration and Naturalization Service for its handling of the case, the Department of Justice appealed directly to the Supreme Court. Upholding the lower court, the high court ruled "the Justice Department lacks authority to ban Communist activity by an alien who has been under a deportation order for six months." In a dissenting opinion, two Supreme Court Justices warned that this decision "makes ineffective those clauses of the McCarran-Walter Immigration (Immigration and Nationality) Act of 1952 which are vital to effectuation of the purpose of Congress in controlling subversives whose order of deportation has been forestalled by technical difficulties." (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald, 5-21-57.)

11. Max Halperin v. United States of America (May 30, 1957.) When MAX HALPERIN, a New York lawyer, was called before a Brooklyn, New York, grand jury, "investigating corruption in the Bureau of Internal Revenue," he refused to answer certain questions on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate him. HALPERIN was subsequently indicted. At his trial, he repeatedly invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked the same questions he had refused to answer before the grand jury. Prior to HALPERIN's conviction, the trial judge instructed the jury "that Mr. HALPERIN's claim of his Constitutional privilege not to be a witness against himself could be considered in determining what weight should be given to his testimony." (See "The New York Times," 5-31-57, pages 1 and 11.)

In a unanimous ruling, the Supreme Court held in effect "against the popular tendency of assuming that a man must be guilty of some wrong-doing if he invokes the Fifth Amendment." The Court held that "under the circumstances of this case it was prejudicial error for the trial judge to permit cross-examination of petitioner (HALPERIN) on his plea of the Fifth Amendment privilege before the grand jury, and that HALPERIN must therefore be given a new trial." (See "The New York Times", 5-31-57, page 11.)

Commenting on the subject of the Fifth Amendment at a news conference on March 27, 1957, President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER declared, "that in some instances it is absolutely a basic safeguard of American liberty or it would not have been written as the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, although I must say I probably share the common reaction: If a man has to go to the Fifth Amendment, there must be something he doesn't want to tell." (See "The New York Times," 5-31-57, page 1.)

12. Shirley Kremen et al v. United States of America (May 13, 1957.) Convicted of harboring fugitive Communist Party national leader, ROBERT THOMPSON, three individuals, namely, SHIRLEY KREMEN, SAMUEL IRVING COLEMAN and SIDNEY STEINBERG, won new trials in a divided Supreme Court decision. The majority ruling declared "the seizure of the entire contents of the house and its removal

some two hundred miles away to the Federal Bureau of Investigation offices for the purpose of examination is beyond the sanction of any of our cases. While the evidence seized from the persons of the petitioners (KREMEN, COLEMAN and STEINBERG) might have been legally admissible the introduction against each of petitioners of some items seized in the house...rendered the guilty verdicts illegal." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 162-October Term, 1956, page 2.)

A minority decision claimed "only a fragmentary part of the items listed by the Court as seized was admitted into evidence and if any items were illegally seized their effect should be governed by the rule of harmless error since there was ample evidence of guilt otherwise." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 162-October Term, 1956, page 2.)

13. Clinton E. Jencks v. United States of America (June 3, 1957.) The last Supreme Court decision summarized for Firing Line readers in this compilation, cut a serious gash into our present internal security programs which greatly favored the Communist conspiracy in the United States. Convicted in 1950 for filing a false non-Communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board, CLINTON E. JENCKS, President of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, appealed his case to the Supreme Court. Granting JENCKS a new trial, the high court subsequently ruled in effect that the Government must make confidential Federal Bureau of Investigation files "available to defendants in criminal cases or dismiss the charges." (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald," 6-4-57, page A-1.)

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Sharply dissenting from the majority opinion, Supreme Court Justice CLARK warned "unless the Congress changes the rule announced by the Court today, those intelligence agencies of our Government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop for the Court has opened their files to the criminal and thus afforded him a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets." Quoting from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's 1950 Congressional testimony, CLARK said that if confidential investigative files were "spread upon the record, criminals, foreign agents, subversives, and others would be forewarned and would seek methods to carry out their activities by avoiding detection and thus defeat the very purposes for which the FBI was created'." (See Supreme Court of the United States, No. 23-October Term, Minority Decision, 1956, pages 2, 3 and 4.)

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This decision resulted in the introduction of legislation in Congress on June 4, 1957, by Representative WALTER, permitting "the Attorney General to refuse disclosure of any information if the disclosure would be prejudicial to 'the public interest, safety or security of the United States'." "Without its prompt enactment," Representative WALTER said, "we might just as well expect a complete breakdown of our internal security." Also commenting on the Supreme Court's decision, Senator KARL E. MUNDT warned the "ruling must be overcome by legislation." In preparing separate legislation to circumvent this high court decision, Representative KENNETH B. KEATING, said if the Court's ruling is followed, "the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other investigative agencies 'might as well close up shop'." (See "New York Herald Tribune," 6-5-57.)

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Unless immediate remedial legislation is enacted, irreparable harm will be done to the entire security program.



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THE ATTACK AGAINST CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

At the request of National Commander W. C. "DAN" DANIEL, the National Americanism Commission prepared a preliminary report in January 1957 on certain subversive and left-wing organizations which have consistently attacked Congressional Committees investigating the Communist menace in the United States. In bringing this report up-to-date, the National Americanism Commission found a marked increase of these groups which are apparently operating on a national scale. For the benefit of Firing Line readers, the revised compilation of our current findings is as follows:

1. American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York. According to page 68 of ACLU's 36th Annual Report for the period July 1, 1955-June 30, 1956, "the ACLU's long-held objection to the mandate of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate 'un-American propaganda' which the Union regards as a violation of the First Amendment, was again emphasized in the summer of 1956 when that Committee questioned two actions of The Fund for the Republic...The Union noted that 'inside or outside its mandate, the Committee has heretofore usually limited its investigation of opinion and association to that which it has held to be related to illegal action...but large parts of the questionings in the recent hearings...have overstepped even the Committee's own established boundaries'."

In commenting on the May 7-9, 1957, House Committee on Un-American Activities' hearings in Baltimore, the Maryland Branch of the ACLU (10 East Centre Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland) "voiced its 'grave concern over the basic assumption of the...Committee that unorthodox beliefs are a legitimate subject of its manner of investigation'." Who are the donors financing ACLU's attempts to discredit Congressional Committees? The answer would probably embarrass large segments of their own membership. (See "The Sun," 5-25-57, page 13.)

2. American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), 49 East 21st Street, New York City. This thoroughly exposed subversive organization (See May 1, 1957 Firing Line) held its 24th Annual National Conference in Los Angeles, California, from December 8-9, 1956 and adopted the following resolution in part as follows: "The House Committee on Un-American Activities...was working strenuously to discredit the democratic process of petitioning for redress of grievances as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution when it sought to investigate organizations and individuals who work for repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarren Law." The House Committee "did not achieve their goal of disrupting our Conference and we pledge that they shall not prevent us from working for repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarren Law. We go on record condemning the House Committee on Un-American Activities...This shall be our answer to the House Un-Americans." (See ACPFB mimeographed report, "Resolutions Adopted," 1956, page 48.) JUN 15 1957

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Behan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Scott
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

3. Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF), 4276 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles 4, California. In a bulletin dated April 5, 1957, the CCPAF stated: "Wire Congressman (JAMES) ROOSEVELT your encouragement and urge him to proceed to introduce his Resolution to eliminate the Un-American Activities Committee as a Standing Committee of the House...Wire your own Congressman-urge him to join with ROOSEVELT in this action...urge the organizations to which you belong to join with California's Board of Bar Governors in censuring the Committee on Un-American Activities, and to support Congressman ROOSEVELT...You can act now to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee!"

4. Committee To Preserve American Freedoms (CPAF), Room 504, 208 North Wells Street, Chicago 6, Illinois. Organized in opposition to the House Committee on Un-American Activities' March 1957 hearings in Chicago, the CPAF called for "public protest against the activity" of the House Committee and demanded "its abolition by Congress." (See "The Militant," 3-25-57, page 4.)

5. Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), 421 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, New York. According to a mimeographed letter dated April 1957, the ECLC declared the "House Committee on Un-American Activities, fortified with a \$300,000 appropriation is again busily engaged in 'exposing' American Citizens...How long will the American people allow their supposed servants to harass and humiliate in the name of security? There are encouraging signs that our people are getting fed up with it. The organization of two new groups, one in Chicago and one in Philadelphia, to combat this evil, is heartening. The ECLC will be glad to work with the new groups, and with others when they are started, to help people understand the essential iniquity of the House Un-American Activities Committee's work." The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee cited the ECLC as a Communist front organization on page 91 of its 1956 publication "A Handbook For Americans."

6. Methodist Federation For Social Action (MFSA), Post Office Box 327, Gresham, Oregon. In its April 1957 official organ, Social Questions Bulletin, pages 13 and 14, the MFSA petitioned Congress charging "the House Committee on Un-American Activities with un-American and unlawful activities to the harm and injury of the MFSA," when the Committee listed the MFSA on page 56 of its January 2, 1957 revised edition "Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications." In declaring the MFSA subversive, the House Committee quoted a Senate Internal Security Subcommittee 1956 citation "with an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action..."

On page 16 of the MFSA's April 1957 Social Questions Bulletin, an editorial stated "the Un-American and Eastland Committees (House Committee on Un-American Activities and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee) are unconstitutional in nature and purpose as well as activities. The ACLU says so. So does the Committee to Preserve Democratic Freedoms (Citizens Committee To Preserve American Freedoms) in Southern California...So do we. We and they also say these Committees have to be put out of business completely. Then let us in this our fiftieth year start a campaign to get the Methodist Church...to tell the next Congress...that we want these two committees discontinued and no appropriations made for them. If enough will help provide the necessary salary and expenses for an executive secretary this can be done."

7. National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Acts (NCRMA), 2 Stone Street, New York 4, New York. As its organizational title insinuates, the

JUN 21 / 12 PM '57

NCRMA has worked for the repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. For the information of readers, the Internal Security Act of 1950 was the legislation which created the machinery for the Internal Security Subcommittee, Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate. In 1952, the NCRMA declared "that the McCarran Act violates basic American democratic traditions and that its enforcement has already led to serious infringements of the Bill of Rights...the McCarran Act is responsible for the intolerable situation in which government agencies, in a manner all too reminiscent of Nazi Germany, are already preparing concentration camps, (and) are holding thought-control hearings..." (See "Daily Worker," 7-9-52, page 3.)

According to a letter dated February 1957, the NCRMA is still soliciting contributions "to help in the work of the Committee." Ironically, in citing the NCRMA as a Communist front in 1956, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee made the following statement: "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection." (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 59.)

8. National Lawyers Guild (NLG), 40 Exchange Place, New York 5, New York. Fully exposed in the February 15, 1957 Firing Line, this subversive organization adopted the following resolution on "Congressional Investigations and Committees" at its 20th Anniversary Convention held in New York City from February 21-24, 1957: "In the field of Congressional investigations the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security and the House Committee on Un-American Activities have continued their inquisitorial procedures and practices... The fact is that not only has the committee device been used to invade First Amendment rights, but what is even more basic, it has assumed the function of a gregarious and ubiquitous grand jury...The National Lawyers Guild condemns these practices of Congressional committees beyond the scope of their constitutional powers and recommends for consideration legislation controlling the practice and procedure of these committees and to confine them within some proper boundaries. The Guild condemns these unconstitutional inquisitions by committees into political beliefs and associations and calls upon Congress to put an end to them." (See NLG "Lawyers Guild Review," Spring 1957, page 33.)

9. Religious Freedom Committee (RFC), 118 East 28th Street, New York 16, New York. In a mimeographed letter dated January 1957, the RFC stated "with the opening of Congress, Religious Freedom Committee has renewed efforts to stop certain unconstitutional activities by Congressional committees." According to the RFC's recent 16-page pamphlet "Congress and Religious Freedom," the RFC declared "the latest attack on religious freedom" was "planned and launched by the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary..."

The RFC charge was in reference to the Internal Security Subcommittee's 1956 publication entitled "A Handbook For Americans," which listed both the Methodist Federation for Social Action and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as Communist front organizations. According to the RFC, "it is physically and spiritually impossible for the Federation (MFSA) to have been

formed by the Communist Party. The charge is not only a lie, it is a stupid lie." When the MFSA lost its suit to prevent a Congressional printing of 75,000 additional copies of the "Handbook," the RFC remarked "this is the growth of congressional dictatorship. It can pave the United States road to the police state." (See RFC "Congress and Religious Freedom," 1957, pages 3, 4, 6, 11 and 14.)

OTHER RECENT ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT CONGRESSIONAL BODIES

Following the close of the House Committee on Un-American Activities' May 1957 Baltimore hearings, two Maryland clergymen attacked the Committee in surprisingly similar phraseology. On May 14, 1957, in a letter to the Anne Arundel County Ministerium, Rev. CURTIS CRAWFORD, pastor of the Unitarian Fellowship of Annapolis, Maryland, called upon the Ministerium "to condemn the recent Communist hearings in Baltimore" and charged the House Committee on Un-American Activities is "'totalitarian in both purpose and methods' and should be abolished." His letter also stated the "purpose of the Committee...is to deprive Communists of their jobs and community standing by stigmatizing them as disloyal to Americans. This is a totalitarian purpose...Yet the greatest danger to American liberties is not the Communists, but a budding tyranny by the majority expressed in the growing emphasis on security, and conformity, rather than freedom and controversy..." (See "The Evening Sun", May 15, 1957, page 48; and "Evening Capital," 5-18-57, page 2.)

Records of The American Legion reflect while CRAWFORD was a minister of the Unity (Unitarian) Church in North Easton, Massachusetts, during 1953, he signed an Open Letter to President Eisenhower on behalf of the subversive National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act (See page 2 of this issue.) In speaking from the pulpit in May of that same year, CRAWFORD "lauded unfriendly witnesses appearing before the Jenner Senate Subcommittee on internal security (Internal Security Subcommittee) as 'heroes of liberty' even though 'many... are probably Communists'." He also declared "a congressional investigation stigmatizing political beliefs...(and) 'is implementing the totalitarian idea'." (See "Daily Worker," 5-28-53, page 6 and 11-3-53, page 8.)

From the pulpit of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels (Episcopal), in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 19, 1957, the Rev. DON FRANK FENN, pastor, "sharply denounced the recently televised Baltimore hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as spreading 'official false witness by innuendo...it was a sordid show from every angle and I believe an unnecessary one'." According to the public record, FENN has been affiliated with the American Council on Soviet Relations, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the Owen Lattimore Defense Fund. A current Advisory Council member of the Maryland Branch of the ACLU, FENN signed a 1953 appeal to the President "to use his power of clemency to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 368, 369 and 1201; "Daily Worker," 1-13-53, page 2; and "The Sun," 5-20-57, pages 18 and 30.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LEGIONNAIRES! PROTECT YOUR LIBERTIES BY SUPPORTING CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEES EXPOSING THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY!

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POLITICALLY INSPIRED AMENDMENTS TO NULLIFY THE NATIONAL ORIGINS QUOTA SYSTEM

THE NATIONAL COMMANDER HAS PREPARED A RECORDING (33 1/3 RPM'S) ANSWERING VITAL QUESTIONS ON THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT. ADDITIONAL COPIES ARE AVAILABLE AND ORGANIZATIONS DESIRING THE LOAN OF A RECORD SHOULD WRITE IMMEDIATELY TO THE NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION, 1608 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. A LIMITED NUMBER OF TAPES ARE AVAILABLE FOR RADIO STATIONS.

Director Miles D. Kennedy of the National Legislative Commission joins in urging support of present immigration and naturalization laws, now under relentless attack, and says YOUR "individual letters or other communications are needed now to help save the Immigration and Nationality Act from literal destruction." Since Congressional action is imminent, it is urged that communications be sent to your U. S. Senators and your own Congressional Representatives without delay. Simply address them c/o Senate Office Building or House Office Building, Washington, D. C. Here are the facts:

1. There are pending in the Senate and House Judiciary Committees literally dozens of amendments--all for the purpose of chipping away at our protective immigration system. Most of these amendments are embodied in some half dozen bills which will be pushed vigorously within the next few weeks. Unless there is a strong grassroots sentiment registered on Capitol Hill against them, passage is almost a certainty. Hearings are now being held.

2. Taken in the aggregate these bills would:
a - Destroy the National Origins Quota System.

(1) By transferring annually about 70,000 unused quotas from Northern and Western European countries (from which 5/6 of our population traces its origin to the countries of Southern and Eastern Europe and to Asia.)

(2) By permitting Asiatics, who are born outside of Asian countries, to use the non-Asiatic quotas, and if born in non-quota countries to immigrate to the United States without quota limitation. (It is estimated that there are 600,000 Asiatics now in the Western Hemisphere who would thus be potentially eligible for immigration to the United States.)

(3) By removing mortgages against quotas. Beginning with World War II hundreds of thousands of Displaced Persons, refugees and other classes have been admitted under special Acts which provide for charging them against present or future quotas. These mortgages now aggregate in excess of 320,000.

(4) By changing the base year for fixing quotas. Present quotas are fixed on the basis of the 1920 census. It is proposed that the base year be shifted to 1950. Since the population has INCREASED many millions, the net effect would be to increase quotas by at least 65,000 annually. NOT RECORDED

(5) By empowering the Attorney General to parole aliens into the United States--without numerical limit--and to subsequently adjust their status to permanent residents "whenever he deems it to be in the public interest."

52 AUG 29 1957

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*and social viewpoint of the people over which it rules, it is obvious that a change in the character or composition of the population must inevitably result in the evolution of a form of government consonant with the base upon which it rests. If, therefore, the principles of individual liberty, guarded by a constitutional government created on this continent nearly a century and a half ago is to endure, the basic strain of our population must be maintained and our economic standards preserved."

The American Legion is dedicated to an all-out fight against any amendments which would weaken the Immigration and Nationality Act. Repeatedly National Conventions have mandated that we stand firm on this issue--because it is basically a fight to preserve the cultural balance of the United States.

Congressman Francis E. Walter's article in the April 20, 1957 issue of Human Events stated: "The 'national origins' system is vilified in the chant of the immigration hucksters, as 'racist,' 'bigoted,' and 'reactionary.' These accusations are summed up in the classic phrase of the demagogue bidding for minority-bloc-votes:--The 'national origins-system, it is charged, makes second class citizens' of immigrants.

"All of these accusations are false. The Walter-McCarran Act is, in many essential respects, the most liberal immigration law in the world. The charge of 'racism' is especially ludicrous. The truth is that this immigration statute removed, for the first time, racial bars to immigration. The quotas for Asiatic countries are now determined by the same formula as those for European countries, i.e., according to the proportion that their group in our country bears to the total population. Congressman Walter H. Judd, an acknowledged authority on the Far East, has said that 'this law removes, at one stroke, the remaining racial discriminations in our nationality and immigration laws which have so greatly contributed to ill feeling in many parts of the world.'

"The culminating charge, that the national origins system creates 'second class citizens', is the most hypocritical of all. A 'second class citizen', 'we are informed', is someone who is denied opportunities open to the rest of society, and who is thereby placed on unequal footing with his fellow citizens. The 'national origins' system produces no such results. In fact it is the expressed purpose of that system to make sure that all new citizens, by assimilation into society, are given equal opportunities, and are placed on an equal footing with every one else. On the other hand, it is those who thrive on manipulated ethnic votes, who want, desperately, to create 'second class' citizens. These vote hucksters want to build up blocs whose interests are cut off from those of the country at large. Isolated from many of the main issues that are vital to the United States, these blocs are perfect material for the political demagogue."

We must not lose sight of the fact that the Communists are constantly playing a "behind the scenes" part in this effort to emasculate our immigration laws. Their tactics take the form of endeavoring to persuade well-meaning liberals and the public that the proposed amendments are moderate and of little interest to them. Nothing could better serve the Communist efforts to weaken and, eventually, destroy our nation than the breaking down of our protective immigration laws, as embodied in the McCarran-Walter Act, or to extend the admissible number of aliens to a degree beyond our ability to absorb them into our economy. The Communists, in fact, are lending every possible effort toward

the passage of the proposed amendments to our immigration law now pending in the Congress.

It is urgently necessary, therefore, that Legionnaires and their patriotic friends wire, phone or write their Senators and their Congressional Representative and inform them that:

(1) You oppose any amendments or changes in the National Origins System. That you oppose any tampering with this vital section of the McCarran-Walter Act.

(2) You oppose any efforts to advance the base date for fixing quotas from 1920 to any later date.

(3) You oppose all attempts to permit the admission of Asiatics in wholesale numbers and insist the provisions now in the McCarran-Walter Act applying to Asiatics be retained intact.

(4) You oppose the transfer of unlimited authority to the Attorney General to parole aliens without limit into the United States at his "discretion" if he finds it "in the public interest."

(5) You oppose the weakening of security screening provisions of the present law against the entry of subversives, criminals and other undesirables.

Our population at its present rate of increase will double in 43 years. An increased flood of immigrants from Europe and Asia, both badly overpopulated, would do little to cure their problem and only render our own position more difficult. To open the floodgates of unrestricted immigration would drag us down closer to their level. If we as a nation fail to survive, the remaining nations of the world will not long forestall oblivion at the hands of Russia's Red Hordes.

Now is the time to move fast. The few minutes it will take to register your protest against these politically inspired, destructive amendments to our immigration laws, will constitute "striking a blow" for the future protection of our nation. You will earn the undying gratitude of your children and your children's children by forestalling this attempted effort to expand immigration by untold millions in the immediate years to come.

DO NOT DELAY. HESITATION NOW MAY BE FATAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE

This is a sample of the vital information contained in the Firing Line. To keep informed about Communist and other subversive activities throughout the country, subscribe to this semi-monthly newsletter TODAY.

Send your subscription to The American Legion, National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana, \$3.00 per year.

AUG 15 4 52 PM '57

AUG 15 9 30 AM '57

AUG 16 10 07 AM '57

RECEIVED - FBI - JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FBI
RECEIVED - MIKE O'LEARY

FBI
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 21, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: "THE FIRING LINE"
 AMERICAN LEGION PUBLICATION
 ISSUE OF OCTOBER 15, 1957

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

The Director might be interested in seeing the attached copy of the latest issue of the captioned publication as prepared by The American Legion. This publication takes a slap at the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. The bottom paragraph on page 95 reflects attention on the activities of Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., vice president of the Americans for Democratic Action. This publication was prepared in line with interest on the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and the ADA at the recent American Legion National Convention.

ACTION: For information.

Enclosure

cc-Mr. Jones

CDD:jmr:icd
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 39

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
 DATE 07-10-2009

THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE

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VOL. NO. VI, NO. 20

October 15, 1957

THE ATTACK AGAINST CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, PART II

Fully informed of vicious, untrue campaigns being waged by the Communist conspiratorial movement and certain left-wing organizations advocating the complete destruction of Congressional Investigating Committees, the 39th National Convention of The American Legion commended the "Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the Senate Committee on Government Operations and the House Committee on Un-American Activities for their splendid work in exposing the Communist apparatus in America."

Mentioned in the June 15, 1957 Firing Line, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), a thoroughly cited Communist-front organization of 421 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, New York, has embarked on a nation-wide propaganda campaign to "abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities." This "Abolition campaign" formally opened at an ECLC sponsored rally in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on September 20, 1957, picketed by representatives of the Free Hungarian Movement. Speaking at the meeting, ECLC Chairman HARVEY O'CONNOR said the "recent Supreme Court decision in the WATKINS case clearly indicated that the Congressional Committee should be eliminated." (See "The New York Times", 9-21-57, page 8-L; and "Firing Line", 8-1-57, page 3.)

The Daily Worker of September 23, 1957, page 3, reported the 2,000 persons attending the rally heard the following other speakers: CLARK FOREMAN, ECLC Director; LOUIS L. REDDING, Executive Committee member of ECLC's National Council; DALTON TRUMBO, screen writer; HUGH H. WILSON, Associate Professor, Princeton University; and PHILIP WITTENBERG, Counsel, Bill of Rights Fund. The ECLC has been planning and scheduling similar meetings throughout the United States in connection with its "abolition campaign." According to an ECLC September 1957 News Release, the organization will "help local groups in securing speakers for public meetings" and urged that "community meetings-large and small-should be held in cities and towns across the country."

The thoroughness of ECLC's "abolition campaign" is reflected in a summarization of its suggested recommendations as a guide for direct action: (1) Visit and write your Congressman (2) Write to the editor of your newspaper (3) Petition the Congress of the United States (4) Organizations adopt resolutions and transmit them to members of Congress (5) Organizations prepare and distribute your own literature regarding the WATKINS decision and its implications for abolition action by the Congress (6) Organizations and individuals contribute financially to ECLC's campaign. (See ECLC's News Release, September 1957.)

While ECLC claims to be preparing pamphlets, leaflets and reports for the ensuing campaign, the Committee also announced a tentative "National

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1957-1958

'Barnstorming' Tour" for its Executive Director, CLARK FOREMAN. According to the schedule which appeared in ECLC's September 1957 News Release, FOREMAN reportedly spoke at the following cities from September 30 to October 14, 1957: Ohio - Cleveland, Toledo, Yellow Springs and Cincinnati; Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri; Kansas City, Kansas; Denver and Boulder, Colorado; and Utah - Salt Lake City, Provo and Springville. FOREMAN's schedule contemplates meetings during the latter part of October as follows: 15th and 16th, San Francisco, California; 17th, 18th and 19th, Los Angeles, California; 20th and 21st, Portland, Oregon; 22nd and 23rd, Seattle, Washington; 24th, Missoula, Montana; 25th, Pocatello, Idaho; 26th, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota; 27th, Madison, Wisconsin; 28th, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and 29th, New York, New York.

Born in Atlanta, Georgia on February 19, 1902, CLARK HOWELL FOREMAN received an A.B. degree from the University of Georgia in 1921. Eleven years later he was reported to have acquired a Ph.D from Columbia University. Files of The American Legion reveal FOREMAN was one of the original planners of the ECLC. In a letter to a correspondent dated December 1951, FOREMAN disclosed that he was "just about to take a job with the newly organized Emergency Committee for Civil Liberties...the new group...is to be limited to a couple of hundred non-CPs with an executive committee of about nine and a director. The idea is to try to broaden the interest in civil liberties a little so that it won't be identified completely with the far left and yet will move a little more militantly than the ACLU is." (See "Who's Who in America", 1954-1955, page 899.)

Appearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 12, 1956, FOREMAN admitted under oath his affiliation with the following subversive organizations: Founder and President, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Director, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; Director, National Council of The Arts, Sciences, and Professions; Vice President, Progressive Citizens of America; Vice Chairman, Provisional Washington Committee to Win the Peace; Sponsor, National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill; and Treasurer, Progressive Party. At the conclusion of the hearing, FOREMAN was cited for contempt for refusing to obey a subpoena requiring the surrender of his passport to this Congressional body. (See HUAC, Investigation of the Unauthorized Use of United States Passports, Part 3, 1956, pages 4510, 4516, 4518, 4520, 4522, 4523, 4532 and 4533.)

The alleged leadership of the ECLC is composed of a National Council of 79 members from 16 States and the District of Columbia. According to a recent ECLC letterhead, the top officials of the group are as follows: HARVEY O'CONNOR, Chairman; CORLISS LAMONT, Vice-Chairman; ANDREW D. WEINBERGER, Treasurer; ELINOR FERRY KIRSTEIN, Secretary; CLARK FOREMAN, Director; LEONARD B. BOUDIN, Executive Committee; JOSEPH H. CROWN, New York; THOMAS I. EMERSON, Connecticut; MRS. ALEINE AUSTIN MUFSON, New York; JOHN M. PICKERING, New York; LOUIS L. REDDING, Delaware; ROBERT ROSENWALD, New York; EDGAR STILLMAN, JR., New York; and J. RAYMOND WALSH, New York. Readers desiring a photostatic copy of this letterhead, which includes the full list of ECLC's National Council, are invited to write to the Firing Line. For additional information on the ECLC, subscribers may wish to refer to the April 15, 1955 Firing Line. You are urged to send the National Americanism Commission newspaper clippings, leaflets and other printed literature concerning ECLC sponsored meetings held at the aforementioned cities. (See ECLC's "Rights", August-September 1957.)

ECLC'S WEST COAST ALLY

Cooperating with the ECLC, FRANK WILKINSON, Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee to Protect American Freedoms of 4276 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles 4, California, "has joined ECLC's staff as coordinator of the Abolition Campaign." ECLC's monthly organ, Rights, dated August-September, 1957, page 3, announced WILKINSON's "first project will be a cross-country tour of visits with groups advocating the abolition" of both the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

A 1955 report of the California Legislature revealed WILKINSON appeared before its Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, and refused to testify relative to his alleged membership and activities in the Community Party. The report stated WILKINSON's "Communist Party membership was alleged by several individuals" and he has been recently "active in several Communist front organizations in Los Angeles County." (See California Legislature, Eighth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1955, pages 385 and 386.)

Exposed in the June 15, 1957 Firing Line, WILKINSON's Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms circularized a mimeographed letter dated September 9, 1957, which stated in part as follows: "The organized drive to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities begins Saturday evening, September 20th, in New York with a kick-off meeting by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, at Carnegie Hall. This will be followed by public meetings across the country addressed by CLARK FOREMAN, executive director of the ECLC. He will speak in Los Angeles in October. In promoting this unified campaign, we are counting on your contagious courage to insure the continued effectiveness of our Citizens Committee...We plan to...arouse voters to convince their Congressmen that the House Committee on Un-American Activities must go."

VOICES FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The John T. Gojack Defense Committee of Post Office Box 751, Fort Wayne, Indiana, prophesied in July 1957 that an "abolition campaign to end all Congressional and State witch-hunt Committees" would "get underway in the fall." The Committee declared in a mimeographed release the "best insurance against big or little McCarthys is ABOLITION of all witch-hunt committees...do your part." GOJACK, General Vice President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, was sentenced to nine months in prison and fined \$200 in Federal Court on June 15, 1956 for refusing to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in March 1955, "whether he was a member of the Communist Party and whether he knew certain others to be Communists." (See "The Evening Star", 6-15-56, page A-1.)

Addressing a meeting of the Federal Bar Association in Washington, D. C., on September 20, 1957, JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR., a Vice-Chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action urged the "abolition of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities." In his six-point attack, RAUH claimed "the time is long past when the Committees have any useful service to perform." He declared Congressional Committees have "sought to stifle criticism" and have "repeatedly meddled in the political arena." According to RAUH, the "abolition of the two Committees would signal both here and abroad the real end of McCarthyism." (See "The Evening Star"; 9-20-57, page A-2.)

A CHURCH ENDORSES THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

MISS MARGARET E. KUHN, Associate Secretary of the Department of Social Education and Action of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., stated in her article "The Walls Come Tumbling Down", which appeared in the March 1957 edition of that Department's official organ, Social Progress, pages 29-31: "If there are no persons of minority origin living in your community, join a national organization that is working for the achievement of human freedom - the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the (National) Urban League, the United Council of Church Women, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)."

Very much disturbed concerning this recommendation, a Legionnaire from the State of Washington, wrote to MISS KUHN for a clarification of the Church's position. In a reply dated April 17, 1957, CLIFFORD EARLE, Secretary of the Department of Social Education and Action, 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania, wrote in part as follows:

"We have every reason to believe that the American Civil Liberties Union is a thoroughly responsible organization, that its national and regional officers are responsible and loyal persons, that its goals are consonant with those of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. We shall continue to commend the ACLU to our ministers and churches...As to our church's position on social issues of various kinds, we are guided by the social deliverances of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Again I say that I do not believe there is any real conflict between our goals as a church and the goals of the ACLU on such questions as obscene literature and loyalty oaths." (Underlining added)

It appears difficult to envision Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. officials adopting this attitude. In the November 1, 1956 Firing Line, which reflected a summarization of ACLU's recent activities, this organization "filed an Amicus Curiae Brief with the United States Supreme Court defending the right of an individual to write, publish and disseminate obscene or indecent literature."

The Firing Line also reported some of ACLU's other activities: Provided counsel for a convicted Communist; asked the Supreme Court to "void the Smith Act and set aside the conviction of members of the Communist Party under that Act"; attacked the House Committee on Un-American Activities; opposed State Sedition laws; supported a convicted Communist; supported defiance of a Congressional Committee; directly assisted the Communist cause by calling upon the United States Government "to reverse a ruling removing Social Security benefits from employees of the Communist Party"; and aided a convicted World War II United States Army deserter. According to the 36th Annual Report of the ACLU, covering the period July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956, the ACLU is definitely opposed to loyalty oaths.

In reaffirming its five-year position, the 39th National Convention of The American Legion urged "the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives; Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the United States Attorney General to conduct a full-scale investigation of the American Civil Liberties Union and that they release all compiled information assembled regarding the American Civil Liberties Union."

THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE

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September 15, 1957

COMMUNISM IN THE RELIGIOUS FIELD

The Methodist Federation for Social Action (MFSA), an "unofficial fellowship" founded in 1907, held its 50th Anniversary Conference at The Dodge Hotel, 20 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., from July 17-19, 1957. MFSA, organization which has repeatedly attacked Congressional Investigating Committees (See "Firing Line", June 15, 1957), is listed in the revised edition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities' Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, dated January 2, 1957, as a subversive group. The Federation was originally cited as a religious Communist-front by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1956.

The MFSA has been officially repudiated by The Methodist Church. In a resolution adopted by their 1952 General Conference, The Methodist Church declared it "does not approve many of the statements and policies of The Methodist Federation for Social Action (unofficial)." The resolution emphasized the MFSA "has no right to take any action which in any way might be construed as speaking for or reflecting the sentiment or position of The Methodist Church." (See "A Resolution-A Revision of the Social Creed," General Conference of The Methodist Church, San Francisco, California, 1952.)

According to the masthead of a current edition of MFSA's monthly organ, Social Questions Bulletin, the Federation is outspokenly against our country's basic economic system of free enterprise. In their own words, the MFSA "rejects the method of the struggle for profit as the economic base for society and seeks to replace it with social-economic planning to develop a society without class or group discriminations and privileges. In seeking these objectives, the Federation does not commit its members to any specific program, but remains an inspirational and educational agency, proposing social changes by democratic decisions, not by violence." It may be of interest to Firing Line readers to note MFSA's overemphasis in outlining their ultimate goal for the United States without resorting to the use-of violent tactics.

Indicative of the fact that MFSA as a national organization appears to be relegated to the letterhead organization classification was the utter lack of interest in the Conference. The anticipated large attendance on a national scale at MFSA's Anniversary Conference was a complete failure. It was reported less than 40 persons attended the first day session of the Conference. Among those who attended the various sessions were: Rev. JACK R. McMICHAEL, Editor of Social Questions Bulletin; LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH, Member of MFSA Anniversary Committee; Dr. HARRY F. WARD, Contributor, Social Questions Bulletin, and former MFSA Secretary; JOHN RAMSEY, JR.; Dr. CHARLES X. HUTCHINSON, JR.; Bishop EDGAR A. LOVE; Rev. MARK A. CHAMBERLIN, MFSA Membership and West Coast Field Secretary; Rev. LOYD F. WORLEY, MFSA President; and Miss JANICE M. ROBERTS, MFSA Recording Secretary. (See MFSA letterhead, June 1957.)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Mr. Roem
Mr. Holoman
Miss Gandy

A

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64 SEP 30 1957

CRIMINAL

In the meeting room, the Federation exhibited copies of their older publications, some dated as early as 1935. There was also a large display of an assortment of literature for distribution, representing approximately 30 organizations. Some of these publications emanated from the following sources: American Civil Liberties Union (Southern California Branch), Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, Religious Freedom Committee, Inc., Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), Far East Reporter, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, HOLLAND ROBERTS (former Director, California Labor School), National Guardian, The Churchman, The Canadian Far Eastern Newsletter, Catholic Worker, Promoting Enduring Peace, Committee To End Sedition Laws, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, I. F. Stone's Weekly, New World Review, Southern California Peace Crusade and Monthly Review.

The Federation, which currently maintains its national office address at Post Office Box 327, Gresham, Oregon, listed the names of 64 individuals on a July 1957 letterhead who are either MFSA Anniversary Committee members or officers of the organization. A photostatic copy of this particular letterhead is available to Firing Line readers upon request. Of these aforementioned individuals, the following were listed as 1957 sponsors of the subversive American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB): Rev. LOYD F. WORLEY; Rev. MARK A. CHAMBERLIN; and Dr. WILLARD UPHAUS. A March 1957 ACPFB letterhead reflects that LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH is an ACPFB Honorary Chairman and listed Rev. HARRY F. WARD as a sponsor.

There appears to be an apparent interrelationship between the MFSA and World Fellowship, Inc., a summer camp located near Conway, New Hampshire. Operated by its Executive Director, Dr. WILLARD UPHAUS, World Fellowship was a subject of an intensive investigation by the State of New Hampshire, relative to alleged Communist and left-wing activities. The following persons listed on the July 1957 MFSA letterhead have been affiliated with World Fellowship: Rev. LEE H. BALL, MFSA Vice-President; Miss JANICE M. ROBERTS; LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH; and Rev. LOYD F. WORLEY. Dr. UPHAUS, a supporter of 23 subversive organizations, is a member of the 1957 MFSA Anniversary Committee. (See "Report of the Attorney General To The New Hampshire General Court," 1955, pages 136 and 162.)

Rev. LOYD F. WORLEY, MFSA President, was reported to have chaired the entire Anniversary Conference proceedings. He is a Methodist minister and resides at 573 Farmington Avenue, Hartford 5, Connecticut. In addition to his above mentioned affiliations, public records show that WORLEY signed a statement in 1941 defending the Communist Party, U.S.A. Some of his other citations are as follows: National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, American Peace Mobilization, New York Conference on Inalienable Rights, Hiroshima Commemorative Committee, and the National Committee To Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims. (See "Report of the Attorney General To The New Hampshire General Court," 1955, pages 153 and 154; "Firing Line," 8-1-55, page 80; MFSA letterhead, June 1957; and Leaflet, National Committee To Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, 1952.)

Rev. HARRY F. WARD, a leader of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, now known as MFSA, has been a "faithful follower of the Party line" and "active in a great number of Communist fronts." WARD was identified as a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., by LOUIS F. BUDENZ before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1951. MFSA's Social Questions Bulletin

editor, Rev. JACK R. McMICHAEL, was identified as a member of the Communist Party by three witnesses during public hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1953. When McMICHAEL denied affiliation with the Communist conspiracy under oath before this Congressional body that same year, his case was subsequently "referred to the Department of Justice for consideration as to possible perjury." (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1052; HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1953, pages 2 and 70; and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings, Institute of Pacific Relations, Part 4, 1951, page 1078.)

The Federation vehemently denies Congressional charges that it is affiliated with the Communist Party, U.S.A. MFSA argues their organization could never have been created by the Communist Party, since the Federation was founded 12 years prior to the establishment of the Communist Party in September 1919. This is an obvious attempt to lead the general public into believing all Congressional citations concerning the MFSA are erroneous. According to the public record, the Federation "differs from most of the Communist-front organizations in that it was not set up on the initiative of the Communist Party or its leaders. Nevertheless, the organization's influence has been consistently wielded on behalf of Communist causes and the Communist line as expressed through the Party and its innumerable subsidiaries." (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix IX, 1944, page 1052.)

NEWS FROM THE SOVIET UNION

PART I. A Pro-Soviet Propaganda Enterprise: The 11th issue of USSR Illustrated Monthly, which was released by the Soviet Embassy in late July 1957, contained a four-page pictorial article on pages 21-24, entitled "The Museum of the Revolution" by GEORGI PAVLOV. Located in Moscow, the museum reportedly displays a half million relics mainly pertaining to the Communist revolutions of 1905 and 1917. Among the exhibits briefly described by PAVLOV were "two thick volumes" of a "Golden Book", which contain signatures of 50,000 American citizens who sent greetings to the "people of the Soviet Union on the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Republic."

The preface of the "Golden Book" reads as follows: "We greet your untiring efforts to preserve world peace and we ardently hope that the near future will see a still greater development of cooperation and friendship between our two nations in the cause of peace and for the benefit of all the world's people." When learning the background of this American exhibit, it is not difficult to envision why the Soviet Government preserved this particular "Golden Book" in their Museum of the Revolution.

According to the 1951 edition of the Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, page 55, the House Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union as a "Communist enterprise signed by hundreds of well-known Communists and fellow travelers." The California Legislature cited the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union as a Communist front. This State body reported in 1948 "the signers of the Golden Book...may be said to have met the acid test for admiration of a totalitarian dictatorship." (See California Legislature, Fourth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 248.)

The "Golden Book", a project of the subversive Friends of the Soviet Union, was featured in an article which appeared on page 79 of the November

1937 edition of Soviet Russia Today, a Communist periodical now known as New World Review. The article reflected the names of 88 individuals who signed the "Golden Book". Some of these included the following: HARRY ELMER BARNES, VERA MICHELES DEAN, W. E. B. DUBOIS, BEN GOLD, B. W. HUEBSCH, MATTHEW JOSEPHSON, HARRY W. LAIDLER, JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, MAX LERNER, ROBERT S. LYND, SCOTT NEARING, ELMER RICE, HERMAN F. REISSIG and ART YOUNG. (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 467 and 771; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 41, 106 and 108.)

PART II. The Moscow Festival (See "Firing Line", April 15, 1957): An incident reflecting extreme disrespect to the United States flag occurred during a parade in Lenin Stadium, Luzhniki, Moscow, on July 28, 1957, when JACOB (JAKE) ROSEN, an American participant in the Sixth World Festival of Youth and Students, dipped the flag in salute to NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV and other leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet Government. The parade of delegations marked the beginning of the 15-day Communist sponsored Festival which included the participation of a reported 160 American youths. ROSEN, a 19-year old junior at the City College of New York, was a member of the Governing Committee of the Festival's United States delegation. He currently resides at 636 West 174th Street in Manhattan, New York City. (See "The New York Times", 7-30-57, page C-3; and "The Sun", 7-30-57, page 6.)

Other American youths affiliated with the Festival were Miss BARBARA ANN PERRY (PERLMAN), Secretary of the U. S. Youth Festival Committee, and LE ROY WOLINS, Administrative Secretary of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (See "Firing Line", April 15, 1957, pages 33 and 34.) WOLINS visited Moscow without a valid United States passport, because the Department of State confiscated the document when he applied for travel to the Soviet Union last year. A July 1957 news report reflects WOLINS acquired Czechoslovakian and Russian "visas on slips of paper" before he left for Moscow by air routes through Canada and Holland. The Department of State has referred WOLINS' case to the Department of Justice "for possible prosecution." (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald", 7-31-57, page A-4; 8-1-57, page A-6; and "The New York Times", 7-30-57, page C-3).

According to "The Washington Post & Times Herald", dated July 19, 1957, page A-6, FRED JEROME, alias WALTER HIRSCH, was listed as the "East Coast recruiting agent for the Festival Committee." A student of the City College of New York, 19-year old JEROME is the son of VICTOR JEREMY JEROME, a second-string Communist Party national leader who was recently released from Federal prison for advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. FRED JEROME went to the Fifth World Youth Festival in Warsaw, Poland, in 1955, however, was "denied a passport to attend when he refused to sign the required non-Communist affidavit." He is a news editor of Campus, a student newspaper of the aforementioned college. LINDA JENCKS, a 19-year old Los Angeles Festival Committee representative, is the daughter of CLINTON E. JENCKS, a known Communist whose record was contained in the July 1, 1957 Firing Line, page 64. Another participant in the Festival was 18-year old ELEANOR SHUBIN of California, whose mother, Mrs. NICHOLAS SHUBIN, was the Festival's San Francisco agent. Records show that the SHUBINS have been affiliated with the Communist-front, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (See HUAC, "The March of Left", 1954, page 16.)

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FIRING LINE

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VOL. NO. VI, NO. 17

September 1, 1957

COMMUNISM IN THE MUSIC FIELD

Due to the alertness of several national veteran organizations, Ballad for Americans, a choral piece composed by an identified Communist, was neither sung by a 70-voice chorus nor accompanied by a military band at the Fourth of July program held this year on the grounds of the Washington Monument in the nation's capital. When the background of Ballad for Americans became known to program officials, this music was swiftly dropped and replaced by two stirring American patriotic favorites, The Battle Hymn of the Republic and This Is My Country. (See "The Evening Star," 7-5-57, page 1.)

Ballad for Americans was originally presented by its author, EARL ROBINSON, accompanied by his "American Peoples Chorus," at the final session of a three-day Convention of the 7th and 9th Assembly Districts of the Communist Party of New York City on May 19, 1940. In a 1944 publication, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities cited "EARL ROBINSON, composer of the Ballad for Americans...has been one of the most prominent American Communists of recent years." ROBINSON was also identified as a member of this conspiracy by a witness before the Select Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations on December 23, 1952. This testimony reflected some of ROBINSON's "original compositions were first presented at Communist Party conventions." (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix IX, 1944, page 491; Hearings, Tax-Exempt Foundations, 1952, page 721; and "Daily Worker," 5-14-40, page 7.)

EARL HAWLEY ROBINSON was born in Seattle, Washington, on July 2, 1910. He graduated from the University of Washington with a B.M. (Music) degree in 1933, and received scholarships from the Downtown Music School and the Guggenheim Fellowship. Versatile in many fields, ROBINSON has conducted the "New York Philharmonic Orchestra and Schola Cantorum in performance" of his cantata, Battle Hymn. He is the composer of the following: The Lonesome Train, Tower of Babel, In The Folded and Quiet, The Town Crier, The House I Live In, Joe Hill, Abe Lincoln, Song of the Free Men, Free and Equal Blues and Toward the Sun. (See The Metropolitan Music School, Inc., Catalog, 1956-1957, page 25; and "Who's Who In America," 1954-1955, page 2270.)

A resident of 11 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn 1, New York, ROBINSON appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 11, 1957, and invoked the First and Fifth Amendments when questioned about Communist Party membership and affiliation with other subversive organizations. He admitted under oath that he is a faculty member and instructor of a children's chorus at the Metropolitan Music School, Inc., of 18 West 74th Street, New York 23, New York, an institution which is "controlled by identified Communists. (See HUAC, Investigation of Communism In The Metropolitan Music School, Inc., and Related Fields, Part 1, 1957, page VII; Part 2, 1957, pages 777-779.)

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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy
See W.L.C.

REC.

During the hearing he admitted: Signing an appeal in 1952 requesting the President of the United States to grant amnesty for convicted Communist Party leaders; writing music which was used by the Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War; membership on the Board of Directors of People's Songs in 1947; speaking on a 1954 panel which was sponsored by the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. In summarizing his uncooperative appearance, the House Committee on Un-American Activities stated: "Considerable service has been, and continues to be, given to the Communist cause by Communist artists and musicians. Even a hostile witness, EARL ROBINSON, composer, conductor, and performing artist, admitted that the use of an artist's name and his prestige can promote a 'cause' and that certain music is 'revolutionary'." (See Investigation of Communism In The Metropolitan Music School, Inc., and Related Fields, Part 1, 1957, page VIII; Part 2, 1957, pages 781, 782, 785, and 787.)

A TRIBUTE FROM THE FBI

Subsequent to a recent meeting between National Commander W. C. "DAN" DANIEL and the Commander of FBI American Legion Post No. 56 in Washington, D. C., a July 1957 internal organ of the FBI printed the following statement regarding the existing bond between The American Legion and the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"As we approach the 181st anniversary of the birth of American liberty, it is a fitting time to reflect anew upon the solemn and precious gift of freedom won by our forbears at the cost of blood, toil and their very lives. Standing in the first line of defense against the enemies of liberty and justice, the FBI has long enjoyed the partnership of another organization dedicated to the preservation of our priceless ideals--The American Legion. As an association of patriots who know at first hand the true cost of liberty, the Legion can look with pride upon a long record of accomplishment and service to the Flag and to the Nation for which it stands." In accepting this fine commendation, The American Legion has renewed its pledge "to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism...For God and Country."

SECURITY PROBLEM: HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST "REFUGEES"

In January 1957, FRANCES E. WALTER, Chairman of both the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and the Committee on Un-American Activities, warned that evidence indicates "thousands of suspected Communists may have gained permanent admission to the United States," when more than 6,000 initial visas were issued to refugees fleeing Hungary during the outbreak of hostilities last year. Congressman WALTER claimed "most of this first refugee group were Communists fleeing popular wrath." (See "The Evening Star," 1-4-57, page A-10.)

Records show that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) reported on May 30, 1957, nine Hungarian refugees admitted to the United States have been deported to Austria for Communist affiliations. Naming the ninth deportee, INS revealed SAMUEL GOMBOS, age 37, was deported when it was discovered he had been a "member of the Hungarian military intelligence." The total was increased on July 1, 1957, when an INS District Director announced five additional Hungarian refugees, including two children, were seized in Indiana by Federal authorities. The INS reported a routine security check revealed three adults of this group had concealed Communist Party membership

when applying for admittance to the United States. The Hungarian Communists, namely, GEZA HARANGI, ANNA HARANGI and LAJOS BARAPH, were immediately deported from the United States. Another deportation case was reported that same month by INS District Director JOHN M. LEHMANN. He said LAJOS NAGYFI, age 22, who had been living in Canton, Ohio, since January 1957, will be deported to Austria for failing "to tell authorities that he (NAGYFI) had been a member of the AVH, the security police force of the Communist regime in Hungary." (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald," 5-30-57, page A-4; "The New York Times," 7-2-57, page C-29; and "Canton (Ohio) Repository," 7-8-57.)

FOUNDATION FOR LEFT-WINGERS

Believing that "the traditional American freedoms are so seriously threatened... (in) this time of crisis," CORLISS LAMONT announced in November 1954 the creation of an organization called the Bill of Rights Fund, allegedly dedicated to the preservation of civil liberties in the United States. As Chairman of the Fund, LAMONT apparently operates the organization from his apartment at 450 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York. Originally established by a \$50,000 donation from LAMONT, the Fund's purported aims are as follows: "First, to give financial assistance to key organizations and enterprises that are working militantly and uncompromisingly for American civil liberties on the basis that the Bill of Rights should apply impartially to all groups and individuals in the United States; and, Second, to provide financial help in especially significant individual cases involving constitutional issues, in order to assist the victims with their legal defense and to lessen economic pressures on such persons if they have lost their jobs." (See "Announcement of Bill of Rights Fund," News Release, 11-4-54.)

Of the more than \$70,000 granted to various individuals and organizations since 1954, there has been an obvious trend by the Bill of Rights Fund to specialize in subsidizing known Communist causes. The following is a list of 28 of the Fund's grants since its inception: (1) ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG; (2) GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY; (3) CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, \$1,000; (4) ALFRED MARDER, \$750; (5) STEVE NELSON, \$1,000; (6) CARL and ANN BRADEN, \$1,000; (7) MATTHEW KNOX; (8) WILLARD UPHAUS, \$500; (9) WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, \$1,000; (10) EDWARD J. FITZGERALD, \$500; (11) Californians for the Bill of Rights, \$250; (12) National Lawyers Guild; (13) Northern California Branch, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), \$500; (14) Southern California Branch, ACLU, \$1,000;

(15) Public Affairs Pamphlets; (16) Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; (17) HARVEY MATUSOW; (18) ABRAM FLAXER; (19) DAVID LEFF; (20) The Churchman Associates; (21) WILLIAM HINTON; (22) Jefferson School for Social Science, \$1,000; (23) The First Unitarian Church, Los Angeles, California, \$1,000; (24) JOHN WILLIAM POWELL, SYLVIA CAMPBELL POWELL and JULIAN SCHUMAN; (25) JEROME DAVIS; (26) LEO SHEINER; (27) DAVIS HYUN, \$500; and (28) Mr. and Mrs. GRADY JENKINS. (See "Daily Worker," 1-13-55, page 6; Bill of Rights Fund; News Release, 1-30-56, 6-7-57 and "Summary of Grants," 1954-1956.)

In LAMONT'S June 1957 Bill of Rights Fund report, he viciously attacked the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by stating that they "continue to stir up the witch-hunt." LAMONT is a known Communist and has "been affiliated with from 41 to 50 Communist-front organizations." Public records show he is an apologist

for the Soviet Union and has made "one or more trips to Communist territory." (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference For World Peace, 1949, page 18; Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Report of the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1952, page 155; and Bill of Rights Fund, News Release, 6-7-57, page 2.)

On September 28, 1953, LAMONT appeared before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations and refused to answer 23 questions dealing with his alleged affiliation with the Communist Party and its conspiratorial activities. LAMONT was subsequently cited for contempt of Congress and indicted in Federal Court. On July 27, 1955, a Federal District Judge dismissed the charges against LAMONT on the grounds that the Congressional Committee had no authority to conduct such an inquiry. In June 1957, this wealthy author and lecturer sued in a Federal District Court to order the Department of State to issue him a passport for travel in Europe. Earlier this year, LAMONT's original passport application was rejected by the Department because he did not answer questions concerning "whether he was or ever had been a Communist." LAMONT claimed he was denied the passport for being a "critic of American foreign policy." (See United States Senate, Proceedings Against Corliss Lamont for Contempt of the Senate, 1954, pages 1-8; and "The Washington Post & Times Herald," 7-28-55, page 50; 6-19-57, page A-10.)

Including the name of CORLISS LAMONT, a June 1957 letterhead of the Bill of Rights Fund revealed the following staff members of the organization: NANCY C. KELLEY, Secretary; PALMER WEBER, Treasurer; and PHILIP WITTEMBERG, Counsel. LAMONT has explained the Fund will keep the "set-up of this organization very simple, with the three officers acting as the Executive Committee for the administration of the Fund. We are not trying to obtain a list of prominent names for our letterhead, since in this age of suspicion such a letterhead may make people less willing to give." (See "Announcement of Bill of Rights Fund," News Release, 11-4-54.)

On April 21, 1953, one FREDERICK PALMER WEBER of 418 West 118th Street New York City, appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and invoked the Fifth Amendment many times when questioned about Communist espionage and Communist Party membership. A former government employee, WEBER also "refused on Constitutional grounds to tell of his relations with the Soviet satellite embassies in Washington." A report issued by this Congressional Committee the same year inferred WEBER was affiliated with Communist espionage activities while employed by the Federal Government. In addition to left-wing affiliations, one PALMER WEBER was listed on a 1953 letterhead of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as a Vice-President. (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Interlocking Subversion In Government Departments, Report, 1953, pages 20, 22, 34 and 43; Hearings, Part 4, 1953, pages 177-201.)

PHILIP WITTEMBERG, a former national committeeman of the subversive International Juridical Association, was CORLISS LAMONT's counsel during LAMONT's aforementioned appearance before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in 1953. Author of the newly published book, The Lamont Case, WITTEMBERG was forcibly ejected from a April 6, 1956 hearing of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee for misbehavior while acting as counsel for a witness. (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix IX, 1944, page 810; "The New York Times," 4-8-56, page 13; and "Daily Worker," 5-10-57, page 17.)

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December 1, 1957.

SUBVERSION IN NEW YORK CITY

Celebrating the 156th anniversary of Bill of Rights Day, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), a subversive organization campaigning for the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities announced HARRY PULLIAM CAIN, REV. HENRY HITT CRANE and MRS. GRACE LORCH are scheduled to be featured speakers at an ECLC dinner to be held on December 17, 1957, at the New Yorker Hotel in New York City. (See "Firing Line", 6-15-57, 10-15-57 and 11-15-57; ECLC release; and "Daily Worker", 11-20-57, page 4.)

HARRY P. CAIN, a highly decorated World War II veteran was formerly Mayor of Tacoma, Washington; a United States Senator and a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB). Within recent years, he has been an "outspoken critic" of certain legislation and Executive Orders which have guarded this nation against Communist infiltration. In June 1956, CAIN charged there is a "serious question whether we need" the Federal Employee Loyalty Security Program; and in September of that same year, declared the Internal Security Act of 1950 "should be scrapped." CAIN said in March 1955, the United States Attorney General's list of subversive organizations was a "heinous thing and represents trends that will kill this country." (See "The Washington Daily News", 6-13-56, page 3; "The Sunday Star", Washington, D. C., 9-2-56, page B-3; "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 3-29-55; and "Who's Who In America", 1954-1955, page 399.)

It seems ironical CAIN recommended the repealing of the aforementioned legislation which created the organization (SACB) where he was employed for three years. When he was assigned to preside over the Washington Pension Union case (Docket No. 114-55) before the SACB, the Union petitioned the Board in February 1955 to disqualify CAIN "on the ground of bias." The Union charged "CAIN could not hear the case fairly because his public record showed 'such a rabid approach toward Communism'." The SACB subsequently rejected the Union's motion and designated CAIN to proceed with the hearing.

EX-105 INDEXED - 72
In an unprecedented move, the Department of Justice asked the SACB in November 1955 to reconsider SACB's decision regarding the Union's February 1955 "motion to disqualify" CAIN. Further complicating the case, the Union then opposed the Department's motion, "saying it now was satisfied with CAIN's handling of the case." The SACB rejected the Department's motion in January 1956 and directed CAIN to resume the hearing. On August 30, 1956, CAIN in his Recommended Decision, found the Washington Pension Union to be a ~~subversive~~ ^{NOT RECORDED} front organization and ordered its registration under Section 7 of the ~~Subversive Activities Control (Internal Security) Act of 1950~~. (See "The Palladium-Item and Sun-Telegram", Richmond, Indiana, 8-31-56; and "The Washington Daily News", 1-12-56, page 4.)

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According to a letterhead of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), both CAIN and REV. HENRY HITT CRANE were listed as sponsors of ACPFB's "National 'Americans All' Week", held from October 21-28, 1941. The program was conducted for the alleged purpose "to help break down the false barriers of birth and citizenship, to eliminate hysteria and discrimination and to secure action on a program of citizenship." The ACPFB's leaflet stated "this celebration will culminate in the observance of the 55th Anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty" on October 28, 1941. The ACPFB was subsequently cited as "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States." (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 7.)

REV. HENRY H. CRANE, pastor of Central Methodist Church of Detroit, Michigan, was a delegate to the First Assembly of the World Council of Churches held in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1948. CRANE, a 1953 sponsor of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, has "played an active role" in the campaign of the subversive National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. According to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, "CRANE was the author of a statement, widely circulated by the National Rosenberg Committee, in which he declared that he 'opposed death for the Rosenbergs' because 'it implies an altogether unworthy capitulation to the hysterical temper of the times and reveals a recreant willingness to resort to 'scapegoat' devices to appease the homicidal urges of crowd compulsion.'" (See ECLC letterhead, 1953; "Who's Who In America", 1954-1955, page 585; HUAC, Trial By Treason, 1956, page 102; and HUAC Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 60.)

This Congressional body reported CRANE has been a "supporter of a number of Communist-front activities." Listed in this category, The American Legion files reflect CRANE was affiliated with the following: American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Mid-Century Conference for Peace, Methodist Federation for Social Action, American Peace Crusade and the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 337 and 1244; HUAC, Report on the Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 147; HUAC, Review of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, 1952, page 86; and "Daily Worker", 7-9-52, page 3 and 8-22-52, page 3.)

According to the Daily Worker of December 10, 1952, page 4, CRANE was listed among 280 persons who signed an appeal "requesting the President to grant amnesty to the leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act." That same year he was Chairman of the Michigan Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union and in January 1957, was listed on a Religious Freedom Committee, Inc., letterhead as a member of its Executive Committee. (See "Daily Worker", 5-26-52, page 6.)

COMMUNISM AND RACIAL AGITATION

On October 29, 1957, MRS. GRACE LORCH of Little Rock, Arkansas, appeared as an unfriendly witness before a Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearing held in Memphis, Tennessee. At the conclusion of her appearance, which "threw the hearing into an uproar", the Subcommittee "voted to consider a citation of contempt against" MRS. LORCH. According to Senator

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"WILLIAM E. JENNER, the "Subcommittee had information that led it to believe MRS. LORCH was a member of the New England District of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in 1945... (and) had connections with JUNIUS IRVING SCALES, Southern Regional Director of the Communist Party." MRS. LORCH refused to answer direct questions regarding her alleged Communist Party membership. She was one of 30 witnesses subpoenaed before this Congressional body investigating Communist activity in Tennessee, Kentucky and nearby areas. When MRS. LORCH received her subpoena on October 26, 1957, she charged there was "a connection between the subpoena" and the helping of a Negro school girl during the recent racial tension at Little Rock. In attacking the Subcommittee, she said "the only subversive activities I know about are the one Senator (JAMES O.) EASTLAND and his group are engaged in." (See "The New York Times", 10-28-57, page 43-M; and "The Sun", Baltimore, Maryland, 10-30-57, page 6.)

The Washington Post and Times Herald of October 29, 1957, page A-2, stated MRS. LORCH comforted a weeping 15-year old Negro schoolgirl who was refused admittance to Central High School in Little Rock by the Arkansas National Guard on September 4, 1957. The news report said MRS. LORCH "sat beside the weeping girl on a bus stop bench and snapped back at taunting whites." According to the same report, "MRS. LORCH drew praise from the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., " The Fund said "her subpoena raised 'the question of whether or not it is subversive for a Southern white woman to treat a Negro child with kindness.'" (See "Firing Line", 11-1-57, pages 3 and 4.)

In 1947, one GRACE LORCH was listed as a member of the Board of Trustees of The Samuel Adams School for Social Studies, a defunct Communist institution formerly located at 37 Province Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. That same year the United States Attorney General cited the School "as an adjunct of the Communist Party." MRS. LORCH is the wife of LEE LORCH, a Professor of Mathematics at Philander Smith College in Little Rock. (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Subversive Influence in the Educational Process, Part 14, 1955, pages 573-576; HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 77; and "The New York Times", 10-28-57, page 43-M.)

LEE LORCH was identified as a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., by three witnesses before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1950. Appearing before the Committee on September 15, 1954, LEE LORCH testified he was not a member of the Party and refused to answer "whether or not he had ever been a member of the Party." Subsequent to his testimony, LEE LORCH was cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer 8 "questions about alleged Communist Party activities." At the time of LEE LORCH's 1954 testimony, he was employed as a Mathematics Professor at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. On November 23, 1954, the Board of Trustees of the University announced LORCH would not be rehired when his term expired in June 1955. The Board said LORCH's "refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, for which he was cited for contempt, was 'detrimental' to the University." According to The New York Times of April 8, 1957, page C-15, LORCH was tried in Federal Court last spring, although there has been no decision in the case. (See HUAC, Hearings Regarding Communist Activities in the Cincinnati, Ohio Area - Part 1, 1950, pages 2675, 2718 and 2820; HUAC, Investigation of Communist Activities in

the Dayton, Ohio, Area - Part 3, 1954, pages 6976 and 6977; and "The New York Times", 11-24-54, page C-10.)

TWO MARXIST TRAINING SCHOOLS

In an apparent maneuver to circumvent the Internal Security Act of 1950, certain former officers and instructors of the recently defunct Jefferson School of Social Science have established training classes on "Marxist theory and its application" at the Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City. The instruction, which commenced on October 28, 1957, is not publicly sponsored by any organization. The October 14, 1957 edition of the National Guardian, page 10, announced all inquiries concerning the classes "should be addressed to the individual instructor" in care of Academy Hall.

Ordered to register under the Internal Security Act as a Communist-front, the Jefferson School of Social Science voluntarily closed in December 1956. The School claimed it was "forced out by the unwarranted persecution by the Federal Government." It is obvious the instruction at Academy Hall is a continuation of the Communist Party's Jefferson School in an attempt to avoid complying with the aforementioned law. This was partly indicated in an October 21, 1957 Daily Worker editorial which stated: "Loss of the Jefferson School of Social Science was a big blow to the working class movement of New York and, indeed, the country. It left a vacuum that must be filled by advanced workers...It is good to learn...a group of Marxist instructors will resume a series of courses in various aspects of Marxist theory...at Academy Hall...Progressive workers will, we are sure, give these courses their support." The former Director of the Jefferson School, HOWARD SELSAM, was listed in the Daily Worker editorial as an Academy Hall instructor. Other former faculty members of the Jefferson School listed as instructors at Academy Hall were: HERBERT APTHEKER, ABNER BERRY, HAROLD COLLINS, JESUS COLON, SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN, PHILLIP STONER, HENRY KLEIN and MYER WEISE. (See "National Guardian", 12-10-56, page 11; and Jefferson School of Social Science, leaflet, 1947; Catalogues, 1948 and 1952.)

Another organization, the Committee for Socialist Unity, sponsor of The Socialist Unity Forum, held "a program of socialist studies" in October and November 1957 at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City. In January 1957, the Committee for Socialist Unity was formed "out of the Socialist Unity Forum which conducted a series of public discussions" in the Fall of 1956. The Committee claims to be an "independent group, with no ties or affiliations to any party" and "believe in scientific, not a dogmatic approach to social problems." Since its activities have been "limited to New York area", the Committee hopes "that others will follow our example elsewhere." (See "National Guardian", 2-25-57, page 6; and Committee for Socialist Unity leaflet, 1957.)

A Committee leaflet reflected the following instructors and courses: DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS, "The Negro In American History"; DR. OTTO NATHAN, "Karl Marx and Contemporary Capitalism"; DR. BARROWS DUNHAM, "Four Hundred Years of Philosophy"; KUMAR GOSHAL, "The Changing Face of Africa and Asia"; and F. G. CLARKE, "Trends and Leaders in the Communist World." The Committee's October 1957 letterhead reflected its following officers: CLIFFORD T. McAVOY, Chairman (now deceased); ROBERT CLAIBORNE, Vice-Chairman; MILTON ZASLOW, Secretary; and F. G. CLARKE, Education Director. The Daily Worker of April 29, 1957, page 2, stated Communist Party leaders have participated at Committee functions.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1957

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 Mr. Boardman, 5736 Mr. Holloman, 5633
 Mr. Belmont, 1742
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 Mr. Parsons, 7621 Pers. Records, 6631
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 Mr. McGuire, 5642 Mechanical, B-110
 Mr. Wick, 5634 Supply Room, B-216
 Mr. DeLoach, 5636 Tour Room, 5625
 Mr. Morgan, 5625 Stop Desk, 7712
 Mr. Jones, 4236 Miss Lurz
 Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB Mrs. Faber
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 Mr. Eames, 7206 Miss Rogers
 Mr. Wherry, 5537 Miss Padgett
 Miss Dillon

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	For Investi-gation
	Please Give Me Facts so I Can Answer
	For Your Signature
	Please Pre-pare Reply for My Signature

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VOL. NO. VI, NO. 24

December 15, 1957

RECENT COURT DECISIONS IN PASSPORT CASES

Climaxing five-years of court proceedings, the United States Department of State last month issued a passport to screen writer-producer DONALD OGDEN STEWART authorizing travel in Western Europe. STEWART, a 63-year old native born American, has been living in London, England, since 1951, claiming he was "blacklisted" from employment in the Hollywood motion picture industry during 1950. Files of The American Legion reflect STEWART was issued the passport without fully complying with a Department of State regulation which requires "an affidavit as to past or present membership in the Communist Party." (See "The New York Times", 11-8-57, page 8-C; and "The Washington Post & Times Herald", 11-8-57, page A-17.)

During residence in England in 1952, STEWART's passport was replaced by one limiting travel to the United States. STEWART's subsequent applications for return of his original passport were rejected by the Department of State. The Department declared STEWART's affidavit "stating that he had not been a Communist or connected with any Communist movement for fifteen years" did not "satisfy the regulations." STEWART sued in Federal Court, represented by attorneys LEONARD B. BOUDIN and HARRY I. RAND, both officials of the subversive Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. The Department argued in court that STEWART's "failure to deny 'all-time past Communist membership' was equivalent to a refusal to file any non-Communist affidavit." (See HUAC, "Operation Abolition", 11-8-57, page 4.)

On July 3, 1957, the United States Court of Appeals ordered the Department to "reconsider its denial of a passport to" STEWART. According to The New York Times of November 8, 1957, page 8-C, STEWART "won a legal victory over the State Department" when that agency restored his passport on November 6, after reconsideration of the case. STEWART has written scripts for a number of popular motion pictures, including: Life With Father, Without Love, Cass Timberlane, Edward My Son, The Kidders, Smilin' Through, Barretts of Wimpole Street, Prisoner of Zenda, Escape, Woman's Face and Kitty Foyle. His screen play, The Philadelphia Story, won an Academy Award in 1940. (See "Motion Picture and Television Almanac", 1953-1954, page 280; "Who's Who In America", 1954-1955, page 2563; and "New York Herald Tribune", 7-4-57, page 5.)

STEWART was identified as a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., by MARTIN BERKELEY before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 19, 1951. Records of this Congressional body reflected STEWART has been "affiliated with from 71 to 80 Communist-front organizations", including the following: Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Labor Party, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Civil Rights Congress, International Labor Defense, Joint

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Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Progressive Citizens of America and Voice of Freedom Committee. (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1952, page 54; and HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, 1949, pages 18, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 33 and 35.)

THE DAYTON CASE

WELDON BRUCE DAYTON, a cosmic ray physicist of Corning, New York, was denied a passport by the Department of State when he applied for travel in 1954 to study at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay, India. In refusing the passport, the Department charged that "DAYTON had associated with persons active in the Communist Party and in Communist-front organizations and with some who had engaged in espionage." With reference to one of the specific allegations, "DAYTON had been present several times in an apartment where secret Government documents had been microfilmed for transference to the Soviet Union by JULIUS ROSENBERG and 'members of his spy ring'." (See "The New York Times", 10-25-57, page C-5.)

According to the Secretary of State, "DAYTON's purpose in going abroad would be 'to engage in activities which will advance the Communist movement'." The Secretary "indicated he believes DAYTON desired to travel in order to work with a person suspected of being a Communist espionage agent." While the Department disclosed to DAYTON the "substance of the charges", it refused to reveal confidential information and identity of its informants. (See "Evening Star", Washington, D.C., 5-18-57, page A-2.)

The Department maintained "disclosure of the confidential information might prejudice the conduct of foreign relations" and the identification of its informants "would compromise investigative sources and endanger national security." DAYTON denied that he was ever a Communist and "claimed he had a right to confront witnesses who gave information against him." Subsequently, DAYTON's attorney, the aforementioned HARRY I. RAND, filed suit in Federal Court. (See "The New York Times", 10-25-57, page C-5; "The Washington Post & Times Herald", 10-25-57, page A-1; and "Evening Star", Washington, D.C., 10-24-57, page A-1.)

According to the Evening Star (Washington, D. C.) of May 18, 1957, page A-2, spokesmen for the Department of Justice stated DAYTON "had been Chairman of the Science for Victory Committee at the University of California from 1943 to 1944. The organization was characterized as having been formed by Communist Party officials." This agency also revealed "DAYTON wished to go abroad to work with DR. BERNARD PETERS (see Firing Line, November 15, 1957, page 3), identified as a former Communist who renounced his citizenship and was working at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in India."

On February 9, 1956, Federal Court, Washington, D. C., upheld the Department of State's "right to use 'confidential security information' in passport cases." Appealing this decision, DAYTON took his case to the United States Court of Appeals. Concurring with the lower court in favor of the Department, the Court of Appeals ruled on October 24, 1957 "past cases and common sense do not allow it to compel the Secretary of State to disclose secret information relating to internal security or foreign relations." In effect the court ruled the Secretary "can use confidential information when he considers passport applications." RAND said he will appeal DAYTON's case to the Supreme Court. (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald", 2-10-56 and 10-25-57, page A-1.)

MORTON SOBELL'S FORMER PRISON CHAPLAIN

On November 12, 1957, the San Francisco Examiner reported REV. PETER McCORMACK, Protestant Chaplain at Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary, had been "summarily dismissed" from his post presumably "because he was 'too close' to the prisoners." Retired from the Presbyterian ministry, McCORMACK has held the chaplain post for three years. He is reportedly in his 70's and is currently a Visitation Pastor at St. John's Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, California.

The San Francisco Examiner stated McCORMACK "was declared unacceptable two weeks ago after a clash with Warden PAUL MADIGAN." It was alleged the dispute "centered around the prison's disciplinary system" According to the news report, McCORMACK had accused the prison's Disciplinary Board of imposing harsh sentences for seemingly trivial offenses. MADIGAN confirmed the dismissal but denied it had been for any specific reason. If anything, he (MADIGAN) said, the chaplain has been 'overzealous' in overseeing the spiritual welfare of the inmates."

MORTON SOBELL, who is presently serving a 30-year sentence at Alcatraz for "conspiring with JULIUS ROSENBERG and others in sending national defense information to Soviet Russia", apparently aroused the sympathy of McCORMACK. According to page 2 of the August 1957 issue of That Justice Shall Be Done, a newspaper of the subversive National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, McCORMACK and several hundred others signed a letter to President EISENHOWER which stated in part as follows:

"We believe it is vital that our nation safeguard its security, but it is important that we do not permit this concern to lead us astray from our traditions of justice and humanity. In this light, we further believe that MORTON SOBELL's continued imprisonment does not serve our nation's interest or security. Therefore...we look to you to exercise your executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for MORTON SOBELL or by the granting of Executive Pardon or Commutation. We take the liberty of urging your personal attention to this matter." (See HUAC, The Shameful Years, 1951, page 70; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 60.)

A COMMUNIST TALKS TO THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, having completed a three-year prison term at the Federal Reformatory for Women in Alderson, West Virginia, for advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, entered the political arena in New York City last Fall as a self-confessed member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Running for the City Council on the People's Rights Party ticket, she was among other candidates of the 24th Senatorial District who spoke on October 21, 1957 at a symposium sponsored by the League of Women Voters held at Junior High School #104, East 20th Street, near First Avenue in New York City. According to the Daily Worker of October 23, 1957, page 1, "Miss FLYNN was warmly applauded when she was introduced as a member of the Communist Party National Committee, who has been active in the labor movement for 50 years and recently completed a prison sentence." Information concerning

activities of the League of Women Voters of the United States, appeared in the December 1, 1955 and the May 1, 1957 issues of the Firing Line. Their Freedom Agenda Program of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc., was the recipient of a \$161,610 grant by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, Inc.

In complying with the regulations of the New York City Board of Elections, the Communist Party worked feverishly to produce the required number of petition signers to place the People's Rights Party on the ballot. As a possible gauge for determining present Communist Party strength in that area, readers should carefully note that 4,036 registered voters in this Senatorial District signed the Communist election petition. During the campaign, the Communists created an organization called the Citizens Committee to Elect Elizabeth Gurley Flynn to the City Council, which was located at Alhambra Hall, 15 Second Avenue, New York 3, New York. Miss FLYNN lost the election on November 5, 1957, after securing only 710 votes. The votes of her opponents totaled 69,458. (See "Daily Worker", 9-25-57, page 3 and 11-7-57, page 1.)

IMPORTANT MESSAGES FROM THE FBI

Addressing the 39th National Convention of The American Legion on September 19, 1957, FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER declared: "You Legionnaires, who already have proved your bravery and your love of country, labor under no misconception concerning the true nature of the enemy of the free world. Over the years both The American Legion and the FBI have been frequent targets of the Communists and their dupes; chosen points of attack for the phony 'liberals', the fellow travelers and those of similar ilk. There is no better patriotic recommendation than to be attacked by obstructionists such as these..."

"Your Americanism program and its related activities have proved that practical and effective educational progress can be achieved without impairing our precious democratic processes. I wonder how many stalwart God-loving people there are in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, China and the other Red-controlled countries who today are living in misery and condemning themselves for their failure to recognize the first signs of infiltration by subversive forces. Communism runs counter to all decent aspirations of the human heart." Speaking before the FBI National Academy on November 4, 1957, HOOVER, in an apparent reference to recent Supreme Court decisions, said: "Earlier this year, one distinguished Federal Judge found cause to warn of what he considers 'an unfortunate trend of judicial decisions...which strain and stretch to give the guilty, not the same, but vastly more protection than the law-abiding citizen'...The Judiciary is not, and never must become, a mere rubber stamp for the other branches of government. But the courts themselves must also eventually come to grips in a realistic manner with facts and join all forces for good in protecting society."

CPUSA SALUTES ITS SOVIET MASTERS: On the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of Russia's "Great October Bolshevik Revolution", the Communist Party, U.S.A., cabled the Soviet Union: "May the bonds of solidarity of the working people of all countries, and of their Communist and Workers' Parties, be strengthened in the cause of peace, democracy and socialism (Communism)." (See "Daily Worker", 11-7-57, page 3.)

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THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE

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November 15, 1957

BRAINWASHING THE PUBLIC

In an editorial attack on those who believe in strong security measures in the development of our atomic energy program, The Washington Post and Times Herald, on October 11, 1957, stated "in sober truth, we have driven out of our laboratories a great many preeminent men of science; J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and EDWARD U. CONDON are notable among them." The editorial, in a deliberate distortion of fact, infers that our treatment of OPPENHEIMER and CONDON deters scientists from entering the atomic energy field on the theory they would "become targets of suspicion and abuse-sometimes in point of fact, by committees of the United States Congress. In the name of security, we have sacrificed security."

By inference, OPPENHEIMER and CONDON are the victims of malicious gossip and unfair suspicion. Nothing could be further from the truth. In June 1954, the United States Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) denied OPPENHEIMER access to restricted data (classified atomic energy information.) Among the charges against OPPENHEIMER were: Admitted "under oath that while in charge of the Los Alamos Laboratory and working on the most secret weapon development for the Government, he told Colonel PASH (Military Intelligence) a fabrication of lies"; told a FBI agent in 1950 "that he had not known JOSEPH WEINBERG to be a member of the Communist Party until that fact became public knowledge. Yet on September 12, 1943...told Colonel LANSDALE (Military Intelligence) that WEINBERG was a Communist Party member".

After an attempt was made to "obtain information from him...in the interest of the Soviet Government," OPPENHEIMER "waited 8 months before" notifying authorities, and "thereafter for almost 4 months...refused to name the individual who had approached him"; admitted to the AEC Gray Board "that from 1937 to at least 1942 he made regular and substantial contributions in cash to the Communist Party" and "he was in contact with officials of the Communist Party, some of whom had been engaged in espionage." (See Decision and Opinions of the United States Atomic Energy Commission in the Matter of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, 1954, pages 52-54.)

The Firing Line of May 1, 1955, quoted from a 1948 report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities which stated "from the evidence at hand, it appears that DR. CONDON is one of the weakest links in our atomic security." In a 1952 report, the Committee said "during the course of its investigations to ascertain the extent and success of Soviet espionage activities relating to the atom bomb, the Committee was amazed at the numerous instances in which it was disclosed that DR. CONDON was acquainted with known and suspected espionage agents." The Committee had no information that CONDON was a Communist or committed espionage. (See HUAC, Report to the Full Committee of the Special Subcommittee on National Security of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, page 1; and HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for the Year 1952, page 73.)

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The Daily Worker of January 14, 1953 listed CONDON as having protested against the death penalty for the now executed Soviet atomic spies, ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. On October 13, 1957, CONDON, who is Chairman of the Physics Department of Washington University, charged "the United States with improperly handling almost every facet of its guided-missile program." He claimed it "has been fashionable in Washington to attack the integrity of the nation's leading scientists, many of them have gone into political exile." (See HUAC, Trial By Treason, 1956, page 36; and "The Sun", 10-14-57, page 1.)

THE INFALLIBLE PEARSON COLUMN

Supplementing the aforementioned editorial with obvious intent of discrediting Congressional Investigating Committees, DREW PEARSON, in his daily column on page B-15 of the October 11, 1957 edition of The Washington Post and Times Herald, captioned his misleading article as follows: "Scientists Driven from U. S. Posts." Among the brief background sketches, PEARSON listed the names of 7 scientists, including J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, who have been dismissed for reasons which appear to be the unjust suspicions of an overly security conscious government.

The article was qualified to the following limited degree: "Some of these scientists were indiscreet. Some unwise...Some possibly security risks." PEARSON charged "the Government policy of witch-hunting has discouraged" and "scared out of working for the Government" those scientists who would have otherwise become interested. Let us briefly examine the backgrounds of PEARSON's alleged victims:

DAVID JOSEPH BOHM (Formerly a member of STEVE NELSON's Communist cell at the University of California (Berkeley) Radiation Laboratory; in 1949 declined to answer House Committee on Un-American Activities' questions regarding membership in this cell on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him).

DR. FRANK FRIEDMAN OPPENHEIMER (Testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 14, 1949, he was a member of the Communist Party from 1937 to the spring of 1941; questioned as to others holding membership in the Communist Party, he refused to confirm their affiliation.) (See HUAC, Report on Atomic Espionage, 1949, page 4; and HUAC, Hearings Regarding Communist Infiltration of Radiation Laboratory and Atomic Bomb Project at the University of California, Berkeley, California, Volume I, 1949, pages 356-373).

DR. LINUS CARL PAULING (A 1951 report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities stated: "His whole (subversive) record...indicates ... (he) is primarily engrossed in placing his scientific attainments at the service of a host of organizations which have in common their complete subservience to the Communist Party, U.S.A., and the Soviet Union"; the October 1, 1957 Firing Line reported he "has been identified as a Communist, which charge he vigorously denies"; and in May 1956, he signed a letter to the President urging him "to consent to a new trial for MORTON SOBELL or by the granting of executive pardon or commutation.") (See HUAC, Trial By Treason, 1956, page 131; and HUAC, Report on the Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, pages 85 and 86).

DR. BERNARD PETERS (The June 15, 1949 edition of the Rochester (New York) Times Union, reported J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 9, 1949 that PETERS was a German national; was a member of the German National Communist Party; arrived in California and violently denounced the Communist Party as being a "do-nothing party." OPPENHEIMER indicated PETERS' background was filled with incidents where PETERS fought street battles, being placed in a concentration camp and escaping by guile. In testifying under oath before the AEC Personnel Security Board on April 15, 1954, OPPENHEIMER said the aforementioned news article was a fairly accurate reflection of his 1949 testimony; an article in the Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) of May 18, 1957, page A-4, identified PETERS as a "former Communist who renounced his citizenship and was working at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in India.") (See AEC, In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer, Transcript of Hearing Before Personnel Security Board, 1954, pages 210 and 211).)

DR. HAROLD C. UREY (In 1956 the House Committee on Un-American Activities reported he "gave a tremendous impetus to the ROSENBERG campaign", in connection with activities of the subversive National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case; "has lent invaluable assistance to a wide range of Communist interests in the past"; "as late as October 28, 1949, the Washington, D. C. Times Herald quoted UREY as proclaiming, 'I would fire every security officer in every atomic plant and laboratory in the United States with the exception of Los Alamos"'; and signed an Amicus Curiae brief filed in the Supreme Court of the United States in October 1957 on behalf of the convicted Soviet espionage agent, MORTON SOBELL.) (See HUAC, Trial By Treason, 1956, pages 32-34; and Amicus Curiae Brief, Supreme Court, October Term, No. 440-441, filed 10-5-57, page 1).

DR. JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG (Identified by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as the "mysterious Scientist-X" who allegedly furnished STEVE NELSON, a Communist espionage agent, with atomic energy information from a California radiation laboratory; was indicted in May 1952 on charges that he lied in his 1949 appearance before the aforementioned Congressional Committee; during his trial, a government witness testified "WEINBERG attended about 20 meetings of a Communist cell" between 1939 and 1941; jury acquitted him on March 5, 1953, although the judge stated while he "respected their decision...the court does not approve of...(the) verdict.") (See page 1, paragraph 2 of this issue; "Times Herald", (Washington, D. C.) 3-6-53, page 8; and HUAC, Report on Atomic Espionage, 1949, page 1.)

MORE SUBVERSION IN THE YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO AREA

On October 6, 1957, Executive Director CLARK HOWELL FOREMAN of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) addressed a meeting at the home of DR. C. VERNON CANNON, an Antioch College physics professor of Xenia-Clifton Pike, near Yellow Springs, Ohio. This meeting was one of many held throughout the United States last month by FOREMAN on behalf of his subversive organization's national campaign to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. According to a reliable source, many automobiles parked adjacent to the CANNON residence during FOREMAN's meeting were registered in the names of individuals presently or formerly affiliated with Antioch College. (See "Firing Line", 10-15-57; and "The Yellow Springs News", 10-3-57, page 4.)

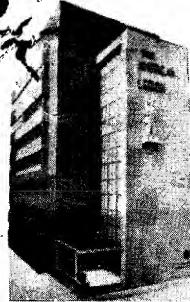
In addition to his teaching assignments, CANNON is currently engaged in an Antioch College hydro-thermal research project made possible by grants totaling over \$100,000 from the United States Army Signal Corps and the Air Research and Development Command of the Air Force. The college has been at work on this research project for the Armed Services since 1946. Concerning the military aspects of hydro-thermal research, The Yellow Springs News of July 18, 1957, reported the "Signal Corps is interested in everything concerning silica because of the importance of quartz crystals in communications." The news report also reflected "one of the reasons for the Air Force's interest is that the products of combustion at high temperatures always contain water... (and the importance) to know which metals will withstand these high temperatures and chemical reactions and which ones won't."

CANNON, a member of Antioch College faculty since 1949, received a B. S. and Ph.D degree from the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina, respectively. He was a chemistry instructor at Northwestern University from 1941 to 1942 and a Group Leader at the Manhattan Project and the subsequent Atomic Energy Commission from 1942 to 1947. CANNON taught at the University of Washington as an Assistant Professor of Physics from 1947 to 1949, according to the June 1957 edition of Antioch College Bulletin, page 188.

In April 1949, while a member of the University of Washington faculty, CANNON and others signed a letter protesting the dismissal of three alleged Communist professors by the University. The University's action, which also included the placing of certain other instructors on probation, stemmed from disclosures made during hearings held by the Washington State Joint-Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities the year before. In charging "forces of passion and prejudice have been encouraged" by the firings, they said "the dismissals and the disciplinary probations violate a principle long established in Anglo-American jurisprudence—that guilt is personal, and does not arise from association." They declared "the action taken has already done serious damage to the University and to the cause of education." (See "Seattle Post-Intelligencer", 4-7-49, page 6.)

According to The Yellow Springs News of February 3, 1955, CANNON was scheduled to attend an Ohio Conference of Intellectual Freedom at Oberlin College. Sponsored by the "joint Ohio" American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), HENRY STEELE COMMAGER, Professor of History at Columbia University and ACLU National Committeeman, was scheduled to speak at the Conference. The May 30, 1957 edition of this same newspaper reflects CANNON is a member of the Board of Directors of the Yellow Springs (Ohio) Chapter of the ACLU.

The American Legion has been greatly disturbed about un-American activities at Antioch College. In 1955, the Legion voiced its "condemnation" of Antioch College for permitting "subversive programs and activities to function on the campus." The 37th National Convention urged the House Committee on Un-American Activities to conduct a "complete" investigation of the college "for the purpose of devising necessary action to correct this condition which is detrimental to the preservation of our American ideals and way of life." For background information, refer to the June 1 and October 1, 1954 issues of the Firing Line.



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THE AMERICAN LEGION

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J. S. S.

March 3, 1958

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is a pleasure to enclose a copy of our March 1, 1958
Firing Line which contains a review of your new book
entitled, Masters of Deceit.

With very best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,



DONALD J. SWEANY, JR.
Research Specialist
National Americanism Commission

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FULL DISCLOSURES OF THE COMMUNIST THREAT IN AMERICA

In our life and death struggle against the world-wide Communist revolutionary movement, every American must be constantly alert to the dangers of this increasing menace. To fully enable us to expose, isolate and destroy the Communist enemy, it is imperative that we first have an accurate and complete understanding of this Soviet directed conspiracy which is unceasingly active in our country. Every citizen should read and study FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER's new book entitled, Masters of Deceit, an exhaustive report on the Communist Party in the United States. Published by Henry Holt and Company of New York City, Masters of Deceit will be available at your local bookstores on March 10, 1958 for \$5.00 a copy.

Appropriately titled, Masters of Deceit scholarly describes the origination of Communism in the Soviet Union and its subsequent development in the United States. The book takes the reader behind the scenes of life in the Communist Party and fully exposes its many conspiratorial activities on a "day-to-day" basis. Masters of Deceit thoroughly discusses and reveals many important facets of this destructive international movement, including such subjects as: "Who are the Communists?", "How the Party is organized", "Why do people become Communists?", "Why people break with Communism", "Communist discipline", "Infiltration", "The Communist front", "Communism and minorities", "How the underground works" and "Espionage and sabotage."

Masters of Deceit is completely documented by actual case histories which not only clarifies the various subjects, but maintains a continuous pattern of absorbing reading. The book contains many excellent features, including a valuable index, appendices and bibliography of major Communist "classics." In fighting this powerful subversive force, the author has recognized the importance of providing a glossary of over 40 "terms frequently used by the Communists." Among the Communist jargon listed in his glossary, MR. HOOVER has comprehensively defined the following: Bourgeoisie, Capitalism, Chauvinism, Class Struggle, Communism, Democracy, Democratic Centralism, Dialectical Materialism, Historic Mission, Marxism-Leninism, Party Line, Proletariat, Self-Criticism, Socialism, United Front and War.

In addition to being the first book of its kind which authoritatively reveals the complete story of Communism in America, Masters of Deceit carries a forceful message of how the menace can be fought. MR. HOOVER's purpose "has been to assemble, organize, and present basic, every day facts of Communism which will be of maximum help to the people of our country in recognizing and fighting the enemy in our midst." The author, who is more intimately familiar with the Communist problem than any other American, has warned that our danger may lie in not recognizing the Communist threat "until it is too late."

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Facing the Communist challenge, MR. HOOVER declared "never has there been a time when we have so much need for one another...if our government is to remain free, it needs the help of every patriotic man, woman and child."

PROPAGANDA BEAMS FROM RADIO MOSCOW

Last fall Radio Moscow, the official broadcasting agency of the Soviet Government, invited its world-wide audience, including North American listeners, to participate in a radio quiz contest. The contest consisted of 7 questions pertaining to the Soviet Union during and after their successful Bolshevik Revolution of November 1917. One question, obviously loaded with Communist propaganda, stated: "What are the principal features of the Socialist economy that made possible its rapid development (in Russia)?" According to HARRY SCHWARTZ, Soviet affairs specialist on The New York Times staff, this particular question was the "trickiest", because its "answer depends on a person's political sympathies." (See "The New York Times", 1-17-58, page C-3.)

The September 30, 1957 edition of The New York Times carried an article listing the 7 questions of the contest together with prepared answers by SCHWARTZ. Utilizing SCHWARTZ's solutions, JESSE GORDON, a public relations man of 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, New York, entered Radio Moscow's contest. Last January, GORDON was advised by Radio Moscow that "he had come close to winning" the contest, however, failed to correctly answer the aforementioned question dealing with "rapid development" in the Soviet Union. GORDON was given a set of 18 Soviet postcards as a consolation prize and a list of the contest's "correct answers."

According to the Soviet quiz solution, the correct answer to the question missed by GORDON was as follows: "Soviet development was based 'first of all' on 'the freedom of working people from exploitation...In a Socialist state, the people work for themselves, for their own state...This explains their responsible attitude to production, their enthusiasm which gave rise to comradely emulation'." GORDON remarked that "in this answer lay the propaganda message that the quiz contest was devised to circulate."

Letterheads dating from 1956 to this year reflects that GORDON has managed certain publicity matters for CORLISS LAMONT of 450 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York. GORDON distributes a bulletin entitled, News from Jesse Gordon, in which LAMONT's latest publications and statements are reviewed. The record of LAMONT and his Bill of Rights Fund was reported in the September 1, 1957 Firing Line. In June 1957, LAMONT sued in Federal District Court (Washington, D.C.) to order the Department of State to grant him a passport for European travel. On January 13, 1958, the Court dismissed his suit and "upheld the power of the Department of State to deny a passport to CORLISS LAMONT until he answers questions dealing with any possible Communist affiliations..." LAMONT previously had refused to tell the Department "on its passport application form, whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party." LAMONT's attorney, LEONARD B. BOUDIN said the decision "will be appealed." Both LAMONT and BOUDIN are officers of the subversive Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 1-14-58, page A-15; and HUAC, "Operation Abolition", 1957, page 4.)

The 1957-1958 winter schedule of Radio Moscow states two programs are broadcasted daily to the United States and Canada through the facilities

of its North American and Pacific Coast Services. Programs include "international and home news", "commentaries on world events", "talks on life in the USSR", "replies to listeners' questions", "sport news and features", "Russian classical music" and "popular songs and folk melodies." These powerful radio beams can be clearly heard this month over short wave in the 16, 19, 25 and 31 meter bands.

PAMPHLETTEERING IN NEW ENGLAND

MRS. ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, in her "My Day" column appearing in the December 19, 1957 edition of the New York Post, stated in part as follows: "I must tell you of a luncheon I had a short time ago with JEROME DAVIS. He brought me samples of the material published by the Organization for Promoting Enduring Peace, and I found many of these pamphlets and cards remarkably interesting and informative. They are written by people who know extremely well the subject with which they deal. This organization evidently is distributing its literature in large quantities, so it probably will have no trouble giving you any information you may request. Its address is 489 Ocean Avenue, West Haven, Connecticut."

Readers will recall our April 1, 1957 Firing Line quoted a House Committee on Un-American Activities' report which listed JEROME DAVIS "as having been 'affiliated with from 41 to 50 Communist-front organizations'." The issue also stated DAVIS was "reportedly dropped from the faculty of Yale University School of Divinity in 1936 for what one publication called 'his liberal social opinions and activities'." Established in 1949, Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc., claims to be a "non-profit, non-political, religious and educational organization." A 1958 letterhead reflects JEROME DAVIS is the group's Executive Director.

Reproduced from one of their latest releases, "Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc., is an effort to make available to more people, reprints of articles and addresses on current questions of importance. It seeks to stimulate thought and discussion on national and international problems, toward a more informed public opinion and the condition of mind and spirit which takes away the causes of wars...Promoting Enduring Peace does not advocate nor express opinions on legislative matters. The responsibility for statements of fact and opinion in the publications or material distributed by it, rests solely with the author. This organization is opposed to dictatorship in any form... but (seeks) to promote the spirit of goodwill towards all people, irrespective of religion, race, color of skin or political belief."

A January 1958 letterhead of Promoting Enduring Peace listed the names of its 54 officers and National Advisory Board members. Among this group were the following whose names may be familiar to Firing Line readers: RUFUS E. CLEMENT, Atlanta University; HENRY H. CRANE, Detroit, Michigan; ABRAHAM CRONBACH, Cincinnati, Ohio; KERMIT EBY, University of Chicago; THOMAS I. EMERSON, New Haven, Connecticut; JOSEPH FLETCHER, Cambridge, Massachusetts; KENNETH R. FORBES, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; ROBERT E. GOLDBURG, New Haven, Connecticut; JOHN HAYNES HOLMES; FOWLER HARPER; JOHN H. LATHROP, Brooklyn, New York; HALFORD E. LUCCOCK, New Haven, Connecticut; KIRTLEY F. MATHER, Cambridge, Massachusetts; BENJAMIN E. MAYS, Morehouse College; JACK R. McMICHAEL, Upper Lake, California; ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN, Berkeley, California; CLYDE R. MILLER, New York City; SCOTT NEARING, Cape Rosier, Massachusetts; CLARENCE E. PICKETT; GOODWIN WATSON, New York City; AUBREY W. WILLIAMS, Montgomery, Alabama; and LOYD F. WORLEY, Hartford, Connecticut.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's 1956 publication, A Handbook For Americans, reported the following aforementioned individuals were "typical sponsors of (Communist) front organizations": JEROME DAVIS, THOMAS I. EMERSON, KIRTLEY F. MATHER, JACK R. McMICHAEL and CLYDE R. MILLER. Three organizations listed as subversive have recently distributed Promoting Enduring Peace printed literature. They are: Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 421 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, New York; The Methodist Federation for Social Action, Post Office Box 327, Gresham, Oregon; and National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, New York. (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 38, 56 and 61.)

There appears to exist interlocking directorates between Promoting Enduring Peace and two of the above mentioned organizations. According to a November 1957 Emergency Civil Liberties Committee letterhead, THOMAS I. EMERSON, ROBERT E. GOLDBURG, FOWLER HARPER and CLYDE MILLER were listed as members of this organization's National Council. LOYD F. WORLEY is currently President of The Methodist Federation for Social Action and JACK R. McMICHAEL is editor of its official monthly organ, Social Questions Bulletin. A Federation letterhead, dated 1957, reflected the names of KERMIT EBY and CLYDE R. MILLER as members of this group's 50th Anniversary Committee. (See MFSA, "Social Questions Bulletin", January 1958, page 3; "Firing Line", 9-15-57; and 10-15-57.)

DEATH OF A COMMUNIST PAPER

With its January 13, 1958 edition, the Daily Worker, the official "journalistic mouthpiece" of the Communist Party, U.S.A., ceased publication after 34 stormy years of service to international Communism. The headlines of the final edition defiantly declared the Daily Worker would "be back fighting for Peace, Democracy and Socialism." It is important to remember that while the Daily Worker has been "suspended" by the Communist Party for expediency, the so-called Sunday edition, The Worker, continues in expanded form.

On the humorous side of the Daily Worker's demise, the following "obituary notice" appeared in the January 9, 1958 edition of the New York Daily News: "The Daily Worker, aged 34, died yesterday after a long illness. Complications included 'lower party membership, diminished resources and unresolved political differences' - plus a \$250,000 deficit last year. Services will be held next Monday (January 13, 1958) when the final issue will appear, exactly 34 years to the day after its birth out of American wedlock. Survivors include the Communist Party and the weekly Worker. Instead of flowers, donations may be sent to any subversive organization on the U. S. Attorney General's list."

Three days before the Daily Worker folded, its editor, JOHN W. GATES (alias IRVING REGENSTREIF) announced his resignation from both the paper and the Communist Party. GATES "declared he had reached his decision after 27 years of membership, 'because I feel that the Communist Party has ceased to be an effective force...'" Claiming he is still a believer in Communism, GATES said he may "attempt to form an 'American Socialist Party' and newspaper." (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 1-11-58, page B-8.)

PRES. F

March 6, 1958

Mr. C. A. Tesch
Director
National Americanism Commission
The American Legion
700 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-10-2009

Dear Mr. Tesch:

I have had an opportunity to read the March, 1958, issue of The American Legion "Firing Line" and would certainly be remiss if I did not express sincere appreciation for the excellent front-page article concerning "Masters of Deceit."

It was indeed kind of you, Lee Pennington and Mr. Don Sweeny to give so much attention to this matter. I am hopeful that the American public, by reading "Masters of Deceit," will have a better understanding of the insidiousness of the communist menace. The American Legion, as usual, through your fine efforts has once again assisted our organization in carrying on the never-ending fight against communism.

Sincerely yours,

W. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

NOTE: Mr. DeLoach discussed with C. A. Tesch the subject matter mentioned in this letter. Tesch worked with Lee Pennington, former Bureau Inspector and now Assistant Director, National Americanism Commission, The American Legion, and Don Sweeney, staff member, National Americanism Commission, in writing the article concerning

"Masters of Deceit" and in having this article placed on the front page of the March, 1958, issue of the "Firing Line."

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cc - Mr. Jones

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VERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 7, '58

FROM : J. P. Mohr

AM 4-1

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

66-11131-1755

Original filed in:

Page A2083, Senator Talmadge, (D) Georgia, extended his remarks concerning the book "Masters of Deceit." Mr. Talmadge stated "No American is better qualified to write such a book than is Mr. Hoover and it should be required reading for every American who is proud of his heritage and concerned about its preservation." He included with his remarks a review of the book as contained in volume VII, No. 5, of the Firing Line, official publication of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-10-2009

100-415-05 ✓

TRIALS ON ORIGINAL

57 MAR 10 1960

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for March 6, '58 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Page 141 ~ Referral/Direct

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Page 143 ~ Referral/Direct

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